NOTICES.

REMOVAL.
ALBERTSON, SMITH & SCHMIDT,
Successors to
JAMES S. SMITH & SONS,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRY GOODS,
No. 259 Arch Street.
dc15-2m

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY, January 2, 1868.

SPEECHES.

Special Dispatches to the Evening Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1868.

Company circular statements of the proceedings ahead of the nation at the inauguration in the White House. It is evidently making a serious study of the art of silence, and it is to be hoped that he will not make a lesson in it. The 4th of March 4th, 1865, when he addressed the vast multitude assembled to witness Lincoln's second inauguration. Until the speech of that day Lincoln's fame for his unworthiness to speak in the nation. Since those speeches and acts have shown himself worthy to fill the more exalted place he now occupies. Still, it is plain he has made any angry and injudicious speeches about Congress and reconstruction and an appreciative people thank him for his temperate silence, and especially for keeping a bridle on his tongue to-day.

A couple of foreign potentates, according to the cable reports, availed themselves of the New Year occasion to express their opinions on Italian political views. The Emperor Napoleon's habit has been to single out some foreign minister and utter to him something of a pointed character. On the occasion of the Austrian ambassador, to whom was sounded the first note of the war of 1859. Another year it was the Nuncio that received a hint that caused the Papal Chancellery to shake its sides. Last year the Emperor's remarks were to the effect that the existing peaceful relations between Prussia and France would be continued. It may, therefore, be taken for certain that Napoleon III. has no thought of allowing Italy to interfere with the new and unsettled position of Prussia. King William and Count Bismarck have accomplished their purposes and made Prussia a power to be reckoned with, and are determined to see that France should there be any attempt to alter the Napoleonic idea of making the Rhine the frontier of the Empire. If there were a sympathetic war it would not be in the interest of France to acquiesce in the new arrangements. Herwould have made the cause of disturbed balance of power a casus belli upon a question of the integrity of Rome. Italy and Victor Emanuel was afraid of the Italian Revolution and Victor Emanuel was afraid of the Italian Revolution and Victor Emanuel was afraid of the Italian Revolution