THE CHOLERA

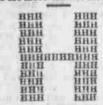
Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood LIFE GIVING POWER, I t causes remained of the contractle power of the blood ressets of the body; and the intestines open their myriad blood ressets, and all the albuminous or fleshmaking material passes of from the bowels. PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE, And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those of impure blood are most liable to suffer.



IN THE SPEING MONTHS the system naturals undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHL'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLES an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION



IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, BCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance PURGING the evil effects of mercary and removing all taints the remnants of DI-EASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.



Not a tew of the worst disorders that affect manking Not a few of the worst dividers that anect manners arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Heimbold's Compound Extract of Sarssparilia. It cleanses and removates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the sysiem, and purges out the bumors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.



Scrofulous mercerial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die anmually from protracted diseases of this class, and from
the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asy um and
prisons, and satisfy yourself of the traditioness of this
asser for. The system best resists the inroads of these
diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.
Helmboid's tighty concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the relatest value—arresting the
most inveterate disease after the judicious are destroyed,
and the bones already affected. This is the testimony
of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the
last 16 years. last 16 years. BBBBBBBBB



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State of the

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparula in venercal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F.B. S., etc. Speaking or Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of increasy, he states. "That no remeay is equal to the existent of Sarsaparula; its power is extraordinary mere to than any other drug I am acquanica with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable airribute, that it is a plicable to a state of the system to stunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or insurrous."



TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsapurlla, added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparida, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troubesome, as it is necessary to prepare it iresh eyery day, and the ayrup is still more objectionable, as it's weaker than the decoction; for a find assurated with susar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and, he syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated and his stomach surscited, by the large proportion of sagar he is obliged to take with each dose of sarsaparila and which is of no take with each dose of sarsaparila and which is of no less whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Finid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.





THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANIFARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remodies.

PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTION SUPPRISON TO A STRUMENT AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSES Sold by Druggists everywhere. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS,

MEXICO.

Commencement of the Evacuation of Mexico by the French-More Resolutions of Inquiry-Maximilian's Military Establishment-What Government Can be Supported Without Some Bayonets?-Late News from Mexico-is the Empire to be Permanent? Or Will the Republic be Re-Estab-lished? - What Does the Stability of the Empire De-

pend On?

Washington, April 20.—The State Department received, by the last steamer from Europe, some important despatches from our Minister at Paris, in regard to the present attitude of the French Government in relation to the Mexican question. These despatches confirm all that I have stated in former let ers in regard to the perfect understanding which subsists between our Government and that of France on this subject, particularly as regards the terms on which the French troops are to leave Mexico. It will be remembered that, some months ago, when the subject of this evacuation was first mentioned, I stated that it would be done as soon as the Emperor Napoleon would receive from our Government the assurance that our policy of neutrality towards blexico would be continued after the evacuation, and that the radical newspapers thereupon stated, in substance, that our Government would never give such a guaranlee to Napoleon. Now, however, Mr. Seward's organ admits that I was correctly informed at first, for it says:—

Aspoleon, therefore, has undoubledly received ever, assurance he could desire from our Government upon this point, and he will be under the necessity, therefore, in accordance with his own engagements, to withdraw his troops at once from Mexico.

gagements, to withdraw his troops at once from Mexico.

It would be nearer the truth to add that this with-drawal will be made in pursuance of the intention expressed by the Emperor Napoleon in his speech to the French Chamberz last January, and that that intention was based upon assurances of neutrality which, as I had before stated, he had received from

in point of fact, the evacuation has already com-menced. The atrangement was made by Baron Saliaro, in pursuance of the instructions of Napo-leon last winter. The movement will be made slowly, but community; and, if neutrality on our part is observed, the evacuation will be complete before the summer of next year.

RESOLUTION ABOUT THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS. It might be supposed that this would be satisfac-tory, and that Mexico might then be left alone to work out her own destiny. But it seems not. A certain radical member of Congress has written the following resolution, which he intends to offer at an

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession as regards the terms or conditions on which the Emperor of France proposes to withdraw the French troops from Mexico; whe her or not their places are to be supplied by Austrian or other European troops; and it so, whether this has been done with the sauction of the Government. The resolution will pass the House by the usual radical majority, of course, but nothing will come

The President will refuse to communicate the information called for, as he did in the case of the resolution which passed the thouse m March, calling upon the President to communicate, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interests, any correspondence of other information in possession of respondence or other information in possession of the Government in regard to the term of office of President Benito Juarez, of the Republic of Mexico; as to the period when, under the Constitution, a popular election in that country ought to have taken place; whether or not such an e cetion had been pre vented by loreign invasion or other causes, and if so, what causes; and as to any vote of confidence and extraordinary powers given to President Juarez by the Congress of the Mexican Republic.

On the 7th ult., President Johnson sent a message to the House of Representatives, consisting of the reply of the Secretary of State, in which the House is informed that it is not expedient to furnish the information called for by the resolution. And so it will be in this case.

MAXIMILIAN'S MILITARY ESTBLISHMENT. It is true that the places of the French troops who are to leave Mexico are to be supplied, to some ex-tent, by Austrian and Beigian troops. But our Gov-ernment has not sanctioned that substitution, nor does it receive even the approval of any person con-

But it is a fact, and we cannot prevent it without roing to war, not only with Austria and Belgium, but with France and Mexico also. The substitution is to be made in pursuance of treaties, to which I have before aliuded, between those four nations. The object or these treaties was to guarantee the perpetuity of the present Government of Mexico. When the crown was tendered to Maximilian by the deputation of Mexican notables who came to Miramon for that purpose, he refused to accept until the basis of these treaties had been agreed upon, and the treatles themselves were subsequently made in pur-

suance of this agreement.

At present the military forces in Mexico consist of only about 20,600 French troops, and the same number of Austrians and Beigians, As the French troops leave, in detachments, their places will be supplied by troops from Austria and Beigium, who will be brought over to Vera Cruz in French vessels. supplied by troops from Austria and Belgium, who will be brought over to Vera Cruz in French vessela. Will be brought over to vera Gruz in French vessels. Maximilian's army, therefore, will continue to be about 40 000 strong, and it will be officered principally by the French officers pow here. They will be allowed to take service under Maximilian for that purpose, and special inducements are to be held out to them, by him, to induce them to remain. BAYONETS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT ANY GOVERN-

MENT(?) This army of foreign troops, however, is not to be a permanent feature of the Mexican Empire. They are to be retained only for a few years, probably six years, parily to guard the roads, to render travel safe, and to rid the country of robber bands and guerillas, and party, slso, to be ready to defend the country in case of a foreign war. The objection to this on our part is, that it makes the Government of Mexico one supported by bayonets. To us who live under a Government of liberty and law, and who have no standing army in time of peace, this is, of course, objectionable. But it must be remembered that every Government that has existed in Mexico during the last forty years has been supported by bayonets and could not have lived a day without much support.

such support.

The Government of Juarez himself was supported The Government of Juarez himself was supported by bay onets. And when, in 1861, the Mexican ecople, weary of the meessant anarchy which had prevailed there for thirty years, under the name of a republic, besoneth the aid of Napoleon in order to establish a different form or government, which should put an end to this anarchy and give to Mexican government of permanence and arbitive. should put an end to this anarony and give to Mexico a government of permanence and ability; when this Government is established, if it is supported by bayonets in the first years of its existence, it is no more than has been the case with every republican government, so-called, which has preceded it. Nay, let it be asked, what would be the condition of Mexico if Maximilian should abdicate, and if every French and Austrian soldier should leave Mexico? Civil war between the partisans of Ortega and Juarez would at once break out, and would rage over the whole land with unpat itsans of Ortega and Juarez would at once break out, and would rage over the whole land with unexampled fury. All that Napoleon and Maximihan have done for Mexico would be obliterated. *Ine hand on the dist would go back ten degrees. Anarchy and confusion would again prevail. Chaos would come again. Whether the party of Ortega or that of Juarez prevailed, his "Government" would be supported by bayonets. But does it need that experiment to demonstrate that Mexico cannot live as a republic? Has not her history already abundantly demonstrated that fact?

constrated that fact? The principal news relates to the increasing prosperity of the country under the present Government, to the progress which is being made in the construction of the different imag of railroads, and to the plans which are being carried out to prevent the annual floods, or mundations, caused by the high water in the Mexican lakes.

The work on all the lines of railroad is progressing rapidly, and the work is being done in the very best manner. In a few months more the journey from Vera Cruz to the Capital can be made in a tew hours, instead of requiring, as at present, jour days.

Fifty miles of this road are already in operation. In dection to this great road, the one from Vera Cruz to Fuebia, by way of Jalapa, is being built partly by American capital. A railroad is also projected from Montercy to San Fernando, the latter a seaport on the Guif of Mexico, a new miles south of the Rio Grande, which will no doubt be built.

Capalls and drains were being cut. under the direction of American engineers, by which to let off the superfluous water of the takes which surround the Mexican capital. There is no doubt of the entire success of this plan. The water in the lawe which had been rising before these consistent were opened, was now falling every day and Mexico will probatly escape this time the annual mundation.

Condition of the Mexican Finances.

CONDITION OF THE MIXICAN FINANCES. The finances of Mexico continue to be on the mos The finances of Mexico continue to be on the most satisfactory footing. The experience of the last few months has abundantly demonstrated that the revenues of the Government will amply suffice for the necessary expenses of the same. The treasury has always plenty of funds on hand, to meet whatever requisitions are made upon it, and the payments are made in gold and silvercoin. The Imperial Mint at Alexico has been in full operation during the last sixteen months, and the coinage during that time has amounted to \$20,000 000, nearly all in dollars and halt dollars. Each coin bears the head of the Emperor, with a suitable inscription, and the Gate.

IS THE MEXICAN EMPIRE TO BE PERMANENT? The question of course presents itself to every inteliscuit American, liow is 't about the stability of the present Government of Mexico? is it to be per-manent, and continue or is it to fall and the re-pabace be re-established on its ruins? It it is to be permanent, let us know it an i let it be known upon what the stability of the empire is founded. It it is distinct to fall, what power is it that is to bring about the destruction of the empire? Is it the United States? Is there any reason to suppose that the remotic will ever be re-established in Mexico? It so, what are those reasons? If not, if the em-fire is to continue to be the wovernment of Mexico, new man, years is it to be be ore we recognize that inc:? It the Mexican empire continues in existence five years more, ten years more, with every prospect of perpetual existence, will we recogn ze it then? In the meantime is it wise to deprive our citizens of the benefits of the rich trade with Mexico by refusing to recognize it now?

WHAT THREE YEARS HAVE DEMONSTRATED. Look the facts boidly in the tace. What are they? It is now three years since Maximilian was proclaimed Emperor by the Assembly Notables convened at the city of Mexico, in pursuance of Mexican law and in accordance with Mexican usages. Three years is a long time for any travernment in Mexica to be sustained. Mexico to be sustained. This Government, how-ever, has not only been sustained, but it is at present so strong as to be self-ustaining. It has, to all ap-pearance, become so firmly established that in all human probability it will be perpendi. At all events, no existing circum-tances seem to justify the belief that it will be supplanted by any other form of government. of government.

Juansts in Mexico bave, during these three The Juansts in Mexico bave, during these three years, kept up a predatory warfare against the Government. But what, at the end of three years, has been the result? Where is the Juarist party in Mexico now? Have they increased during the three years? What proportion of the 8,000,000 of Mexican people have rushed to the standard of Juarez? Has 100,000 men Joined him? No. Has 10,000 men? No. has one thousand? No. Has forces have dwindled down, from nearly 20,000 men, three years are to scarcely three hundred men now. Does not this fact mean something? Does it not mean that the 8,000,000 of people composing the Mexican nation are not in favor of Juarez, and that they are in favor of the empire?

WILL THE REPUBLIC EVER BE RE-ESTABLISHED? WILL THE REPUBLIC EVER BE RE-ESTABLISHED?

It the empire is destined to fall, then, what is to make it fal? Not the Juarists, for we see the results of their three, ears' struggle against it. Not any of the European nations, for they are all the allies of Maximilian, and have sent envoys to reside at his capital. Maximilian's Government will not fall then, unless our Governmen makes war upon him, and succeeds in that war. I have before alinded to some of the concomitants of such a war, with the United States on one side and on the other side, first, Maxico; second, France; third, Austria; fourth, Belgium; and probably, fifth, England. Success in such a war would be at least problematical, and it is not probable that we would engage in it.

Will the Mexican Republic ever be Juarists, for we see the results of their attempt, continued for three years. Doubtless many persons have deluded themselves with the idea that our Government would assist the Juarists. But that idea is now dispelled. We could not do it without involving ourselves in war with several of the most powerful European nations. Besides, our policy towards Mexico is that of neutrality. This principle has been reiterated over and over again by Mr. Seward, in his despatches to all our Ministers sbread curing the last three years. That policy will be maintained. The Juanets will never get any help from our Government, and, therefore, we will not restore the Mexican republic. Quod erat de-monstratum. The Mexican Republic will never be restored.

UPON WHAT DOES THE STABILITY OF THE EMPIRE DEPEND,

If the Mexican Government as it exists at present, is to be perminent, upon what does its perpetuity depend? First, and chiefly, upon the will and choice of the Mexican people themselver. Three years is long enough to prove the worth or the worthlessness of any Government. The Mexican people see that that they have got the best Government, the only good Government that they have had for forty

They like it, they like the mode of its administra-tion, the like the man whom they called to adminis-ter it, and they like his wife, who has been in many respects like a mother to them. They do not want any other form of government, and so nine-tenths of the people of Mexico would say to-day, if an election were held. The perpetuity of the present Government of Mexico depends, secondly, upon treaties between Maximilian, France, Austria, and Belgium. All these are facts which it would be well for the American people to consider well

Another Battle-Rumored Great Victory by the Liberals.

Passengers who left San Francisco March 30, state that, on their arrival at Acapulco, April 6, they learned that a collision had occurred between the Liberal forces in der Corona and the French troops occupying Mazatian. It appears that Corona had for some time closely invested the place, but finally withdrew, when the French marched out with the intention, it is presumed, of giving Corona battle if he could be overtaken. Corona let them get well out of the city, when he fell upon their rear and commenced a vigorous attack. When the steamer which brought the news to Acapulco left Mazatian the fighting was still going on.

the fighting was still going on.

The officer in command of the French troops having been killed while endeavoring to rally his men, who were being severely worsted by the Labrais, it was thought that the entire French force would be table. would be killed, as prisoners are not taken on eithe

side. Yet as the last accounts from that quarter stated that the Imperial General Sobasas was march-ing a force of from three to four thousand to the relief of Mazatlan, he may have come up in time to turn the tide of battle.

The United States gurboat Saranac was lying in the harbor on the 6th. Officers and men all well. The officers appear to be much amused at the situa-tion at Acapulco, and commiserate the French, who, despite their inability to dispense with the r custom-ary airs, are, nevertheless, not a little humiliated at their position.—N. Y. Duily News.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Senor Romero and Secretary Seward-Attitude of the United States Regarding the Mexican Loan Offered to American Capitalists-The Exportation of Arms from the United States to Mexico-strong Appeal for "Effective Sympathy" from the Sister Republic-Mr. Seward Hopes the Mexican Republic May be Maintained, but Leaves the Mexicans to Work out their Own Sai-

MR. ROMERO TO MR. SEWARD. ME. ROMEJO TO MR. SEWARD.

MENICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1865—Mr. Secretary:—In
virtue of the recommendation which you were
pleased to make to me at the interview which we
had yesterday at the Department of State, to the
effect that I should state to you in writing what I
verbally had the honor to represent to you, I new
proceed to make to you the following statement:—
You know very well with how much anxiety the
Government of Mexico has been awaiting the termination of the civil war in the United States, since

our fate being identified to a certain extent with that of the Union the, success of the latter insured our own, whilst its overthrow would have made our situation more difficult. In last, the French intervention in Mexico having been, as is already universally admitted, no hing else than a part of the coreplines which was planued to subvertible Government and to break up this country, no hing is more natural than that the principal question in the United States, when once decided in favor of republican institutions, the accessory one, which is teng discussed in Mexico, should be decided in the same souse. The success therefore of the cause of the independence success therefore of the cause of the independence of Mexico is already beyond all doubt even to the eyes of the most determined epemies of the republic

and it has become only a question of time. The duty which the 2 exical Government has to shorten that time as much as may be lossible causes me to address this communication to vos.

We had believed that when once the civil way had terminated here, which from its magnitude and importance, had absorbed the whole attention of the Government of the United states, without permitting it to take the measures necessary to destroy those accessory to the rebellion which were developing themselves in foreign countries, the same Governations are some foreign countries, the same Governations. ine themselves in foreign countries, the same Gov-erament would have to pursue one of these two pou-cies:—Either to take the steps it might deem proper

cres:—Either to take the "teps it might deem proper to order that the Freach should withdraw themselves from Mexico, or to follow the same policy of neutral ty observed up to this period, until pace is finally restored at home, and the Federal authority is established in the Southern States, thus giving time to the Emperor of the French to the end that, reconsidering his measures, he may abandon an enterprise which is already without object, which it is utterly impossible to realize; and which should be persist in it, will involve him most certainly in fu are complications with the United States which, when once at peace, will not be able to remain an indifferent spectator of the conquest by a European power of one of the p incipal regions of this comment in their immediate vicinity.

Upon he choice of one of these two poicies I shall Upon the choice of one of these two pointes I shall say nothing at this time; for I do not propose in this note to solicit from this Government the adoption of the one or of the other. My object is solely to manifest that the time necessary having already elapsed to know which of them has been adopted. we have believed that it is the second, and in this belief, being unable to rely for the time being, not even upon the moral support of this Government, to put an end to the war carried on against us by th Emperor of the French, we deem it our duty to in-term the Government of the United States of what we desire to do in this country in the fulfilment of

our duties as Mexicans.

In the first place, I deem it my duty to represent to you that authough the patriotism of the Mexican people is a sufficient guarantee to insure us success over our invaders, and although we have in our country sufficient e ements to defend our independ ence-which elements have enabled us to resist during four years, the most persistent efforts of the first military lation of Europe, and will enable us to prolong the coniest to the point of compelling our enemies to leave our country—our situation is such that the French might be enabled to remain some years more in Mexico, if they persist in it, and our country countries our country.

our condition does not amendorate.

It is known that the people of Mexico are without arms. As arms are not manufactured in the repubhe, we are compelled to use mose those which we may be enabled to import. The circumstance that some of our ports are occupied and others blockaded by the French, and above all, the last that the Govby the French, and above all, the inct that the Government had prohibited, to our prejudice, the exportation of arms from the United States, and that we could not obtain them in Europe—because a most all the Governments of that continent are hostile to our cause—has caused the Government of Mexico, from the commencement of the war, to find itself with so small a quantity of masters, and these masters. with so small a quantity of muskets, and these in so bad a condition, that it is really surprising how the resistance has been prolonged with imperients so

relistance has been prolonged with implements acuterly worth ess.

The principal and almost exclusive revenues of the Moxican Government being derived from the yield of the maritime custom houses of the republic, and the most valuable of these being occupied or blockaded by the French, it follows that the Government of the republic has found itself deprived of its revenues in times when it most required them to organize and sustain the armies which defend the independence of the country. independence of the country.
Our situation, therefore, is, to sum up, the follow

ing:—Wi h arms and resources, we can termina e, in a few months, the war which France is waging against us; and without these elements we shall be who will be enabled to remain in Mexico for an in definite period, with great danger to the peace of this continent, until they find themselves compoled to quit that country through weariness, if not ex

pelied by the lorce of arms.

You will understand, Mr. Secretary, that it is the duty of the Mexican Government to aborten the duty of the Mexican Government to shorten the war, and to do all that is incumbent upon it to procure the necessary elements to attain that result.

The identity of interests existing respecting this point between the United States and Mexico, and above all, the great sympathy which, with unparalleled unanimity, the people of the United States have manifested—even in the most uniortunate days of the Union—for the cause of the independence of Mexico, have led the Mexican Government to believe that, by rendering this summathy effective.

lieve that, by rendering this s) mpathy effective, those elements might be derived from it which are required to terminate immediately a war which otherwise might last for years, and all this without compromising in any manner the Government of the United States, and without causing it to deviate by a control of the con s'n le ha r's breacth from the duty incumbent upon it as a neutral power.

Although in the realization of this idea we propose

to ourselves to treat with the citizens of this country as individuals, without in any manner compromising their Government, and all hough the measures we contemplate are entirely lawin and measures we contemplate are entire viawin and compatible with the attitude occupied by the United states as a power neural towards France, we deem it proper to submit our plans to the Covernment of the United States, as a proof of our good faith, of deference to this Government, and with the view o receiving assurances, if this be possible, that no embarrassment will be piaced in our way in the execution thereof, since a painful experience has taught us the necessity of taking this step.

Reserving thereofers, the consideration of other

Reserving, therefore, the consideration of other matiers, when circumstances shall require it, our wishes are limited for the present to the two follow-

First. lo negotiate a loan to the Government of Mexico in this market, by disposing of bonds which shall contain the guarantees which we con-sider sufficient to induce speculators to purchase them, and which may make them acceptable to the people of this country. It is industable that the duties of a neutral power do not impose moon the United States that of preventing us from realizing our bonds, since this does not consti-cute the intervention of this Government in our behalf. The market is as much open to us as cute the intervention of this Government in our behalf. The market is as much open to us as to our enemies. If the French desire to negotiate a loan here upon the saue tasis as we—that is, as a private speculation, with which the Government has nothing to do—evidently there would be no right to deny it the same. This same right is the one which we wish to exercise now. Our deference towards the Government of the United States has reached the point that not vith standing we have had a pressing necessity for the funds which such a loan would have furnished us, and that there was a time which nished us, and that there was a time which seemed most propitious for its realization, we pre-ferred to wait until the loan to the United States. which the house of Messra. Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, is now selling, should be realized, in order not to appear to be acting in competition with the United States, or as des rous of diverting the funds of its citizens to exterior objects which they were needed by their own Government.

Second To purchase arms and munitions of war, and to be enabled to export them to such places as may seem to us proper.

After the order of the President of the 3d of May last, which rescinded the prohibition to export arms from the United bistes, and which has left in all their torce the laws and traditions of this country respecting the commerce of bellizerents in articles contraband of war, and above all, after the precedent established by this Government, of permitting the French officers who arrived in November, 1862 to purchase the means of transportation for the invading army in Mexico, who purchased and exported the articles they needed to was evar against my country, as your department communicated to me in the note which it addressed to me upon this subject, under date of the 24th of November aforesaid—it does appear that there cannot be the least cause that we should not be permitted now to do that which the laws of this country declare in every respect lawful, and which this government has permitted to our enemics. and to be enabled to export them to such places as

mitted to our enemies I do not doubt that the Government of the United I do not doubt that the Government of the United States will appreciate the sincerity of the motives which induce me to address this note, and that I shall be tavored with a reply which will be entirely satisfactory to my Government.

I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. M. ROMESO. To the Hon, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Etc., Etc. MR. SEWARD TO MR. ROMERO

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 7, 1805 —Sir:—Your note of the 28d utimo, on the subject of the expertation of arms to, and the negotiation of a loan for the Mexican republic, was duly tiation of a loan for the Mexican republic, was duly received, and has been taken into consideration.

You are well aware that the Government of the United States has official relations with the republican Government in Mexico only, and heartly desires that that form of government may, by the unity, voltee, valor and persecrance of the people of Mexico be maintained in that country, as the United States carnestly desire that, in the same manner, it may be perpetuated in every other country in the American hemisphere where it has heretofore been established

Liberty and free institutions, in any country, are

"Liberty and free institutions, in any country, are
the rewards of the pripular virtues I have named.

hey cannot be guaranteed by any one nation
however bereficent to another, however well disposed to receive them.

I am not aware of any law or executive order
which, at pre-cnt, prohibits the exportation of arms
or of money from the United States to Mexico by
either of the parties at war in that country, or by
the individual citizens or subjects of the respective
patters. Any precedings for that purpose must,
however, not be connected with proceedings which
(cho to infrare the impartial neutrality which this
Covernment has, hitherto, in every instance maintained.

That neutrality is really the effect of existing muricipal laws as well as of international law. It could, herefore, be deviated from by the executive government only when Consteas should have directed it. To Congress alone belongs the Constitutional

power to declare war. Lava'l myseif of this opportunity to renew to you eration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. eration. WILLIAM H. Senor MATIAS ROMERO, etc., etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES. Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J.-

Sabeas corpus and desertion cases were before the Court this morning. Harman B. Plate, charged with arson in setting fire to his store in South street, above Third, was heard on habeas corpus. Plate kept a cigar store at the place mentioned, and had, as now appears, an insurance of \$1000 upon his stock. A fire was discovered at the store about half-past twelve

was discovered at the store about halt-past twelve o'clock on a night a short time, ago, which was extinguished without doing much damage.

An investigation disc o.ed the fact that the stock on hand was suspiciously small, and there were circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire waich indicated that it might have been the result of design rather than accident. Detective Levy, who during the sickness of Mr. Blackourn was acting as Fire Marshal, testified to the facts; after hearing which, the Court decided to hold the accused for trail, and accordingly he was remanded. tria, and accordingly he was remanded.

Jacob Gordon, charged with perjury, was dis-

charged no prima facie case to support the charge having been show...
DESERTION CASES.

Joseph Thorn was charged with the desertion of his wife. The Judge advised them to go home to gether, and rive peaceab e and quiet lives, and sent

gether, and rive peaceable and quiet lives, and sent them home.

Francis Keenan was charged with the desertion of his wife. He made no defense and withingly consented to pay \$5 per week for her support. The order was made, and the parties dismissed.

—The Current and Deferred Motion Lists were before the District Court and Court of Common Pleas this morning. Nothing of public interest transpired. A Supreme Court at Nist Print was held by Justice Thompson, and a number of motions in equity were disposed of.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Saturday, April 21, 1866. There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning and prices were better. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 6000 shares of Patladelphia and Erie sold at from 8313 34L, an advance of 22; and 2700 shares of Catawissa preserred at 301@321, the latter rate an advance of 1): Camden and amboy sold in a small way at 110) @120, the latter rate an advance of 1: 56 was bid for rennsylvania Ratiroad; 30 for Little Schuyikid; 54; for Norristown; 51; for Reading; and 54 for Minehill. Government bonds are firmly held attuil prices. 5 20s sold at 104; 7 30s at 101; and 10-40 at 93; 105; was bid for 6 of 1851. City loans are without change. The new issue sold at 93.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Raven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street



HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:-

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-



Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 21.-There is a steady demand flour for home consumption, but there is no shipping squiry, and with continued high receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels, mostly Northwestern extra

were a few hundred barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family, at \$8.25@10.50 for common and tanev; \$10@11 for Pennsylvania and Chio do. do. *\$11@15 for fancy lots, inc uding some superfine at \$7.65, and extras at \$8.69. Rye Flour is quiet, and commands \$4.15@5. rices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The offerings of Wheat coutinue high, and prime is m good demane, but inferior is not much wanted. Sales of 7000 bush, choice red and amber at \$2.60@2*05: 1500 bush. No I spring at \$1.90: 500 bush Western white at \$2.70. Rye is quiet but steady at \$5c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is coming torward more freely, and yellow is in good demand at a decline of \$6.5c. \$1 bush. ; sales of \$1.000 bush, at 50c. Outs are steady, with jurner sales of \$1.000 bush, at 50c. Outs are steady, with jurner sales of pennsylvania and Delaware at \$6.65c. In Barley no sales reported. Harley wall commands \$1.25@1.40 \$1 bush, but there is not much doing.

The market is nearly bare of Cloverseed, but there is not much demand. Simal sales were reported at \$6.55 75 for common and choice. Timothy is unchanged, Flaxseed sells slowly at \$2.55.02.20.

Whisky is scurce and dull. Pennsylvania is saling at \$2.2661.25, and Ohio at \$2.71.01.28.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, April 21—Cotton duil at 87c. for Middings. Flour is unshanged; sales of 6000 bbls., including 750 bbls of Southern, and 450 bbls. Canadian. Wheat dull and nominally nuchanged. Corn dull. Bee: steady. Pork firm at \$20 55/226 62; for Mess, Lard firm at 17@192c. Whisky quil.

AN OFFICIAL GOVERN-MENT SWINDLER.

Trial of Quartermaster H. H. Bruner at Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20 .- The trial of H. H. Bruner, formerly Superintendent of the Government corrals, is still progressing at Nashville.

He is charged with conspiracy with other parties, principally contractors, in defrauding the Government, by causing false vouchers to be issued to them, upon which the said contractors were enabled to get pay for mules whilst they never delivered them to the Government. The principal Government witness is W. C. McKay Hoge, who acknowledges issuing the false vouchers, and who has been released to testify against the others. The parties accused charge that Hoge is testitying false'y in order to convict them and save himself from punishment, after having attempted extortion and failed. [SECOND DESPATOR.]

NASHVILLE, April 20,-In the Bruner case, yesterday, Colonel Charles Irwin was examined in relation to business conducted in his department.

W. C. McKay Hoge, formerly clerk in Colonel Irwin's office, and subsequently at the corral, under Mr. Bruner, was next called. He testified that he had given one false receipt to Wm. Davis for between twenty-five and fifty mules, three or four to J. Henderson, amounting to \$22,000 or \$23,000, one to W. R. Brien, and one to D. Headerson. He believed vouchers were issued on each of the false receipts given the parties men tioned.

The Court then adjourned, in order to procure the books of Mr. B. Bruner.

To-day McKay Hoge was recalled. He stated that he gave receipts for \$23,000 to Isham Henderson at Henderson's request, in several receipts, at different times, and he always insisted on witness giving receipts for more mules than were received. He also stated that Henderson told him it was dishonorable to defraud the Government of large amounts, but contemptible to cheat the Government out of small sums.

The witness received, for issuing the false receipts to Henderson, \$10,000. The proposition to issue false receipts was stated by the witness to come from Mr. Henderson. False receipts were also given to David Henderson, of Nushville, and W. R. Brice, of Danville, Ky., the former for \$12,000, and the latter for several comparatively small amounts. From D. Henderson, through another party, named George Barber, the witness received \$4000, and from Brice \$2500. The witness' highest salary while employed as clerk in the Department, was \$80 per month. He stated that he frequently gave receipts for mules without seeing them or ascertaining their number.

The witness stated that Bruner loaned him \$6000, at his request, to cancel a mortgage on his father's estate. The testimony of the witness entirely exculpates Bruner from any complicity in the issuing of false receipts, he having kept carefully concealed from him all knowledge of the transactions he had been engaged in, and that no false receipts had ever been given by him with Bruner's knowledge or consent at the corral of the Quartermaster's Department here. The witness issued receipts to contractors simply on their verbal statements.

WASHINGTON.

special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 21. Contrabands en route for Louisians, Last evening forty-eight colored prisoners at the jail-men, women, boys, and girls, contrabands and natives-were, with their own consent, placed en route for Louisiana, under charge of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They were all charged with petty larcenies. The District Attorney has entered a nolle prosequi in each of the cases, on condition that the prisoners would go South; and the Court will issue an order for the recovered stolen goods to be turned over to the owners by the property clerk. About one hundred and twentyfive other cotored persons, nearly all of them freedmen, left at the same time for the South, where they are all promised good wages.

Fair for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. Extens ve preparations are being made for a fair in this city next May, in aid of the National Soldiers, and earlors' Orphan Home for triendless orphans of soldiers and sailors in every State and Territory of the Umon. Mrs. Lieutenant-General Grant is Pre. sident, and Mrs. Major-General W. T. Sherman. Vice-President. All contributions should be addressed to "The National Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Elevation of the Colored Race-Optutous of Chief Justice Chase, General Howard and Others. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORS, April 21 .- At a meeting held last night regarding the religious and intellectual improvement of the colored race, General Howard stated that over one hundred thousand colored children were now at school, and two hundred thousand learned to read last year. He urged the cultivation of good feeling and kindness rowards the negroes. Chief Justice Chase made a few brief remarks, suggesting the necessity of dealing justly with the treedmen, giving them their rights. Senator Evans, of Colorado. also spoke.

Discharge of Colonel Wheeler.

TORONTO, April 21.-Colonel Wheeler, one of the prisoners at Cornwall, and formerly of the Rebel army, became so pugnacious in court during his examination yesterday, and dwelt so effectively on the fact of being an American citizen, and living under Andrew Johnson's administration, that the Canadian magistrates unanimously decided to let him go. He is now and an