# Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XXI.—NO. 305.

PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS:

# (Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK.
ENNEST C. WALLACE.
EL FETTERRITON, THOS. I. WILLIAMSON,
CASPERSOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WZLLS.
The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18
cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c. executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1923 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf5

DIED.

DELAUROIX.—On the 31st ult., Mary Okie, wife of C J. Delacroix.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 926 Filbert street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Honaldson's Genetery.

HENDKICKBON.—On the 23d uit., in Spring Garden township, Pa., Mary Ann, daughter of Ellwood and Mary Hendrickson, in the 21st year of her age.

PALMER.—On Saturday afternoon. 28th uitime, Mrs. Ann Palmer, relict of Wm. Palmer, in the 88th year of her age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend the uneral, on Wedneeday afterneon, April ist, at 3 o'clock, rom the residence of her son, B. U. Palmer, B. E. corner treh and Thirty-third streets.

SNOWDEN.—On the 31st alt., Mary 8., wife of George inowden, and daughter of W. Flaher Mitchell, in the 31st card of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully prited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mytied to attend her funeral, from the residence of he susband, 1612 Wallace street, on Friday, 3d instant, at o'clock.

CANCER, THAT HAD FATEN OFF BOTH breasts, cured by the use of two sue dollar, and three ght dollar bottles of WOLCOTT'S PAIN FAINT. Pain it at first application. All pain relieved free of charge 622 Arch street, in Drug Store. TYPE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT blades of Spring Poplins for the Fashienable Walking

SPECIAL NOTICES.

## American Academy of Music MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON.

The First and Only Lecture of the Season, Thursday Evening, April 2.

### Subject---The Duty of the Hour. ADMISSIOÑ, 25 CENTS.

RESERVED BLATS...... 50 CENTS Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. The Sale of Tickets will commence on MONDAY MORNING, March 30, at 9 o'clock, at GOULL'S Plane

Warerooms, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street. mb27 if PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.
Chester, Delaware county.
EASTER VACATION ENDS APRIL 16th.
Application for admission for the remain 307 of the
Session should be made early.

JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., T. B. PETERSON, Esq., Philadelphia. Or to COL. THEO. HYATT, Chester, PA.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

All Physicians opposed to medical SECTARIANIS All Physicians epposed to medical SECTARIANISM and QUACKERY, are requested to meet at the PHILA-DELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH and LOGUST, on SATUBDAY EVSNING, April 4, at 7 evclock, for the purpose of organizing a BEDI-AL SOCIETY, auxiliary to the NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSO. IATION, api-4t;

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTER.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD of Managers of the Young Men's Christian Association, beld on BONDAY, March 20, 1885, Mr. Thomas Marball was unanimously elected Librarian and Corresponding Secretary of the Association, in place of Rev. William PETER B. SIMONS, P. esident.

105 ROBERT SIMPSON, Rec. Sec. NOTICE—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL road. The coupons on the bonds of this Company, falling due April let next, will be paid on presentation at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J., on and after that date.

H. WHITEMAN, mb31 3trp5

Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE PRINCIPALS OF THE frammar, Secondary and Primary Public Schools to confar with the Committee on Revision of Studies, will be held on April 2d, at 24, o'cleck P. M. at the Central High School, corner Broad and Green streets.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

by NATHANIEL COLVER, D. D., OF RICH mond, Va., will preach this Evening, at 7 So, in the First Sapitat Church, Bread and Arch streets. The public cordially invited.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Disponenty Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, mb3l-imry No. 618 Jayne street.

# Covernor Fenten's Letter in Refe

rence to the Pardon of Metchum—His Reasons for Refusal. State of New York, Executive Department Albany, March 9, 1868.—My Dear Sir: The strong convictions expressed by yourself and others have led me to re-examine the application for the pardon of Edward B. Ketchum There are many circumstances connected with the case which would make it agreeable to me

to grant the application, if I could do so consistently with a sense of public daty. The youth of the offender, the reputation he had previously sustained, the deep interest expressed by many for whose opinions I have a great regard, and the high character of his family and friends, all commend the appeal for Executive clemency to favorable consideration. I am. however, un able to resist the conclusion that if I were to grant the pardon it would tend to impair the conridence of the public in the administration of criminal law. The certainty of punishment, in cases of unquestioned guilt, is essential to the common security; and the nature of the offence in this instance was such as to preclude the remission of the penalty, unless for very clear and satisfactory reasons.

The power which I am asked to exercise in his

behalf is one of grave responsibility, and the ex-tension of clemency to conceded offenders is only to be justified by causes which commend them-selves so strongly to approval as to overbalance seives so strongly to approval as to overbalance the evil influence of permitting crime to go unpunished. These applications are usually arparte. The representations on which they are based are generally partial, and they often prove to be unfounded. It is not strange that amid the pressure of numerous and important duties some of the many and partial antisymmetric cases should of the many and persistently-urged cases should result in rardons not fully justified. I think it has happened to every incumbent of the Execu-tive office to err in granting pardons, which, with fuller means of knowledge would have been withheld, and yet it is possible that the same experi-ence would disclose more mistakes in withholding elemency than extending it in unworthy cases. In this instance, however, the recommendations come from sources that entitle them imendations come from sources that entitle them to full faith, but they rest on grounds which do not seem to justify a pardon. The fact of guilt is conceded. The crime was of the gravest character. It was one of a series of offences of a similar nature. It was committed with deliberation. Nothing has since transpired which changes its character. Therefore in my judgechanges its character. Therefore, in my judgment, the case is not one in which I can properly remit the sentence of the law.

# (Signed) Very truly yours, R. E. Fanton. Parke Godwin, Eag., New York.

Our neaders have observed that we rarely praise patent medicines, and that we advertise only the very best of them. But now, the remarkable recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastots, from her distressing and almost believes recovery of Mrs. Rice, of Canastota, from ner use tressing and almost helpless scrofulous disease, which is known threughout the community, and unquestionably the effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, leads us to publish, without reserve, the remark-able efficacy of this medicine. We do this in the able emeacy of an smedicine. We so this in the interest of the afflicted. Any remedy which can so effectually "raise one from the dead," should be universally known; and we wish it may be universally as successful as it has been in the case of Mis. Rice.—Daily Journal, Syracuse.

NO. X. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) THE CARNIVAL IN ROME AND FLORENCE.

Rome, Feb. 29, 1868 .- "Carne vale!" I had almost said in good carnest, of my own mortal habitation, what with the indescribable rush and excitement of the advent of the "maddest, merdest time", of all the year in Italy, and the continued effort one is forced to make even to keep pace with the residents of Rome. As to American travelers-oh! it is wonderful to see their power of endurance, their capacity of adaptation to the customs, however ancient or modern, of any nation under the sun; and how, no matter where they go, they create more surprise, more jealousy, and inspire more admiration than any other people. I wish in my soul our Senate and Congress could be sent in a body to travel through Europe, and have their ears assailed, their pride kindled, and their conscientionsness reproved by the prophecies of the downfall of our glorious republic, by England, who says in the same breath, "we are fools for supporting royalty at such a cost, but we are value enough to like the prestige it gives us!" by France, who adds to every sensation despatch, per cable, a chapter of adjectives in the superlative degree; by Germany, so jealous, that our men of science are treated with indignity when presented at court; and, delightful contrast! by Italy, even in suspicious Rome, where an American woman, presenting her passport,\* is admitted to the secret recesses and towers of St Angelo and the subterranean passages from the Vatican to the place of refuge prepared for the Pope, even when priests and sworn officers of the household are forbidden to enter!

I have seen the stars and stripes on the Bay of Naples, where poverty, beggary, degradation and vice resk and revel. Oh! I asked myself, why cannot these poor, down-trodden people lock on that flag as I do! and, as when the children of Israel raised their eyes to the standard of the Pardoning One, exclaim: "I am free!" "The most wonderful things come from America," said a Roman. Let America look to it, that the right to these compliments, whether sincerely or insidiously uttered, be preserved! But to the point

-Rome and its Carnival. The Carnival this year in Rome was not equal to those of preceding years, they say. Admitting the possibility, I say, thank goodness, it was not. In Florence thirty thousand people appeared on the Arno in costume. Why? Because Victor Emmanuel, to show the people the blessing of independence from church government, offered a reward to the most successful mimic. The result was what he had anticipated, a general, overwhelming revel and frolic during the whole ten days. There was no need for him to mask or costume. He had only to drive out, as he does every Thursday, on the Cascine, and a jolly Bacchus as any in the Naples Museum, with red nose, red face, and extensive corporation, appeared complete! But beauty is as beauty does. Long live Victor Emmanuel!

On the morning of the fifteenth of February

our party started out for a drive on the Corso. Everywhere active preparations were being made for the Carnival. From every window of house, palace, hotel or atelier, crimson and white drapery and embroidered banners or gay carpets were hung out. The balconies, from the first to the fifth stories, and even the railings on the roofs of these high houses, were draped and festeoned with crimson cloth, velvet, silk or whatever material the taste or means of individuals might furnish. Cushions to match the drapery were placed along the railing, like those in an opera box, for the arms to rest upon. Under the cushions, on the outside, boxes or troughs were firmly secured, into which the confetti were poured by the basketful. The confetti are made of plaster-of-paris and sand, in small pellets, like white sugar plums, and when thrown from the boxes they go to powder the moment they strike a hard object, and woe to the black beavers and broadcloth that are sure to invite a shower of confetti. In between the latticework of the window shutters opening on the balconies, bouquets by the hundred were fastened; camelias, violets, hyacinths, roses and even strawberries nestled among the fresh green leaves of the lemon and orange flowers. If "bouquets by the hundred" sounds like an exaggeration, let me assure you, to my certain knowledge, there were two hundred and fifty bouquets thrown from our balcony alone on that day, and five hundred pounds of confetti amptied on the heads of less fortunate pedestrians, within its reach, while from another we attempted to count the bouquets till they were thrown by the dozen, and we gave up in despair. And why not? Italy, fair, sunny and joyous, speaks to her children in flowers!

Hark! the bell of the Capitol rings out a joyous, merry sound: it announces that the Carnival has begun! That bell, that never sounds but for the death of a Pope, and the beginning and end of the Carnival! How my heart beat when I heard that bell! I looked nervously towards the Capitol, with a vague dread of seeing apparitions of the senators whose cold marble faces, in row after row, line the chambers where their noble voices once roused the world to enthusiasm by their glowing eloquence, and with a cold shiver. such as I experience whenever I look upon an array of these immortalized dead, I hastened into the excited, noisy multitude of revelers, and soon we were overlooking the seene, surpassing expectation. One must see the Carnival fully to realize how it is possible to abandon every

thought and feeling except that of fun and frolic. How we saw it I will tell you in my next, and after that promise is fulfilled, I will never make another. Travelers cannot keep pace with their wishes, and it is impossible for one hand to transcribe to paper the seenes that occur as rapidly as steam power carries them from one place to another. But without binding myself to oftbroken rules. I will yet relate our adventures and delightful experiences in Dresden, Gratz, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Naples, Sorrento and Rome.

E. D. W. I would urge upon the attention of every one who undertakes a European tour the absolute necessity of a paseport. Those who come from home unprovided, in consequence of the bad advice of those who should knew better, find themselves harrassed and delayed at times and in places most inconvenient, and ofton losew opportunities of seeing important institutions, fortiscations and castles, because they have no passes, when an American passport would admit them. I have seen families detained for hours at the outposts of European cities and even prevented from boarding a steamer on the Maditerranesh, though their passage was paid fer, and they lost the ship, when unable to produce a passport. It is much easier to comply with the rules of the countries one visits than to try to evade them. It was are numerous on the continent, and notwithstanding the eld saying, they are rigorously enforced. The reply to every why or wherefore is "C'est la regis."

The little town of Smyrna, Del., is reported to contain 78 drinking establishments, which is about one to every fifteen of its inhabitants.

EVENING BULLETIN A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN EU- More of the History of the "Benivieni Bust."

In Saturday's paper we told the story of this fine work of contemporary art, whose merit has received the equivocal compliment of tempting the antiquity-mongers to foist it on the world as an antique. The correspondent of a Boston jourpal, finding bimself at Florence in the centre of the scandal, dishes up the matter by the column for the appetites of his Athenian constituency. It will be enough for us to select a fact or two as bearing on this controversy, grown into such an agitating one for the French connoisseurs.

There is no longer a doubt as to the author of the bust. Bastianini, the actual sculptor, is a young and poor artist of Florence. Of his personal distinctions we only get the fact that he is 'square-browed' -- a Florentine trait, indeed. It appears to have been his trick to model portraits of Italian celebrities of the Renaissance, and sell them in dead silence to art-hucksters. In his last letter he reveals the fact that a bust by him of Savonarola had been the object of a similar dispute on a small scale; this previous sham-antique, after having been bought (doubtless at a moderate artprice) and exposed as a curiosity, was afterwards explained into a modern imitation; for, "when the artists Banti and Costa had learned from me that the bust of Girolsmo Savonarola was my work, they at once published the fact in the Riforma, without trying to turn the world topsy-turvy, as at Paris, for the bust of Benivieni." The letter, a bit of the bravura of an Italian "man of honor," closes with a challenge to the Superintendent of he Louvre to deposit 3,000 francs (just at tithe of the price paid by the Musee for the "Benivieni,") as payment for a second terracotta, to be artistically the coual of that under dispute. It is addressed to a friend and patron, Dottore Forese, a savant and man of letters, proprictor of a museum of vertu in the island of Elba. This gentleman has watched the whole story, from the earliest scoops and rakings of the sculptor's thumbs in the clay, to the exaltation of the latter as a thirty thousand franc antique in the Louvre; he has an anecdote or two which tend to stamp the latter history of the bust as odious. and excessively little to the credit of French nonor.

The carver-youth Bastianini, of course, is poor, and cannot always afford to deteriorate his 'antiques" by scratching his signature on them; These niceties of feeling are reserved for his letters, where they come out in the most manly and chivalrous way. On the contrary, the name of Benivieni, the imaginary original (of whom no real portrait is known) was imprinted on the work in earefully-imitated antique letters. The 'anecdote or two" refer to the troubles of this poor genius.

The first French purchaser, de Nolivos, visited him in his studio in 1867. The authenticity of the work had at that time been seriously breathed upon. "So it is you," said the mortified and therefore furious Gaul, "who pretend to be the author! You are a chest and an imposter. Come to Paris and we will put you in Charen-The young modeler acted just as Cellini ion!" would have done. He flew, relates Forese, at the insolent Frenchman like a fury. That is precisely the old Florentine method of defending the truth, and we can fancy the broken-nosed ghost of Michael Angelo smiling on the scene. Bystanders interfered.

Prince Napoleon, we know, is another infallible connoisseur. Being in the museum of the Doctor Forese, he alluded to the Benivieni portrait. and asked for an opinion. Upon the Italian authority relating what he knew and had seen. the Prince paid him for his testimony with a courteous "fit of laughter."

After these two episodes the Count de Nieu. werkerke tired of his antique, and gracefully sold it to the Louvre at the same high price he had paid for it. That is to say, the work never left the palace in which it was deposited after the de Nolivos sale: but it was set in another chamber thereof, the Renaissance Gallery, and left there in the company of Benvenuto Cellini's Nymph of Fontainbleau, Michael Angelo's Captives, and a preclous marble by Desiderio da Settignano; and the French tax payers permitted the Comte to shift into one pocket the sum he had recently drawn

from another. The sculptor Bastianini is collecting proofs and documents. He has our best hopes and wishes. His part of the transaction is at least as meritorious as was that of Chatterton when he issued the poems of "Rowley." We hope he has found, in the trampling of all this mire, the beginning of the path of fame.

The Doctor Forese, who will be recognized, by all but the sore French connoisseurs, as unimpeachable testimony, promises a pamphlet which will ventilate the practices of the antique-hucksters, and the history of this scandal in particular. The title will be "The Tower of Babel."

# Art Items.

George Lambdin is active since his removal to Gotham. He is preparing for the spring exhibition of the National Academy in New York three pictures in genre. One is called "The Anxious Mother." A young girl is represented carefully holding two young kittens in her arms, which are most anxiously regarded by their mother. The picture is simple and unpretending, but true and well managed. A domestic scene-called "Morning Lesson"-shows a pleas-

household interior, with a centre table near a large window, at which sits a lady reading, while a young girl stands attentively listening and leaning on the table, on which sits a little child, entirely happy, unconcerned and "master of the situation." The most effective of the three pictures is one called "The Praner," which represents a man pruning the ends of a tree, while beside him stands a little chubby-faced boy with folded arms and a most curious and interesting expression.

Mr. Lambdin has also upon his easel an ideal portrait of a child with brownish golden hair, and a forehead full of character.

—The latest bit of Parisian gossip is as follows: "The cure of Notre Dame de Lorette addressed his congregation—the most fashionable congre gation in Paris—on Sunday last, and after scolding them for their stiff-neckedness, informed them that whoever should thenceforward attend the representation of a certain wicked play at the Theatre Français, called 'Paul Forestier,' should be excommunicated, the cure of the Madeleine having uttered a similar threat on the previous Sunday. M. Augier, the director of the Theatre Français, on hearing of the ban thus placed upon his establishment, is said to have replied: 'Very well, henceforward I shall decline to sell tickets of admission to my theatre to whoever shall at-tend the representations at the Madeleine and at

A very popular street performer in London is a man who throws a big potatoe as high as he can; catching it in its fall-on his forehead, where it amasine to bits.

APRIL MAGAZINES, &c.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute, for March. begins with editorial notices of new mechanical nventions; it is indubitable that no other nation but ours could produce subject-matter for thirty or forty such pages every month. A Paris letter follows, with some recent ideas in hydraulics and drainage. New York furnishes news in matters of civil engineering, &c. Prof. Meyer's Lecture-Notes on Physics are this month upon "Methods of Precision," with instructions for getting the practical average of a number of measurements. From the Proceedings of the Royal Society is reported a Method of Qualitative Analysis of Animal and Vegetable coloring matters under the Spectrum Microscope. Some book-notices, placing the reader on a level with the scientific literature of the day, close a very instructive number.

The Northern Monthly, published in Newark and New York, continues Harriet Prescott Spafford's tale, "The Thief in the Night;" the sort of voluptuous vivacity which distinguished this writer's maiden efforts seems to be dying out, without leaving much gain in the way of conereteness and what painters call "composition." Two contributions to our military history are Col. Anderson's "Experience of a Military Missionary in Virginia," and Mr. Throckmorton's sketch of Major-General Kilpatrick. There is practical information (for New Yorkers) in the series entitled "The Metropolitan Pulpit," by Mr. W. Tufte. The Editorial Department has a pro-

NEW STITCHED EDITIONS .- Stitched editions reach us of "The Marriage Verdict," by Dumas, from Peterson & Brothers. "Old Mortality," by Sir Walter Scott, same publishers, twenty-cent form, and very next for the money. To the Dickens Revival, which has so naturally followed that generous spirit's avatar among us, the same bouse contribute "Mugby Junction" and "Doctor Marigold," sewn together. Messrs. Peterson do not think it necessary to advertise their cheap public that the greater number of the steries included in these Christmus Tales are by other names than the famous one on the cover.

Public Spirit, a monthly magazine made up of very short articles and supplemented with a great many editorial news-items in literature, art, drama and politics, is out for April. The opening etory, an Oriental chees tale called "Mating and Checkmating," does not begin with much promise. It is followed by a ridiculous poem of Stoddard's, "On the Divan." The following papers are very various in subject and quality. The periodical is published by Le Grand Benedict, 37 Park Row, N. Y.

Supplemental Nos. 128 and 129 of "Chambers's Encyclopædia, a Dictionary of Universal Knowledge," republished in this city by J.B. Lippincott & Co., cover ground between the words "Epidemic" and "Mahommedan." This standard encyclopædic authority is by no means for British students exclusively. We observe American subjects treated at length and with courteous fairness whenever they occur. The illustrations d greatly to the value of this che the Chambers firm.

Appleton's small and pretty edition of a pamphlet Dickens now includes "Hard Times," which Mr. Ruskin once selected as the most thoughtful work of its author. It is for sale by G. W. Pitcher.

# DISASTERS.

Destructive Fire in New York-Less \$30,000.

Signoto.

[From the New York Herald of to-day.]

About a quarter to one o'clock this morning a fire broke out on the second floor of No. 74 Fulton street, occupied by the firm of Kiel & Sudhaus as a paper-box manufactory, which gained such rapid headway that, even before the arrival of the engines, which were on the spet within two minutes after the alarm was rung, the entire block between Rider's alley, or Little Greeno street, and Gold street was wrapt in a sheet of flame that threatened for a time to extend to the houses adjoining. So soon, however, as the firemen had got to work and the heavy estrams of water from the steam engines had begun to find their way into the burning buildings the fire was confined to the block in which if thad originated, and by two o'clock the flames were totally extinguished.

The building No. 74 was totally burned out, the second floor of which was occupied, as before mentioned, by Kiel & Budhaus, paper box m unfacturers. The same floor was also occupied by Durzig & Golding, glass sign makers.

There two firms in all probability are damaged to the extent of \$12,000. G. W. Loog, clothier, occupied the first floor of Nos. 70 and 72; stock burned out; loss about \$15,000. The cigar store of Alois J. Egginger, on the first floor of No. 74, was also damaged to the amount of about \$200 by fire and water; insured for \$15,500 in Liverpool and London Liburance Company.

The first floor of No. 76 was occupied by Beardsley & Holton, clothing; loss, \$10,000. The second floor was occupied by Dehr & Bitterhard, map coloring manufacturer. The third floor was occupied as a manufactory for Laird's preparations; stock probably all lost.

The stock of various kinds in the building No. 70. and that part of No. 76 bordering on Rider's slip were mostly damaged by water, although the flames had at one time jained such a headway and had become so intense in the later building on the upper floor that the iron shutters account the flames.

Captain De Camp, of the Second Precinet, with a large force of hi

come the flames

Uwing to the late hour at which the fire broke out the mount of insurance on the buildings and the stocks of the various firms who are losers by the disaster could not be ascertained. The probable loss on both buildings and etc. of all the losers will reach \$50,000. The buildings are sweed by John J. Sutton, printer, who loses about \$15.000.

are owned by John J. Sutton, printer, who loses about \$15.00.

The Flood in the Ohlo-Condition of the River at Cincinnati.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette of March 30.)

We are just now having a specimen of the spring rise of the Ohlo river. The heavens have poured forta their rains till the channels of the river had no reom for them, and have spread their waters over the adjacent plains, deliging many a town and village on its fair banks. At the present writing for hundreds of miles along its shores parior floors are covered with its waters, and the news irom above is anxiously looked for to learn whether the stores of furniture and household goods up stairs shall be removed to higher quarters. During the past week at these homes there were busy scenes of preparation for the ficed, of whose approach the daily papers and telegraph gave warning.

Now boats are traversing the streets of many a village. Store houses, echool houses, churches, halls, and the extra room of neighbors are occupied. But the rivers above are falling, and the prospect now is, that if it does not rain beavily at once at the sources of the floods, the present stream will soon be within banks, and the incoavehiete from this watery vaist will disappear.

Thestores from Main to Wainut the hast aken possession of, and below the Fifth street terry it has filled cellars in great numbers, and is menacing others. All along the lever from Broadway to its lower termination, rooms and cellars are invaded or threatened. Steamers are put to a great monvenience in discharging their freight, while drays and wagons are finding a thorough dismal awamp all sloig the lasting. Mill Creek is in receipt of heavy deports from the golden waters.

Not much damage has, as yet, been effected, and in case of no further rise, not much damage is likely to be done. The rivers in the State generally have been up and deing the past week. Thousands are affected more or less by the freshets, and all directly or indirectly concerned with be glad to see the waters recede.

Destructive Fire in Chicago. Extensive Oil Works Burned.
[From the Chicago Journal, March 80,]

The extensive linssed oil works of Messis. Gould Brohers, stuated on the rear bank facing on Charles, and ctweet Van Buren and Harrison streets, in the West vivision, were destroyed by fire about two o'clock yes-Division, were destroyed by fire about two o'clock yesterds yn horning.

The hullding was three stories in height, 374 feet long, and 74 feet wide. The western half was constructed of stone and the remainder of wood. The contents comisted chiefly of 600 barrels of oil, 40 tons of putty, 8,020 bushels inx-seet, and 40 tons of whiting. The machinary cost about \$50,000, but as yet it has not been determined whether or not it is a total less. A low pressure ongiae, valued at \$10,000 had just been introduced into the estab lishment and was uninsured. It was the intention of the firm to does for repairs in a few days. The capacity of the works is said to have been 1,600 bushels of seed per day 'siving amployment to a large number of men.

The loss is estimated at \$17,000. The firm was insured for \$31,000 on machinery, \$18,000 on hillding, and \$61,000 on steek giving a total at \$110,700. The smount is divided among forty-one companies, four Chicago companies only in that number being interested to the total of \$11500. Nothing definite has been learned as to the origin of the fire, but suspicious are entertained that it was the work of some malicious incondiary.

The New Napoleonic Pamphlet—The Claims of the Rapoleonic Bymasty.

[Parls Correspondence of the London Standard, March 18.]

The pamphlet entitled "The Claims of the Napoleonic Dynasty," which was heraided by such a flourish of semi-official trumpets, has appeared to day, and has utterly disappointed the expectations it had raised. Though the report of its being due to the Empetor's pen has not been contradicted. I am inclined to think that it cannot be correct: it quotes a good many of the Emperor's old speeches, in extense, but the only part of it which is new lacks that clearnes, terseness, and nerve which are such characteristic features of the Emperor's style. However that may be, here is an account of it.

The pamphlet is a small quarte of 76 pages, and bears on the corner, by way of a motto, the mystical stage—to populi, row Dei-an adage which is conveniently elastic, and which, as the Temps pointedly remarks, is more ancient than respectable. There is hardly a cause which has not been employed to justify the attempts to reconcile two things which are hardly comissent, the "right divine" and "universal suffrage." After this motto comes a preamble which has the sdevatege obeing short:

"We have had the idea of collecting in one publication

"right divine" and "universal suffrage." After this motto comes a preamble which has the advantage obeing short:

"We have had the idea of collecting in one publication the various manifestations of the national will which, under the two Republics and the two Empires, have founded the Napoleonic Dynasty. It has seemed to us that from this parallel, curious for history, a great political lesson might be derived."

The pamphlet is divided into two parts, respectively entitled "Napoleon I." and "Napoleon III." Each enumerates the various acts by which the first and third Napoleons raised themselves to the Imperial purple. Part I, is largely made up by quotations from M. Thiera's "History of the Consulate." In Part II. the commants are due to the author himself. Respecting the 2d of December, he says:

"People have not forgetten the state of the public mind at the close of the year 1851, which is the date of a new ers for France. At that period, while the country which had elected Prince Leuis Napoleon with such enthusiasm was anxious to nitrust him with its destines, and awaited her paiety with him alone, the Legislative Ascumbly, kromsisting for the most part of the debries of old parties, gave the wold the spectacle of a passionate condition, openly consulting in timultuous deliberations against the President of the Republic. Between two powers, both due to popular election, the people alone could decide. To the people Prince Louis Napoleon appended."

This very prief account of the coup d'etat is followed

rowers, both due to popular election, the people alone could decide. To the people Prince Louis Napoleon appealed."

This very brief account of the coup detat is followed by the document published at the time, and a judicious selection from the Presidential speeches bridges over the twelvemonts which elaseed between the coup detat and the proclamation of the Empire. The comment then resulves, and proceeds as follows:

"The opposition to the Presidential election in 1848 had been 1,498,841 votes, on the 20th of December, 1851, it had declined to 64,557 votes. Against the creation of the Empire the noss were only 285,145.

"But that which this exposition above all sets forth, is, that six times within half a century the Napoleonic dynasty has recrived the conservation of universal suffrage. The mode and the nephew have gone through the same historical cycle; both have rescued France from chaost each, three times acclaimed, held office for a limited period, seen prionged, and both took their seats on a throne which they found vascant. The Consulato and the Presidency both merged in the Empire—a nique spectacle in history at fifty years interval, in spite of so many events that intervened to keep it down. The will of the people like a river swallowed up by sand, bursts forth from the lower layers of society, and resumes its level or independence and national greatness. The plebicite of 1862 answers as an echo to the peblished of 1804. The 4,000,000 of voters which amazed the historians (of the First Empire) increased to 8,000 00); and he who was called to the throne in virtue of the constitutions of the First Empire, increased to 8,000 00); and he who was called to the throne in virtue of the constitutions of the First Empire, increased to 8,000 00); and he who was called to the throne in virtue of the Forch people—those are the title-deeds of the Napoleonic dynasty.

Thirty millions of voting papers signed by the French people—those are the title-deeds of the Napoleonic dynasty.

These documents, we have already stated, have appeared to us well worthy of being collected and brought together. We think it right to append the text of the Constitution of 1852. At a time when that Constitution which formed the fundamental compact between the people and the Emperor, is made the target for attack more or less open, and the objective of all the efforts of the cealesced fragments of the Opposition, these appeared to us useful to piace it anew before the public, and to rocall the circumstances under which it was produced.

"In the measures which followed the 2d of December, it may have been seen that the Prince President did not confine bimself to apply to the nation for extraordinary powers, with a view to devising a remedy for a tumporary siliment, but that he set forth a whole system of government appropriate to the permanent requirements of the country, he only consented to undertake the burden of leading the destinies of france on the condition that that system reverting to the consular tradition of the year VIII, was favorably received by the nation. Nover was a condition more explicitly stated, nor more unantimously infilled. The principles whence the Constitution of the proposity distilled. The principles whence the Constitution of the proposity distilled. The principles whence the Constitution of the proposity distilled. year vill, was lavorably received by the nation. Acve was a condition more explicitly stated, nor more unani mously fulfilled. The principles whence the Constitu-tion is derived were, therefore, the result of a freely-con

tion is derived were, therefore, the result of a freely-conented compact.

"But if these bases be fixed, if they cannot be modified
without a plebiscite, the work itself involves progressive
improvements, it is perfectible. The Emperor openly
proclaimed that fact as early as the site of December, itself,
when he said he intended to insure the country to the wise
practice of liberty. Let us add, that the decree of Novemher 24, 1864 and the letter of January 19,1867, have fulfilled
that promise."

In other words, "the edifice is crowned." The writer
then proceeds:

In other words, "the edifice is crowned." The writer then proceeds:

"The Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, has, it is known, become the Constitution of the Empire. The change effected in the form of government has resulted in abrogating or amending several articles which were no longer in harmony with the new state of things. It has appeared to us useless to point out these differences. The intelligence of the reader will at once supply that want.

"As for modifications of another order, they are the result of various benatus (onsult; and as they mark, se to speak, the stages of the Emperor's Government in the liberal path it has entered on, we will confine ourselves to mentioning the most important and enumerating the great measures which have been their almost immediate conrequence.

to mentioning the most important and enumerating the great measures which have been their almost immediato consequence.

"We will mention (1) the act which has made public in the papers the debates of the Senate, and has permitted the reproduction in extense by shorthand of the discussions in the two Chambers: (2) the sending of ministers to the Chambers by special delegation; (3) the extension to the Corps Legislatif of the right of amendment; (4) the power attributed to the Senate to send back to the Corps Legislatif for fresh examination bills which appear to it to be defective; (6) the observations bills which appear to it to be defective; (6) the observations to the Dudget by large sections; (6) the abandonment by the Emperor of the power of opening, in the absence of the Chambers, supplementary or extraordinary credits; (7) the law on the liberty of the press; (8) the law one conlations, and (9) finally the bill which is now before the Legislature, and whose object is the right of meeting.

"The whole of these dispositions emanate, so to speak, from the womb of that Constitution, which lends itself to every movement of liberty, and which, in this respect, has been an innovation as herdy as fruitful. To appreciate the liberal character of this Constitution, we have only to compare it with the Constitutions of preceding monarchics."

The official publication excites the enthusiasm of the

rchies."
I his official publication excites the enthusiasm of the This official publication excites the entinaism of rescrib-official prints; but the independent papers (especially the Aventr National and the Gazette de France) criticise it as sharply as it is possible for a French newspaper to criticise anything printed at the Imperial Printing office. The Gazett's asks why the pamphet says nothing about 1814 and 1815. Surely the "Acta Additional" deserves to be ranked among the claims of the Napoleonic dynasty far about the Constitution of the Yoar VIII.

The Weather for March. B. J. L. sends us the following table of the weather at Germantown for the month just nassed: MARCH, 1868.

-Poor Archduke Henry has been still further ambbed by the Emperor of Austria for marrying Mile. Hoffmann. He sent for a passport, but when it come, his wife was not mentioned in it, and the lady had to procure one from the parish authorities at Rosenheim.

Below Zero.

1.457-685-285 

#### FACTS AND FANCIES.

— lala describes Engénie's tollet at the opera —Quen Victoria proposes to visit Germany in the autumn.

-Chicago loes not appreciate Forrest. Chicago improves not taste.

—What vote be manager of a theatre always has—the "casting" vote.—Punch.

Wisconsin indicate.

The grain propects of Wisconsin indicate a bountiful harvest lext fall. -A charity semon-one illustrated with plates Judy.

plates—Judy.

—To Authors and Others.—How to fill a page
—let him have six meals aday.—Judy.
—A monument to the composer Bellini is to be
erected in Catania, Sicily, his birthplace. -The new letter boxes of Botton are to be made

-Great Britain used more than wenty thou-sand tons of sugar last year in the manufacture

of beer.

—A Western editor says that in snoky Pittsburgh men kiss each other's wives, and are able to tell which is their own only by the take.

—An Australian lady gives public notice by advertisement, that if her husband does not turn three months she means to marry span. up in three months she means to marry again.

—Admiral Farragut has so far recovered as to be able to leave his berth and take walking exercise on the quarter-deck of the Franklin.

...The Government of the Dominion of Canada proposes to raise a small standing army of four regiments and one battalion—4,600 men in all. —Money is "tight," and the rivers are "high."
Has this anything to do with the whisky question?—N. Y. Express.

-Col. Hiram Fuller ("Belle Brittan") is editing a paper called "The Cosmopolitan" in London, and amusing himself by trying to write down Amer-

—Berlin is much astonished at the performance of a man who plays on sixteen drums with fortyeight drumsticks. His performances closely re-semble those of a Chinese knife-thrower. —Victor Emmanuel has established an order of the Crown of Italy. Between this and the order of St. Maurice, Italy will soon become more benighted than ever.—Boston Advertiser.

—A London musical paper says that by the adaptation of Barker's system of electricity to organs, it is possible for a performer in England to play on an instrument situated in America.

—Three men were swallowed by sharks on the little island of Cabras, and near to Porto Rico, recently. The fishermen report the sharks to be unusually daring and feroclous. In many instances they have tried to upset their boats. M-A portrait of the prudish Menken, taken in conjuction with the shy and modest Mr. Algernou Charles Swinburne, has been issued by the London

Stereoscopic Company, and is the occasion of considerable comment. -Dorothea Saprès, grand-niece of the famous French revolutionist Marat, died the other day at Vienna, where she had lived for the last twelve years as lady's maid to the Baroness Dursch. With her decease the race becomes extinct.

-Miss Anthony's Revolution says that man generally pops the question in an "awkward, stammering way." The ladies who conduct that journal must, of course, be well informed on this

George Francis Train got a sumptuous champagne lunch delivered to the Fenian Colonel Nagle, in the deck, in spite of the vigilance of the officers. A police officer asked Mr. Train how he got the thing into Nagle. Mr. Train, langireplied, that he knew how to run s chines he was none of your one-horse fellows. -The Revolution publishes the following sad

dilemma :

dilemma:

The hearers perplexed

"Twixt the two to determine:

"Watch and pray," says the text;

"Go to sleep," says the sermon.

—If fashion had much in common with the communion table, a recent order of the Pope would make havoc among the Catholic milliners and dressmakers; for he says: "Women with extravagant head-dresses shall in future not be admitted to the communion."

-A dry goods clerk relates that a stylish young lady requested to see some lavender kid gloves, and was shown several different shades of that color. Being a little puzzled by the variety, she ingenuously asked, "Which of these pairs are the lavenderest?"

-The story is told that during Mr. Buchanan's administration an advertisement was sent to a paper with the direction to insert "till forbid," that the order to stop never came, and that a bill of several thousand dollars against government has just been sent in.

—The latest discovery in the science of names is that no candidate for President or Vice President in whose name there occurs a capital C,—there have been eleven such,—was ever elected, while the names of nine of the seventeen Presidents ended with an n. The moral will be evident to all having boys to name to all having boys to name. —A letter, postmarked eleven years ago, addressed to Miss Van Hoosen, Shodack, was found,

last week, by a mail agent on the Hudson River Railroad. It had slipped into the false bottom of the distribution table, which, with the car, had been laid up for several years. The owner received the letter. -To have the great organ in the Boston Music Hall, or that in Mr. Beecher's church, played by the agency of the Atlantic Cable would now-a-

-A correspondent of an English paper proposes to settle the Irish question by a plan simi-iar to that of the "marriage fund association." He wishes the government to offer a bounty to every person of Irish descent who marries one of English or Scotch ancestry, and pay a pre-minm of £10 for every child born of such mar-

-The trustees of a township in Ohio have just been mulct in \$250 damages for refusing to re-ceive the vote of a resident citizen at a late local election. The cause of their refusal was curious. The citizen's wife was an inmate of the insane asylum, and these wiseacres desided that as man and wife were legally one, his domicil was in the lunatic asylum with her, and he was therefore

non compos. This excels Dogberry's decisions. -Two little children in Kent, England, aged -Two little children in Kent, England, aged respectively seven and nine years, being found in the unlawful possession of four hedge stakes, were duly arrested, placed on trial, and sentenced to imprisonment. The little ones were greatly bewildered by the trial, and the kissing and crying of their "mammy" over them was a perfect wonder to them. When they came to be placed in separate cells, they set up a wall of terror which was heard in the court-room.

-The Corporation of London have for severa i The Corporation of London have for several years been discussing the propriety of pulling down Temple Bar, which is a serious impediment to travel along the overcrowded Strand. But that historic structure seems likely to settle the question by tumbling down of its own accord. A huge transverse crack is now visible on its western side, and the authorities are urged to demolish it before worse happens.

before worse happens.

—The Life of Elder Knapp, the revivalist, is published. In forty years he claims to have converted one hundred thousand souls, and how many more is not known, for he dropped the tally after arriving at that figure. He says he made converts at one place in New York faster than the church could receive them. He has baptised about five thousand. This insignificant figure is due to the fact that he preferred to put most of the work upon other clergymen. He boasts of baptising sixty persons in thirty inness on one occasion. He ought to have a place in the sou. occasion. He ought to have a place in the com-stellation of the "great dipper," when he dies,