Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBSON FEAGOOK, ERNEST C. WALLAGE.
THOS. J. WILLIAMSON
OASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLIFIEN is served to subscribers in the city at is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply fami-ities with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices. LINEN SHERTINGS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS, BOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

CUNDOWNS AND YAOHT HATS FOR LADIES in great variety, AT

THEO. H. McCALLA'S
Old established Hat and Cap Emporium,
804 Chestout street.

MARRIED. SCHIEFFELIN-DELAPLAINE —At New York May 19, by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, George R. Schleffeliz and Julia M., eldest daughter of Hon. Isaac (), Dela-plaine.

DIED.

DAWSON.—At Newportville, Bucks county, May 21st, 1866, Alexander Dawson, in the 60th year of his age, son of the late George B. Dawson, of the British Army.

FLORENCE.—In Washington city, 20th inst., Mrs. Lucy E. N. Florence, wife of Hon. Thos. B. Florence, KEITH.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, Washington Reith, in the 55th year of his age.

Her male friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on (to-morrow), Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock from his late residence, No. 1414 Spruce Street. Interment at St. Peter's Church. Church.
SUMMERS.—At 7 o'clock, this morning, Philip L.
Summers, in the 30th year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TREST TROOP PHILADELPHIA CITY CAVALRY,—The Troop will assemble at the Armory on THURSDAY, May 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., in clitzen's dress to attend the funeral of WASHINGTON KEITH, Esq.

Non-active members are requested to attend at the same hour. By order of the Captain.

11* E. Z. REAKIRT, Orderly Sergeant.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IN NIGHT LINE OF CARS.

On and after Saturday, May 19th, The UNION PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY

(Seventh and Ninth Streets.)
WILL RUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS ON THE and NAVY YARD BRANCH OF

THEIR ROAD.

GOING DOWN—will leave Depot, First Trip at 11.43.

Becond Trip at 12.3, and continue to run at interve's of 30 minutes through the night, reaching Fifteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes; and Seventh and Chestnut streets, 27 minutes after the time of starting.

COMING UP—leave Navy Yard, First Trip at 12.40. Second Trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chestnut streets 22 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden 32 minutes after the time of starting.

FARE, 10 CENTS. WM. H. KEMBLE.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in its Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of nowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue cose branches which are essentially practical and technical viz. Engine ERING, Civil, Topographical and chose branches which are essentially practical and exical, viz. ENGINE ERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special soudy of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, mys.5mol

mys.smol

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

The final Examination of the Senior Class will be held in the following order, beginning each day at a O'clock. P. M.

WEDNESDAY, 23d. By the Provost (Carey's Social Science and Constitution of the United States).

THURSDAY, 24th. By Prof. Frazer (Physical Geography). graphy).
MONDAY, 29th. By Prof. Allen (Xenophon's Yemo-TUESDAY, 30th. By Prof. Kendall (Integral Calculus), uritien.

P. EDNESDAY, 31st. By Prof. Jackson (Horace's Episties and Art of Poetry.)

GEORGE ALLEN,

Secretary

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1868. NOTICE is hereby given to holders of Certificates o Indebtedness issued under acts of Congress, approved March 1st and 17th, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with said acts, and the tenor of said Certificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Certificates of Indebtedness failing due in June, July or August, 1868, with accrued interest thereen, if presented for redemption or or before May 81st, and that hereafter such Certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 31st Inst.

(Signed.)

HUGH MCCULLOCH,

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSAR

THE FORTY-SECOND ANDIVERSAR

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSAR

THE FORTY-SECOND

to eighto'clock. Hon, Chief Justice CHABE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. B. W. Chidlaw. John McCullagh, and others, The singing will be a chorus of six hundred children from our various by a chorns of six nunared children from our variot Sabbath Schools.

Parties who may have tickets, and do not inten using the same, will cenfer a favor by returning thet to the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 Cheataut stree All reserved seats unoccupied at 8 15 o'clock will thrown open to standers.

thrown open to standers.

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PHILADRIPHIA AND READING RAILStreet, PHILADRIPHIA, April 28, 1856,
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this
Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend
in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of
Itith December, 1855, will cesse on and after the 31st of
May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand
their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before
that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in
Cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA
MBy 22d, 1866. May 22d, 1866.
The Board of Managers have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., or TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER SHABE on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of National and State Taxes.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.

myzi-się.

WE ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THAT

WE ARE HAPPY TO ANNOUNCE THAT

Chaplain in the Army of the James) will speak at the
42d ANNIVERSARY of the AMERICAN SUNDAY
SCHOOL UNION, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on
THURSDAY EVENING.

my23-2t² THURSDAY EVENING,

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PEARSON PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held
on the first Tuesday in June, at 12 o'cleck, at Room
No. 7, No. 524 Walnut street. The attention of Stockholders is particularly called to this meeting.

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CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.—This church will be open for divine service this Wednesday evening, at eight o'clock. Howard Hospital, Nos. 1518 and 1520

Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

of the United States has granted pardons to the following persons, held for criminal of-fences—Charles E. Mould, of Illinois, now under arrest for stealing letters from the post office at Chicago; George Coats, of New York, convicted of smuggling, and sentenced to thirty days' confinement and to pay a fine of \$100, and James W. Bowling, of New York, also convicted of smuggling, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and to be imprisoned for sixty days. Coats and Bowling having served out their periods of confinement, and being unable to pay the fines imposed upon them, they were pardoned on the recommendation of many respectable citizens of New York.

THE GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

Graphic Description of the Scene,

Origin of the Fire. THE LOSS OF LIFE

Recovery of the Bodies.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.] A more magnificent conflagration can hardly be imagined than that which, in the

space of a few hours, devoured the entire block between Irving place and Third ave-nue, on Fourteenth street. In the course of an hour, upward of twenty thousand spectators were congregated in the adjoining streets. The light in the Academy brightened into vivid flame, the reflection of which, on the adjoining houses, was wonderfully lustrous and beautiful at the time. The heavens were somewhat overcast, but, just before the fire broke out, the moon shone bright and the sky was filled with stars—which, however, soon hid their diminished heads in the mighty blaze which broke from the doomed edifice when the fire reached its height. The streams from the engines seemed nothing more than mere fountain jets, and appeared ridiculous in contrast with the rushing fire We never saw a fire operate with the same force. Hardly ten minutes had elapsed after the alarm was given, before the whole vast edifice was enveloped in flames. It be gan in the parquet, or beneath Section F

gan in the parquet, or beneath Section F, and must have shot up to the dome with wonderful rapidity.

A spectator who had a glimpse of the interior at the time describes it as having been inexpressibly grand. The curtain, which concealed the stage, was gone in a twinkle, and the rich scenery behind it was also quickly consumed, the inflammable material feeding the flames with wonderful material feeding the flames with wonderful rapidity. The scene which lay behind the curtain, at the time of the fire, was a representation of Italian scenery, very beauti-fully painted, and in a few seconds it was destroyed by the flames. They went from tier to tier, licking up everything. Balcony after balcony went down with a rush, and the interior of the theatre, which a short time before had contained a large audience. was nothing but roaring, living, crackling

Outside, the spectacle was not the less imposing. The flames appeared to reach the heavens themselves, and there was the greatest danger that they would communicate with other buildings. In the street, there were fears of an explosion, and ever the police were terrified. In the meantime

the police were terrified. In the meantime, the industrious engines played their little streams upon and into the fire—apparently having as much effect as a syringe, if exercised upon the eternal fire of Pandemonium. Half-consumed pieces of scenery floated through the air, alighting upon the adjoining buildings. The air was glied with flying flame. Great balls of fire rushed through the atmosphere, and the high wind ing flame. Greathrough the atmos which was prevailing, wafted them afar. In less than an hour after the commence ment of the fire. a dozen buildings adjoin ing were blazing, and the efforts of the fire men appeared to be in vain. Two piano manufactories were destroyed, one of them being caught on the outside of Third avenue. But one of the grandest features of the con flagration was the destruction of St. James's Church, on Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, which, notwithstanding its distance from the place where the fire began, was one of the first buildings to take fire from the flying timbers and canvas The steeple, which was built of wood, was completely enwrapped in the devouring element, illuminating the scene for miles around. At length it fell with a tremen dous crash, covering the building next to it with blazing material; but through the ef forts of the firemen it was saved. gradually the firemen conquered the fire and the blaze which had illuminated the dimmer until it finally died away at about daylight, and the Academy of Music

was a smoldering ruin.

The Origin of the Fire.

Chief Engineer Kingsland and others with whom our reporter conversed, state that the Academy was undoubtedly fired in three places, by some person or persons. The Chief Engineer entered the building soon after the alarm of fire was sounded, and found the flames bursting out in the basement beneath section F of the parquette. He at once directed several streams upon the fire, and in a short time there was ever indication that the fire would be got unde before inflicting much damage. He then went up into the body of the building and advanced down towards the footlights looking toward the tiers he was electrified at discovering flames rapidly darting up ward from fires which had been kindled by some person in the second and third circle Almost at the moment of making this terrible discovery, the gas which had been lit to enable the firemen the better to work, went out, and all were enveloped in dark ness. The Chief succeeded in groping his way, with considerable difficulty, to a window on the Fourteenth street side, and through this he emerged on the street. By this time the smoke had filled the entire edifice, and the flames were bursting through the windows. Orders was at once given to the men to vacate the interior of the building, and play on the flames from the doorways and windows.

An Exciting Scene.
When the gas went out a rush was made those inside for the doors and other modes of exit, and a number succeeded in making their escape by that means, but it was known that there was still a number in the burning building. While discussing the means that should be adopted to save them, so perilous a task was it considered to enter the burning building, cries were heard proceeding from beneath the steps leading into the Academy from Irving place. Axes were at once procured and the wooden steps were dashed away by strong and willing hands, and from the gloom and smoke were drawn 18 half suffocated firemen amid the cheers of their comrades.

Loss of Life. The rescued men, we are pained to say did not comprise all who entered the build ing. In a few moments it became posi-tively known that David B. Waters, Foreman of Engine Co. No. 5, and one of the members, named Peter H. Walsh, were missing. The Chief Engineer states that just previous to the gas being extinguished he saw them in advance of their pipe, on the stage. Without doubt, in the darkness they had become lost in the labyrinths of

accidents in the New York Accidental Insurance Co., for the sum of \$1,000. Tivey, in common with the other members of the lepartment, having recently been presented with a policy in the above Company by the Board of Fire-Underwriters. By this timely gift the families of the men receive \$1,000 each. John Dennin, badly burned, receives \$5 per week from the same Company, while disabled.

The Bodies Found.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the body of Walsh was found near the spot where he was last seen by Engineer Kingsland. It had become covered by a mass of rubbish, and was thus somewhat protected from the fury of the flames. The intense heat had, however, so shriveled the corpse that scarcely a semblance of humanity was left to indicate that the shapeless mass enveloped in the remnants of a rubber coat had been at one time a hale, hearty man, endowed with life and mind. From it would seem that in the corpse was found, it would seem that in the confusion he had attempted to regain the street, but mistook his way, and instead of attempting to reach the Fourteenth street attempts had seen that the Figure had seen to the Fourteenth street. entrance had gone to the Fifteenth street side and sunk unconscious at the door of one of the dressing rooms. Later in the day the body of Waters was found. He had apparently sunk down on the spot on which he was standing when the gas went out, not knowing which way to go, he apparently made no effort to escape. The body of Mr. Waters was almost entirely body of Mr. Waters was almost entirely consumed. So little remained, in fact, that it would have been impossible to have recognized him but for a knife and a key which were found in the pockets, and were known to have belonged to him. The bodies were exhumed by a gang of men from Engine Company No. 5, and Truck Company

No. 3, acting under the direction of Engineer W. W. Rhodes. The remains of the unfortunate men were conveyed by their surviving comrades to the Seventeenth Precinct Station House. Coroner Gamble was notified to hold an inquest. In order to obtain their evidence in full, he concluded to postpone the inquest until the ruins of the Academy can be thoroughly searched, in order to ascertain if there are any more bodies buried be-neath them, many persons being of the opinion that there are. It is stated that the remains of Mr. Walsh will be buried from the Church of the Natvity, at the corner of Second avenue and Second street, at eleven o'clock this morning. Mr. Waters will be buried from the engine house of the com-pany he so lately commanded, at No. 186 East Fourteenth street, on Wednesday. The funeral cortege, composed of the offi-cers of the Department and representatives from each company, will start at one o'clock

The deceased were single men, and were well liked by their comrades. Mr. Waters was a native of Canada, aged 26 years, and an engineer by profession. He was the only support of an aged parent, who lives on the corner of First avenue and Tenth street. Walsh was aged 23 years, a butcher by trade, and a native of this city. He resided with his mother at No. 82 Seventh street.

Statement-Michael Stapleton, a member of Engine ompany No. 5, states that he and the deceased were on the stage with the pipe of his engine, near the footlights, when the gas was shut off so suddenly. He sprang toward the door, and sinking on his hands and knees, found the hose. Following this, he finally arrived at the stage door on Fourteenth street, completely exhausted. He reported that Walsh and Waters were nside, and efforts were made to reach them, but without avail, the smoke flame coming out of the entrances in blind-

ing volumes.
Other Casualties. Alexander B. Grant, the stage carpenter, in attempting to extinguish the flames, had

his face and hands badly burned. He was aken to Bellevue Hospital. James Weming, a member of Engine Company No. 19, was also badly burned. Officer Van Ranst, of the Eighth Precinc

while aiding in removing property from the Lutheran Church on Fifteenth street, was struck upon the head by a piece of the falling ceiling, and was badly damaged. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. His hurt is not considered dangerous. The Police.

Within a short time after the commencement of the fire the police telegraph summoned to the spot the reserves from nearly all of the police stations below Forty-second street. Lines were formed around the block, and the immense throng, which had congregated even at that late hour, were kept back, enabling the firemen to work to advantage. The force was under the command of Capts. Cameron, Caffrey and Speight; and remained upon the ground until long after daylight; they were unremitting in their exertions and succeeded in removing and preserving considerable property, often at the risk of their lives. One of their num-ber, as is mentioned above, came near falling a victim to his well-meant efforts. It is the testimony of all with whom we have conversed that on no previous occasion did the firemen work with more vigor, or

their efforts to stay the progress of the flames. This is evidenced by the fact that two, if not more, of their number fell vicims to their devotion, while a number of others had narrow escapes. Chief Engineer Kingsland was early on the ground and took charge of the fire, and to his good judgment may be ascribed the fact that no more buildings were destroyed. He was ably seconded by Engineers Percy, Bates, Orr, Sullivan, Rhodes and others. That the large piano-forte manufactory of Worcester & Co., on the northeast corner of Third avenue and Fourteenth street was of Third avenue and Fourteenth street, was not destroyed, causing an immense loss, was owing to their exertions. The front of the building, owing to the intense heat, was on fire several times, and as often extin-guished. In the rear a large amount of eggoned lumber was burned, and all of th rear window casings were charred, but the interior was scarcely touched. To render it worse, the Lutheran Church, in the rear of the manufactory was burning at the same time, so that it was literally between two

expose themselves to danger more freely in

Further Particulars.

STATEMENT OF MAX MARETZEK.

The first I knew of the fire, Mr. ———, a friend, came to my house at Staten Island, and told me the Academy was burned down. I am a loss to understand the cause of the fire, unless it was the act of an incendiary. I am convinced, indeed, after careful ex-amination, and upon a review of all the circumstances attending the fire, that it was the deliberate act of interested parties. That I was not interested is evident from the fact that I have lost \$17,000. The fire the stage, and were soon reduced to unconsciousness by the dense and blinding smoke which filled the building.

Both of these men were insured against the stage and blinding smoke which filled the building.

Both of these men were insured against the stage and stage and almost at once it appeared at the roof of the Academy. The place beneath the parquette has not been used, to my know-to be reprobated by all honorable men

ledge, since the Bal d'Opera, and no fire is ever needed there. Mme. Gazzaniga was, it seems, somewhat tardy in leaving the bouse of the seems of the seems. house after the opera, and while yet in her dressing-room, was accosted by two men, who said to her: "Come, hurry up, Madame, you are late." At that time ap, Madame, you are late." At that time even, the house smelled, Lam told, as if it was filled with brimstone. All the wardrobe, properties and musil of my operas, including the new and extensive material used in the production of "L'Africaine," "L'Etoile du Nord" and "Crispino" were destroyed. A valueole library which I bought of Ullman & Strakosch, and to which numerous valuable additions have been made, has zone; and on a loss of \$25,been made, has zone; and on a loss of \$25, 000, but \$8,000 is insured. But no money can represent the absclinte value of this property. If I had a nullion of dollars I could not atomic replace the scores or the

In madness there is sometimes a method you know, and last November Stephen H. you know, and last November Stephen H. Branch met me and said, "My dear Max, before a year is passed every one of the managers in the Managers' Association will be assassinated or his house will be burned down." Well, Mr. Barnum's Museum was burned, and Butler's, 444 Broadway, was burned, and now the Academy is gone; so Stephen, it seems, was a pretty good prophet. At any event, the work was well done—all is lost that could be reached, but as Webster said, "I still live," and if anybody has a claim against me let him present it. The arrangements for next year are good as ever, and let him laugh who wins. As for myself, let us wait awhile. Fortunately my insurance runs from June to June, so that I am covered, and my sympathy is extended toward our incendiary friends who would probably have de-ferred the fire until June, if they had

known it.
The stockholders of the Academy are of course not benefited; they have lost their entire interest. I am not free, I have lost \$17,000. I am glad to believe that Mr. Grau has lost but a few hundred dollars. The Academy was rather large for him; he has engaged a new house for the next season for Ristori and his troupe, and I hope his friends will make up his losses. So that, all things considered, he perhaps is benefited rather than injured by the fire. And if any other person by any chanceshould have a grudge against me and the Academy-as, for instance, if I, in common with Butler, of No. 444 Broadway, and Barnum, of the Mu-seum, should have taken an active part in a crusade against any body in any way, why of course, he or it would be glad to have me burned out as Barnum was and as But-ler was, (queer coincidence—wasn't it?) But, of course, there is no such person—oh, no—"not for no money." It is possible that the fire was accidental, but not probable. Quite naturally I look, and so will the public, thank God, at both sides of this affair, and if there are any parties whose in-

terests could be served—personal, professional or general—by this incendiarism, they will be closely scrutinized, and, if guilty, brought to retribution. I am glad to say the musicians lost but little—a few instruments perhaps, but on the whole, an insignificant loss.

Maeting of the Academy Directors. resent the wealthiest houses known to New Yorkers, acted promptly. They met yes-terday afternoon, at the office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, in Exchange place, and at once resolved to reconstruct the edifice. One-fifth of the entire stock is held by the Board of Directors, and the rest will, we doubt not, be controlled by its action. The unanimity was complete, and we may look forward with certainty to a new Academy, where every defect—and although many a first, they were few at last—will be remedied The building, it is expected, will be ready by the lst of October—certainly by the lst of November. The directors present yesterday were Messrs. Chas. Augustis Davis (President), Mr. H. G. Stebbins, Mr. L. W. erome, Mr. Russell Sturgis, Mr. P. C. chuyler, Mr. Wm. B. Duncan, Mr. Daniel

ollowing resolution was unanimously Resolved, That it is the sense of the Board to proceed at once to rebuild the Academy of Music. That a committee of three be appointed to ascertain what portion of the ouilding at present remains intact; to procure plans and specifications for its entire reconstruction at the earliest day, and lay

ingsland and Mr. R. L. Cutting. The

the same before the Board. On the heels of a great calamity we seldom look for the action so prompt and decisive as this. It is the more creditable, insamuch as the "Street" was considerably disturbed by the European news. people, we are glad to know, can find a moment, even in their busiest times, for the cause of art.

Attempted Assassination of Bismarck. An attempt upon the life of Count Bis marck was made at five o'clock in the after noon of the 6th inst., as the Count was returning on foot along the Unter den Linden in Berlin, after having had an audience with the King. Upon reaching the Schadow strasse he was fired at from behind by man, who discharged at him two barrels of a revolver. Both shots, however, missed the Count, who immediately turned and

In the struggle which ensued between them the assassin fired three more shots from his revolver. Count Bismarck remained unhurt, with the exception of a slight contusion. His clothes were also burned by the nearness of the three last discharges. The assassin, who was immediately arrested by the police, is a man thirty-two years of age. It appears that he came from Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg, with the deliberate intention of assassinating Count The London Daily News states that "the

family of Karl Blind have been profoundly afflicted by the intelligence from Berlin. The earliest telegrams state that Count Bispership the same distributions and the same distributions and the same distributions are same distributions. marck's assailant, who has since died, was son of Karl Blind; and subsequently others have been received denying the relationship. In truth, he was the son or Mrs. Blind by a former husband, but has borne thirty-two his stepfather's name. He was thirty-two years of age, and left England four years ago, but paid a visit to this country two years since. When here he was a rifle vol-unieer, and won a prize at Wimbledon. For the last two years he has been studying political economy at Hohenheim, in Wurtemberg. His family had so little reason to suppose that he was engaged in desperate projects, that they were expecting shortly to see him, having lately received a letter announcing that he was coming to

"In the absence of direct and authentic information they can only suppose that, living in that part of Germany where Count Bismarck is hated perhaps more intensely

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Warlike Aspect of Affairs in Europe.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at Auxerre.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.—Europe now presents a curious spectacle to the rest of the world. The demon of war has stamped his foot on the ground, and millions of men are rising up to the call. But a short time ago profound peace reigned in Europe, and men were in the habit of re-proaching the people of the United States for carrying on a useless, amurderous, and a cruel war." Now the tables are turned, and we see a war brought on by the ambition of one man, in which no great prig-ciple is involved, and which is going to entail on the innocent masses a chain of un-told miseries. M. de Bismarck wanted war in order to round off and give amplitude in order to round our and give amputude to his frontiers, and the men who justify this policy called the war in the United States cruel and useless. It is, perhaps, well that all the world don't see things in

the same light.
You may well imagine into what a state of ebullition we have been thrown here by the Emperor's speech at Auxerre. It was not that he repeated his stereotyped phrases against the Treaties of 1815, for every one sgainst the freaties of 1815, for every one knows that he hates and has a right to hate those Treaties, and also that they have been violated by the respective parties to them whenever they stood in the way. It was the time and dramatic manner of the thing which caused the excitement, for the visit of Appears seemed to be made for me visit. to Auxerre seemed to be made for no other object than to find a place to plant the speech, and the allusion to the Treaties of 815 was planted in its turn in a place in the speech where it did not belong. The peasantry of Auxerre cared little for the labors of the Holy Alliance, and when the Emperor talked to them of that, he was looking over their shoulders into the heart of Germany.

Germany. It is the general understanding, therefore that the speech means that France, also, is going to take part in the war which has set the French heart to beating. One can see, speaking figuratively, the whole nation straightening themselves up and twirling their moustaches, proud and overjoyed that the time has at last come when they can reclaim their natural boundary on the Rhine.

M. de Bismarck commences the war, not a support of the suppor Napoleon; it is commenced the war, not with which Napoleon has nothing to do; therefore, the old bugbear of the Bonapartes—a European coalition against France—is not to be feared.

In France it is believed that the Austrians will whip the Italians in Venetia, and but for the fact that Napoleon is known to be favorable to the Italians, there would be sad misgivings as to the fate of Italy. This opinion of the French, there is good reason to believe, is not just, and for those who are not prejudiced against the Italians, a better fate awaits their present attempt. We will not, at least, accept the estimate of the French, that one Austrian is as good as three Italians.

The Emperor's Auxerre speech, if de-

livered a month ago, would certainly have stopped the war, and if the war at this late hourshould be stopped, it will be due to that speech. A Berlin paper says, very justly to its own and to the Austrian Government, that however the war may go between tha German Powers, it will be still Napoleon who will have the last word; it will still be he who will decide how and on what terms the war is to beended. It is incredible that the Germans did not see this sooner, and if the fact is so palpable to every one else, it must be, if the war goes on, that Prussia has an understanding with France. This at least is the most logical inference in the case.

But Austria, contrary to the expectation

of every one, appears to be gaining allies where it was least to be expected, and now it beginsto look doubtful whether the Count Bismarck is going to have his own way or not. If the Hungarians and the Croates prove faithful to the Emperor of Austria prove faithful to the Emperor of Austria, and if Austria, by promising to aid the German Secondary States in protecting the Rhine, can not only detach these States from their federal obligation, but actually drag them into war, Prussia and Italy alone could not defeat Austria; on the contrary they would be defeated, and this again leads to the inference that France is going to take a hand in the struggle, and that there is a bargain between her and Prussia and Italy. The Emperor of Austria is said to be de voured at this moment by a deep melancholy, which he only shakes off in moments when most occupied by business. Abandoned by so many in this hour of trial, surrounded by dangers of which he cannot fathom the depth, and made to bear the burden of political sins he is not responsible for, it is not strange that at his age he should feel so heavily the weight of his position.

The attempt on M.de Bismarck's life will help to pass the name of the great intriguer into history as a legendary character. We had already songs and sayings, and jeux de mots about him enough to immortalize one man, but his biography, it may be said, is only commencing. Even his name is made to lend itself to all sorts of double entendres, and it is thus that we hear of a gentleman saying to his friend, whom he caught count-ing too fast in a game of cards: "Mon ani, tu bismarque!" ("My, friend, you count

tu bismarque!" ("My, friend, you count twice, you cheat!").

The Count Gasparin is publishing a long article in the Debats, one on the dispute between Congress and President Johnson: and John Mitchel, the Irish patriot, is publishing in the Opinione Nationale, of this city, a series of articles in defence of Fenianism and in which he says that he and all the order have sworn to succeed or die MALAKOFF.

Insurance A movement was inaugurated in the early part of the present year to procure from Congress a National Insurance Law, and there is some prospect that the petition praying for the establishment of such a Bureau, which was signed by all the prominent Insurance Companies of the North, will be granted. At present it is almost impossible to obtain any statistical information of the reports of certain Companies which cover an estimated value of two and a half billions of property, and parties in-isuring in these Companies can have no posi-

tive knowledge of their solvency.
In the State of New York, the Hon. Wil-

liam Barnes, the Superingendent of the insurance department, furnishes a tabular statement of the abstract accounts of the Stock Capital Fire Insurance Companies, from which the condition of each corporation may be perceived at a glance, and among other interesting items he presents a table of their actual percentage of ex-penses to income. For instance, of the cor-porations having assets of over one million of dollars, the ratio of expenditura to receipts

Metropolitan,
Lorillard,
Continental,
Home,
Phœnix, International, - -24.51 25.01 Niagara, Security. 32.03

The amount of premiums received by these Companies on the island of New York, for the year 1865, as appears by the report of the Treasurer of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies, was as follows:
Home, of New York,
Metropolitan, of New York,
Continental, of New York,
Lorillard, of New York,
International, of New York,
Niagara, of New York,
Security of New York, 90,900 82,200

75,900 69,505 Security, of New York, Phonix, of Brooklyn, 48,250 And the report of the Insurance Commis-sioners of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts gives the following figures as the amount of premiums received by severall large Companies in that State, during the

Metropolitan, of New York, - \$207,318-71 Security, or New Piscatagua, of Maine, 91,822 29° 89,407 68 Etna, of Hartford, 80,883 33 Home, of New Haven, - - -61,716 60 60.902 0g 22,912 77

UNUSUAL PROTESTANT CEREMONY

The New Episcopal Sisterhood of St. Mary-Consecration of a Candidate, by Bishop Potter-She Receives the Title of "Sister Agnes"—Novel and Imposing Services in St. Luke's Church, &c., &c.

[From the New York Werld.]

Two-years since, a new religious order, called the Protestant Episcopal "Sisterhood of St. Mary," was established in this city, under the auspices of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, and some of the leading clergy of the diocese. The rules of the organization prescribed that its members should devote themselves exclusively to works of mercy, by attending the siek, aiding the poor, and disseminating Christian instruction among the young. The membership was limited to unmarried ladies, or widows, over thirty; and, in order to be admitted, it was necessary for them to make a profession that they would be subject to the rules of the institution, and continue their pious labors till either the urgent necessities of their kindred or some special providence called them from their school. cessities of their kindred or some special providence called them from their sphere of duty. In such cases the bishop was empowered to release them from their obligations. There are now seven sisters in the society, and there are several on probation in the House of Mercy, St. Barnabas House, and the asylum for children, known as "The Sheltering Arms." The members,

and those anxious to devote themselves to the same work, reside in these institutions. Yesterday was set apart for the reception of a lady who had been some time on probation as a candidate for admission to the sisterhood, and the ceremony, which was peculiar and imposing, took place before a large congregation in St. Luke's church, Hudson street. The service on the occasion was one prepared specially by Bishop

At 11 o'clock, amid a solemn voluntary, a large clerical procession moved from the robing-room to the chancel. Among those near the altar were the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Dr. Richey, Rev. Dr. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's; Rev. Mr. Doane, of Conn., son of the late Bishop Doane; Rev. Mr. Shackleford, Rev. Mr. Cookson, Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Hillyard.

The members of the sisterhood, with the new candidate for reception, each attired in the black habit of their order, which resembles that of the Catholic Sisters of Charity, occupied seats in the front pew,

mear the Lectern.

The ceremonies were preceded by the ante-communion service, after which the sisters knelt before the altar, while the choir and congregation sung the grand hymn of Whitsuntide, commencing Come, Holy Ghost-Creator, come Inspire these souls of Thine.

When the sounds of the Gloria Patri,

with which the hymn closed, had died away, Bishop Potter rose and addressed the new ister in words of exhortation. He said she had voluntarily come to devote herself to the offices of charity and mercy in the Sisterhood of St. Mary, and to consecrate herself to the high and holy duties of her new profession. He then offered a prayer that God might bestow on her the grace neces-sary to fulfill the self-imposed and pious-

obligations.

The Bishop then asked the new sister if she was ready voluntarily to devote herself exclusively to the work of charity, and shereplied in the affirmative. The Esshop's next question was if she would be subject to the rules of the sisterhood of St. Mary, and she answered yes. The Bishop, after some further questions,

offered a prayer, and at the close pronounced that the sister was solemnly set apart for the christian work of the organization dedi-

cated to St. Mary.

He then took her by the right hand, and acknowledged her as a member of the sisterhood of St. Mary, and at the same time gave her the title of "Sister Agnes"—a name. lifferent from her own, and by which she

will be known in future.

When the Bishop had ended this portion of the ceremony, the clergy in the chancel formed a semi-circle round the new sister, and sang antiphonally the hymn embodied in the service for the Ordination of Priests. in the service for the Ordination of Priests .

"Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire;
Thou the announcing Spiria art,
Who dost thy seven fold gits impart,"

The Communion Service followed, the Offertory being devoted to the sisterhood.
After the Bishop, assisted by Dr. Tuttle, had consecrated the elements, they were received by the clergy, a portion of the congregation, and the sisters.

The services closed with the benediction.

A CONTEMPORARY says that Widow Joanna. Bradley, of Freetown, Mass., "ought to have the right of suffrage." She performed her labor tax on the highways this spring in person. She carries on farming operations as well as other farmers, and during the last winter, assisted only by a boy, cut thirty cords of box board logs in the woods.