# Bail Chening Bullein,

GIRSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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### EVENING BULLETIN. FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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BY THE E'EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION"

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, JR.

F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BUILLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per

MARRIED

BETTON—SHAW—On Wednesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Greenwood, near Germantown. by the Bev. J. Andrews Harris, Samuel Betton to Auna Baynton Shaw, daughter of Edward T. and Apna B. A. Shaw.

TYLER—FLEESON—At Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, by the Rev. T. X. Orr, Captain Frank E. Tyler and Mary F., youngest daughter of the late R. C. Fleeson.

MELODEON, Piano and Table Cloths, richly embedding the control of MERRIMAC FAST COLORED PRINTS.—Full as sortment of these justly celebrated Prints, comprising all the new patterns. EYRE & LANDELL.

## SPECIAL NOTICES. THE SKETCH CLUB,

PRIZE EXHIBITION. OPEN DAILY

At the Academy of Fine Arts, With 350 new Works by all the great American Artists

SCULPTURE, PAINTING & DESIGN Admission, 25 cents

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1527
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER
CENT has been declared by the COLUMBIA
MUTUAL SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
for the last three months ending sist inst.—payable on
the 10th January next. at Messrs. J. & A.K.EMPER'S,
NO. 33 couth Fourth street.

de29 21\*

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.— The Contributors are notified that an election for twelve Managers will be held at the Dispensary of SECOND DAY, the 1st proximo, between the hours of 2 and 10 clock. CASPAR WISTAR, Sec'y. dez8-2t)

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY. 309 Walnut street.

NOTICE.—The Annual Election for Directors of this
Company will be held at their office between the hours
of 12 and 1 P. M. on THURSDAY, Jan 11th, 1866.

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ED. PEARCE, Pres't.

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UNIVERSITY OF PENN'YLVANIA-DEPARTMENT OF ARTS. The Second Term of
the College year will open on TUESDAY, the 2d day of
January. Caudidates for admission will appear at the
University, for examination, on that day, at 10° clock,
A. M. Tuition for each Term. Thirty-five Bollars.

GEORGE ALLEN,
de29 \$t\$ Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

AMERICAN LIFE INSUBANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Walnut, Southeast corner TRUST COMPANY, Walnut, Southeast corner of Fourth-PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1865.
The Trustees have THIS DAY do ared a Dividend of FIVE-PAR CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders clear of all taxes,

on and after January 10th, 1866.
de28-7t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. de23-7t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

PHILA DELPHIA, December 27th, 1865—The
Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the
Shamokin Call Company will be held at the office,
No. 204 South FOURTH Street, on WEDNESDAY the
17th day of January next at 11 o'clock.
The Transfer Books will be closed from January 2nd
to 19th.

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Becretary.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY
205½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, Decembe 9th, 1865. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the S Nicholas Coal Company will be held at the office of th Nicholas Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company. No. 205/4 Walnut street, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors to serve the ensuing year.
de29 fm.w.tja15 CHAS, F. SHOENER, Treas, OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.

December 21st, 1865.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, inteest payable quarierly, at the rate of six per cent. per

rest payance quarterly, as and the conannum.

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation
in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed
and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and
Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith,
and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer,
de21-rptf?

122 South Second street.

Establishment of an Abattoir in Chicago. [From the Chicago Times.]
The ordinance for the establishment of an abattoir or large public slaughter house, which was pending in the Common Council for several weeks, was passed at the last meeting of the council, and, having been duly approved by the Mayor, has become a law. This ordinance grants to Messrs. John Reid & Co. (Reid, Sherwin & Co., of this city), for a period of ten years, the exclusive right to have all the slaughtering business of the city, except that done at the regular packing houses for packing purposes, located on their premises, and carried on by them and under their experision. them and under their supervision. When it is remembered that Chicago is a city of 200,000 inhabitants, that the quantity of meat to supply the daily necessities of this large population must inevitably be enor-mous, and that the butchers must obtain the greater part of their daily supply from this general slaughter house of Messrs. Reid & C.—then the reader will have a just realization of the exceeding value and profit which must accrue from the sole nos privilege which has been lately con ferred by the city authorities. For ten year. Messrs, Reid & Co. are to have the exclu sive manopoly of the slaughtering business for leal purposes. All other slaughtering establishments within the limits of the city are expressly prohibited. Butchers who shall wish their stock slaughtered within the city will have to patronize Messrs. Reid & Co., the enterprising projectors of this highly important ordinance. They will have either to patronize them, or they will be reduced to the alternative of going four miles out of town. Thus is the entire slaughtering business of the city to be con-centrated at a single gigantic slaughter house, where whole hecatombs of hapless live stock will be daily sacrificed under the direction of Messrs. Reid & Co.

! A Mystery.—On Monday morning, at Chicago, a water hydrant was opened for some purpose, and the water therefrom flooded the streets. Capt. William Brown, of the propeller St. Louis, saw something in the gutter which peculiarly attracted hi attention. Stooping down to examine his object, to his horror he discovered that he had found two fingers of a human hand, which lay near the spot where the stream from the hydrant came in contact with the street, and to all appearances they must have been delivered from the hydrant itself! They were the index and second fingers of the right hand, having been torn out or crushed off from the hand, and were still joined together by an inch or two of flesh.

They appeared to have been severed from
the member within a very short time, and were in no wise decayed. A more critical examination showed, from their size and appearance, that they must have been those

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Officer John F. Meyer, of the Seventh District police, fell yesterday and had his shoulder blade

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A beautiful volume of poetry, uniform with the "Golden Leaves" series, has been published by Bunce & Huntington, and a copy has been sent to us by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It is called "The Late English Poets," and it is edited by Richard Henry | The Imperialists Fortifying Vera Cruz. Stoddard, who, being himself a true poet, is peculiarly qualified to make selections from other poets. Avoiding the greatest English bards of this day, Alfred Tennyson and the Brownings, because every one is supposed to possess their works, Mr. Stoddard gives well-chosen poems, or parts of poems, from score or more of men and women of this generation. Among these are Tennyson's two brothers, Alexander Smith, Robert Bulwer Lytton, Coventry Patmore, W. M. Thackeray, David Gray, Prof. Aytoun, Adelaide Proctor, Jean Ingelow, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, A. C. Swinburne and others. The two last-named are just beginning to be well known in America, and they certainly rank next to Tennyson, and are more readable than Robert Browning. In choosing from the writings of these various poets, Mr. Stoddard has given excellent and characteristic specimens. His book gives a very good idea of the present condition of English poetry, and it will always afford pleasant reading for spare moments.

Messrs. Bunce & Huntington have published, in a beautiful little volume, "The Fire-Fiend; and other Poems," by Charles D. Gardette. The leading poem was written on a challenge that no one could produce a poem that would be a successful imitation of "The Raven" of the late Edgar A. Poe. Mr. Gardette, in his "Fire Fiend." succeeded so well, that he deceived many, and the poem was printed in a London paper, and passed as a veritable production of Poe's, being extensively copied by the provincial papers. In the second poem of the volume, called "Golgotha," and in one or two others, there is also obvious imitation of Poe, and it is so well done that one can not help regretting that Mr. Gardette has not struck out an individual line of his own; for some of the shorter lyrics show that he has talent enough. Barring a certain morbid, gloomy, Byronic tone, which pervades most of the poems, they will be admired for their musical flow, their choice diction and their artistic construction. Mr. Gardette need have little fear of the success of his first volume. It is for sale here by Mesars. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A capital book for the entertainment and instruction of boys and girls, is one of the Fonthill series just published by Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, and for sale here by Smith, English & Co. It is called "The Mediterranean Islands; Sketches and Stories of their Scenery, Customs, History, Painters, &c.," by M. G. Sleeper, who has written other works of kindred character that are very popular. "The Mediterranean Islands" will give young readers a great amount of information about the present and the past in the classical lands, besides many pleasant stories and much amusing gossip. It has a number of good illustrations.

Mr. Challen, of the Circulating Library founded by Mr. Leypoldt, has issued a new catalogue. His establishment, at 1308 Chestnut street, contains all the modern light literature, of various languages, and his terms are very liberal.

ANECDOTE OF TOM CORWIN,-This interesting anecdote of the late Tom Corwin is told by a New York correspondent of the Providence Journal, who was a reporter in Washington, and knew the great Ohioan

One evening in the month of June, 1836, he called at my desk, for I was then engaged in that most delightful of all occupationsdelightful where you have to follow eloquent and gentlemanly speakers—and said to me, "I am going to speak to-night, and I shall be much obliged to you if you will look out for me." As I had been at my post some ten or twelve hours without relief I replied that I could not think of it. "Not think of it," he rejoined, "why, have you not teased me to death to speak? and now, when I want you to report me, you will not do it. I shall not occupy the floor over thirty minutes; now you must oblige me. I'm somewhat prepared; but as I don't know but I shall get off the track, I want you to

report me."

I finally agreed to take him, provided he spoke thirty minutes only. The house was very full—galleries crowded. He had not spoken ten minutes before members of all sides began to crowd around him. In ed by a mob of members, who had left their seats to listen. I soon saw that his notes were discarded, and did my best to get him correctly. Such an outburst of legitimate eloquence I had never before listened to. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of the most rapturous applause from the House

and galleries.

Having at last concluded, he ran around o me with the inquiry, "Have you got me?" "Yes; but you promised to speak only thirty minutes." "Well, have I overleaped my engagements?" "Yes, indeed, you have." "How long have I been speaking?" "Two hours and firty minutes exactly." If he had spoken a week he would have found a willing and admiring audience to

listen to him. THE CORPORATION of the City of London has ordered that the whole of the windows in Guildhall shall form a complete series of in Guildhall shall form a complete series of stained glass illustrations exhibiting the principal events in the history of the city from early times to the present, and the first experiment has been made by the forfirst experiment has been made by the formation of one window. The window contains eight subjects, embracing a period of about one hundred and fifty years, commencing in the reign of Henry III. and ending in that of Henry V. The subjects are not placed exactly in chronological order in the window, but are arranged with a view partly to harmony of subject and partly to illustrate the various phases of human life, in which the city has always played a conspicuous part. Thus the two upper subjects, Nos. 1 and 2, illustrate the civic, 3 and 4 the festive; 5 and 6 the induscivic, 3 and 4 the festive; 5 and 6 the industrial, and 7 and 8 the heroic elements. The subjects have been selected with great care and carried out with great fidelity to au-

# LATE FROM MEXICO.

More French Troops Arriving. The Late Fighting at Monterey

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] VERA CRUZ, Dec. 7, 1865.—Yesterday, immediately after the departure of the American steamer Manhattan, one thousand two hundred French soldiers, who had arrived on the previous day in the transport Amazone, direct from abroad, were landed at Vera Cruz. To-day this force was sent into the field.

Preparations are going on for the protection of Vera Cruz, especially on the land side. The earthworks thrown up by the liberals some time since are being repaired and strengthened.

The Mexican Times in its issue of Dec.

The Mexican Times in its issue of has the following:—
"We call the attention of our readers, especially those who desire to emigrate to Mexico from Europe and America, to the prospectus published in our paper to-day by the American and Mexican Emigrant of the property of the American and Mexican Emigrant of the property of the American and Mexican Emigrant of the property of the American and Mexican Emigrant of the property of Company. \* \* \* These lands enjoy a varied climate. Their productions are sugar, coffee, cocoa, rice, indigo and all the tropical fruits; wheat, corn, bar-ley, oats, rye, Irish potatoes in great abund-ance, and all the fruits of the temperate

And strangely enough the wily writer says nothing about the midnight assassinations, the daily robberies and the operations of the guerilla bands. How much the article is really worth can be judged from the following, which is brought in at the con-clusion: "We say to immigrants from all parts of the world, come to Mexico. We have land enough and to spare for all-good and cheap land and a 'firm' and 'settled' government." The people of the United States know how "firm" and "settled" this

government is.

The latest "dash" made by the "confederates" in this country to get a fortune is by investment in lottery tickets. They are

theavy purchasers now.

The Mexican Times, the principal United States rebel organ published in English in Mexico, denies that the rebels now here will not fight for the empire. It is right. They will right for it, and this is what the leading ones are ambitious of doing, provided they are offered high positions,

The Emperor has ordered steps to be taken

to prevent the spread of the cholera should it become virulent in Mexico. It is said that almost every French transport which comes here loaded with troops from Europe brings several cases of the epidemic. This country is a monstrous nest of high

and low adventurers, and unprincipled men generally, from all parts of the world. vation, and after careful consideration of the very significant preparations going on in the neighborhood of this city and at other points within the control of the imperial ommander of this department, it does seem as though the French did not intend to withdraw, but, on the contrary, were making every preparation to meet the United States in arms at an early date. This is not the mere opinion of a "newspaper correspondent," but it is the belief or "solid men" who stand high in society and reason

with sound and accurate judgment. The fortifications (especially the earth-works) around the city of Vera Cruz are daily being strengthened. The best of guns are being mounted, and the work is generally performed at night and an attempt made to do it in secrecy.
On the 6th instant the French bark Minos,

from Port de France, Martinique, arrived off Vera Cruz, loaded with munitions of war, while on the 3d instant a long train was sent to the city of Mexico, loaded principally with cases of arms. There we several pieces of artillery with the train. There were The railroad is progressing very slowly between here and the city of Mexico. Last week four hundred mea refused to work on account of the reduction of wages. At the same time we hear that the military design s to take possession of the road and put it through at once with the aid of "soldier on military account, the object being to facilitate the transportation of reinforcements and supplies. At all events, a great leal of rolling stock is constantly arriving and being sent out to the present terminus and workshops of the line.

It is still said in the city of Mexico that the Emperor will visit Vera Cruz to meet the Empress on her return to this place. Almost daily we hear and read of "important imperial victories," in which the imperialists attacked strongly fortified towns, and carried the fortifications only after a long and hotly contested battle. The results are as follows, on an average: Captured from the enemy, four of his horses and two men; killed two men and four wounded. Loss on the imperial side, one killed, three wounded, and sixty missing.

The Recent Battle at Monterey. VERA CRUZ, Dec. 10th, 1865.—In this morning's Noticioco is published a long article purporting to give an account of a victory gained by the imperialists over the liberals at and in the neighborhood of Monterey. From said article, which I translate below, it seem that a letter was rethis morning an 'extraordinaro' (an important telegraphic or courier despatch) was received from Monterey. Two columns of liberal troops, under the respective com-mands of Generals Esobbedo and Treviño, attacked the imperial forces drawn up in the plaza, at four o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday. To-day, at four A. M., there went from here three hundred French troops, under the command of De la Hayril They went out in cars, and were expected to reach Monterey at ten o'clock to-night, General Jeanningros (imperial), was, with the column, two days ago, in Villalkama, a distance of thirty-two leagues from Monterey. I do not think the liberals were ever over eight hundred strong, with five pieces of artillery, but some place their effective strength at one thousand men. All the people living in and around Monterey helped to defend the place. Included among those who did this were the foreigners, and to these was given the provost guard duty. In the excitement caused by the approach of the Liberals upon Monterey, on the 21st, and at the time of the attack on Fort Carlota, when the Liberal troops were within troops were within range of the imperial guns, a young man was arrested for using seditious language, and was taken to the citadel. While on his way thither he seized a bayonet from the hands of a soldier and mortally wounded himself in the stomach,

To-day we have had no communication with Monterey.

Another Imperialist Account.

Another letter from Saltillo, written on the night of the 24th, contains the follow-

"In the combat which was entered into on the plaza in Monterey, between the Imperialists and Liberal forces, the Imperial Colonel Juiroga had of his own regiment one killed and three wounded; of the countries of th try people four were killed and seven wounded; of the citizens of the place four were killed and three wounded. The Lancers of Tinajero behaved heroically. action was fought with sabres. The Liberals were well equipped and well elothed. Colonel Juiroga took six of the liberals prisoners, and had them shot because they were charged with being guerillas. The imperialists in the fight lost several officers, captured by the liberals, and almost immediately afterwards shot. The French forces sent out from here today were last heard from within sixteen ection was fought with sabres. day were last heard from within sixteen eagues of Monterey. Just as the stage coach was leaving Monterey the citadel opened fire on the liberals, to check another advance in increased force. It is believed that General Jenningros will be able to defeat the liberals

feat'the liberals.

The Official Imperial Account.

In the Gazette of Monterey is published by authority of the Prefect, the following—

"The latter part of this week has been with an important event. The crowned with an important event. The Liberals have made another attack on Monterey. The ball was opened by a small detachment of the enemy reconnoitering our position and driving in the pickets. Not knowing the strength or purposes of these detachments, our forces were formed in line and advanced, but the enemy precipitately retreated at their approach. On the following morning, the 23d, the enemy again adanced. He seemed to have been reinforced, and to be massed. Soon after he divided into several columns, and these depleyed and attacked several points simulreceived the heaviest fire were Forts Carlota and Casa Blanca. The enemy made the attack with spirit, but it was received in the same manner.

"On nearing the plaza the enemy's line was charged by Col. Juiroga's command. The charge was successful, and the enemy lost two hundred men killed, wounded and missing. Among the number were five officers. We have to lament the loss, on officers. our part, of forty men killed, wounded and bravery and coolness, not content with driving the enemy back, followed them to Guadalupe, where he gave them a terrible thrashing. Even after this the enemy pertinaciously appeared again in front of the interrial command, but in each or at the enemy pertinaciously appeared again in front of the interrial command, but in each or at the enemy pertinaciously appeared again. imperial command, but in such an advan-tageous position that he could not be again immediately attacked with probable success. Thus matters remained until the morning of the 24th. In the interim Col. Juiroga had removed his command back to

Monterey.
"On the morning of the 24th a sudded discharge of artilley announced that the enemy had again moved up his command and was ready to make another attack. The attack, nevertheless, was not made at once. Several hours were spent by the Liberals in moving small bodies of troops in one direction and another, but for what purpose was not known. During this time the garrison was got in readiness for the expected encounter. At a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon, and after there had been some abatement of the excitement, there was observed moving a heavy line of the enemy, preceded by pioneers, with axes and other tools. They advanced directly towards Fort Carlota. Outside of the fort, and posted on the road leading to it, was a small cavalry force, which was speedily driven back. The enemy appeared to be about thirteen hundred strong, and during the advance was for a short time protected by a piece of woods. Finally, however, the Liberals charged and gained possession of Fort Carlota. At the same time the pickets in all other directions having been driven in, Colonel Juiroga had to fall back, concentrating his command and keeping up a desultory fire as he re-tired, and finally retreated to the citidel.

"The enemy advanced into the city, which they occupied for a short time. after the imperial command in Fort Obispo had to evacuate the same. The authorities having seen that this state of affairs would happen unless the imperial garrison was reinforced, and despatched a couried to General Jenningros and others for reinforce

"General Jeanningros, who was at Villaldama and the commanding officer at Saltillo, responded promptly. On the morning of the 25th, the enemy was attacked. A fight ensued in the plaza. The enemy was defeated and we regained Fort Obispo, which had been evacuated on the previous day. At three P. M., the enemy, hearing that a column of reinforcements were advancing, gave up the idea of holding the citadel, and withdrew from the city. The forces of Gen.

Jeanningros advanced in pursuit with cavalry. The rest of the command was lest to hold the city. General Jeanningros overtook the retreating forces at Dermas river, where he made a charge upon their rear guard, killing seventy-five and wounding a large number. While this was going on the General ascertained that the enemy had divided his column at the forks of a road; so he sent a portion of the cavalry to overtake the other Liberal col-umn. It did overtake it, killing thirty-six men'and capturing fifty-five horses. Gen. J. found it impossible to follow the enemy ceived at Puebla, from Saltillo, dated on the 24th of last month, stating—"Between twelve o'clock last night and one o'clock this morning an 'extraordiagram' (see a last morning an 'extraordiagram') (see a last might salting. This was the longest steady march these troops had ever model. "At last accounts the people of Monterey were returning to their occupations, and order was being restored. The Imperialists were searching the houses of the city for deserters from the enemy, said to be concealed therein; and the people have been notified that they would be severely punished if they did not immediately give up

the concealed rebels." Boston, Dec. 28.—The consecration of the Rev. George Maxwell Prandall, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Messiah, in this city, the newly elected Missionary Bishop of Colorado and the parts adjacent, took place in Trinity Church, in Summer street, to-day. The Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins acted as the consecrator. The service was exceedingly interesting and impressive, and was attended by a great congregation, the church being crowded to excess.

From Mexico.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Advices from Acapulco state that Alvarez's forces were at Providentia, twenty-eight miles east of that place, on the 30th ultimo. Alvarez was confident of the success of the Liberals, whether assisted by the Americans or not. He is harassing the French at Acapulco in a ter-

THE FENIAN FEUD.

Further Developments---The Coming Convention --- The O'Mahonvites Confident of Success---What the Senate is Doing---Fenjan Meetings.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.] The Fenian Convention, which meets in this city next Tuesday, promises to be of more importance than was at first supposed. That Convention will meet in Clinton Hall (which has been already engaged at the rate of \$20 a day), at 10 o'clock on

next Tuesday morning.

Upwards of 800 delegates will be present.

One-tenth of the members of each of the O'Mahony supporting Fenian Circles of this city will be detailed for the purpose of preserving order during the continuous of the carriers. serving order during the sessions of the Convention. So, if the Senatorial party undertake to make a disturbance, there will probably be a collision of that striking character which recalls the days of Donny-

brook Fair. President O'Mahony has prepared a lengthy address to the Convention. In this address he will discuss the origin and growth of the dissensions which now conrulse the body politic of Fenianism, define his position with clearness, and state his willingness to abide by the decision of the convention, whatever it may be. There will probably be a very lively time. Mr. O'Mahony contends that the Philadelphia convention, which amended the Constituion, was "stuffed," to use an expression of political slaug. He acknowledges that the Senate have a right to impeach him, but that they have no power to depose him. The Senate, in the mean time, are de-

voting their best energies toward meeting the emergency, and are quite confident that victory will perch upon their standard. But we can only wait for the events which the coming week or fortnight may develop -for it will scarcely take more than a couple of weeks to conclude the dissensions which have so long distracted the counsels of the Fenian Brotherhood.

There was a meeting of the Killian Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood at Military Hall, o. 193 Bowery, last evening, which was attended by about 200 earnest members. Martin C. Mahony presided at this meeting. The main attraction was the advertisement that Mr. B. Doran Killian would address the meeting; but other engagements prevented Mr. killian from being present. The disappointed audience were somewhat consoled by several Irish songs from Mr. Richard Wilson; after which Mr. Morris . Heady, Centre of the Fontency Fenian Circle, made an address, wherein he re-flected strongly upon the course of the enate (whom and expressed his steadfast belief in the final success of President O'Mahony.

speaker also reminded his countrymen that all the great men of the world—generals, historians, poets, philosophers, and states-men—had been Irishmen. This last sentiment was received with the uproarious applause which it never fails to elicit from rish andiences. After another song from Mr. O'Sullivan, the meeting adjourned.

The Jamaica Affair in England.

The Tribune's Correspondent writes from London on the 9th : The difficulties of the little gentleman whom the decease of Lord Palmerston made Premier of England thickens apace. In the general lull of public affairs preceding the meeting of Parliament (now prorogued to the beginning of February) all England seems to have resolved itself into a commit-tee of inqury about the Jamaica massacres. From every part of the country there rises up such a cry for a full and searching invesigation, that no Government can afford to deny, or even postpone it. Is thov. Eyre ibloody-minded satrap, who, in consequence of a miserable panic, originating in a riot by ill-used negroes, has shot, hauged, scourged, and hunted 2,000 of the unhappy race to death, in defiance of all law and justice, or merely a "muscular Christian," whose sanguinary measures were justified by the imminent peril of all the white throats in the island? That is the question. The "big and little Times"—namely the journal of that name and The Telegraph—The Herald and Standard, the nobs and the snobs, all champion the butchery, while on the side of colored humanity are The Daily News, The Star. The Morning Advertiser, The Pall Mall Gazette, The Record, and nearly all the weeklies. And every day the dis-cussion is renewed with a vigor and viru-lence which may exhaust it before the case comes to trial. Thus far the denouncers of the Governor have certainly the best of it, for a more illogical defence than that set up by his friends and admirers, and seriously supported by so elever a man as Mr. Henry kingsley (brother to "Alton Locke," and

author of "The Hillyars and the Burtons," and other good stories), can hardly be con ceived. It is simply, that Col. Eyre can't be wrong, because he understands the nature of Australian aborigings nature of Australian aborigines, and because he undertook an exand because ne undertook an ex-ploratory expedition across a hideous desert, which resulted in the loss of the lives of most of his party, and nothing else. Thus "muscular Christianity"—for I defy anybody to deduct more from Mr. Kingley's narrative—is forced into conferring a patent of infallibility! Then, though nobody ex-pects logic from a lady, we have the Governor's sister arguing in the same perverse fashion, that because her brother "amid all his hard work found time to write a brief letter home, inclosing \$50 to pay for the schooling of a little niece, whose parents are far from rich," and because an ancestor of his fought for Charles the First, he must be right in hanging Mr. Gordon, of Jamaica, and slaughtering the blacks! Nor are there wanting similar and equally pertinent testimonials to character. In fact, it is the old story over again about the injured innocent arraigned for petty larceny, of whom the Judge summed up as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, the young gentleman at the bar has laid before you the most satisfac-tory evidence of his education, integrity and genteel position in life. I have never heard a more satisfactory character given to any man in a court of justice, but, gentlemen, it appears also that he stole a horse and you will no doubt find accordingly." It is always so. If you want to hear innumerable testimonies to a man's unimpeachable character for integrity and veracity said Sydney Smith, just accuse him of false hood and peculation in the House of Commons. I remember a Mr. Drummond, M. rible manner, and they can get no provi-sions from the back country, which is in the possession of the Liberals.

P., prefacing a confession of personal ro-guery by distinguishing an ex-member, recently convicted of a shameful act of

bribery as "a meritorious officer and an honorable gentleman," when he was eagerly interrupted by "Hear! hear! and loud cheers!" Surely if such acts as those of Gov. Exprés can be eagribed. cheers?" Surely if such acts as those of Gov. Eyre's can be ascribed to intentions the purest and the highest that can guide the conduct of a man, we may ask what worse can result from evil proclivities? It was not without reason that the Greeks bestowed on the Furies of Hell the name of the Eumenides, or well-intentioned.

It was currently reported in the early

the Eumenides, or well-intentioned.

It was currently reported in the early part of the week that Gov. Eyre had positively been recalled and a Lord High Commissioner sent out by the West Indian mail steamer of last Saturday, the rumor obtaining credit in well-informed quarters; but I think, if it had been true, the fact would have been officially announced ere now. It is quite clear that something must be done to satisfy public feeling on the subject; but what that something is to be in all probability, the Government has hardly decided. It was expected that the last mail would have brought further advices from Jamaics; but if we are correctly informed, the Government has here the Government has hardly decided. have brought further advices from Jamaica; but if we are correctly informed, the Governor has sent no despatches whatever bearing on the case. What a precious mail he will get, by return post! The papers are going on worse than ever. He must exculpate himself if the public exasperation continues, for the Government cannot shoulder the odium of his doings with its other heavy responsibilities. Tom Tayler, who is Secreresponsibilities. Tom Tayler, who is Secretary to the Board of Health, and in constant communication with all kinds of official "swells," writes to the Manchester Guardian that Eyre will be thrown over as an ineligible Jonah, to the popular whale. They hanged Governor Wall, half a century ago, for much less objectionable abuse of au-

Trial for High Treason—A Case in Tennessee.

The Knoxville Whig, of December 20th, says: "An important trial came off last week, in the Federal Court. John E. Gamble, of Blount county, was arraigned and tried for high treason against the United States, and after five days' trial was acquitted by a jury. He was an enrolling officer during the days of rebel rule, and enrolled the conscripts of his civil district. He was also appointed agent to collect guns, He was also appointed agent to collect guns, and performed some acts under that agency. "The defence was that there was no guilty intent. It was admitted that he was an enrolling officer, and that he enrolled the conscripts of his district, but it is denied that he did so with the view of aiding the rabullion. On the other hand it was inrebellion. On the other hand, it was insisted by his counsel. O. P. Temple, that he

was a Union man, that he accepted the office by the persuasion of Union men, exercised it in such a way as to favor Union men and protect them, and that, in fact, he men and protect them, and that, in fact, he never seized a single gun, or put a single conscript into the rebel army. Atier the examination of about thirty witnesses, and lengthy arguments in behalf of the Government, by C. W. Hall, District Attorney of the United States, and O. P. Temple, on behalf of the defendant the jury were behalf of the defendant, the jury were charged by Judge Trigg, and who, after retiring and consulting, returned a verdict of not guilty

"This case was novel and important, cause it was the first regular trial for treason against the United States that had ever taken place in the State, and the first that has taken place in the United States since the commencement of the late rebel-lion, if not for the last forty years. It was earnestly insisted by the counsel of defendant, that if he could be convicted, three hundred known Union men in East Tennessee, who had held this and similar offices during rebel rule, could likewise be convicted of high treason, while the instigators aud leaders of the rebellion were sheltered and protected by amnesties and pardons, The defence was based on the broad ground of not guilty in intent, and not on technical points. The defendant refused to apply for pardon, because he insisted that he was never guilty of ar crime to be pardoned."

#### Facts and Fancies. The National Debt is a very uncertain thing. At least, it is due-by-us.

The rats in Norfolk, Va., attack small children. Here both rats and mice attack grown women, and run all over their heads. The New York Citizen asks if Geology is o be credited when she asserts that mankind have for ages maintained existence on a "crust.'

One petroleum company in New York has declared dividends to the amount of eighty-two per cent. since June. There are two or three other companies who have not declared quite that much.

A Miss Adams is mentioned as the fifth or sixth wife lately "sealed" to Joseph Young, nephew of the Mormon prophet. She evidently believes that "first impressions" are not always the hest. The statement that the set of furniture presented to Robert E. I.ee, by the sevesh ladies of Baltimore included a Freedman's

Bureau, is incorrect. The photographers of New York are about petitioning Congress for a decrease of their license tax, which is \$25, and for the removal of the stamp tax. Congress will proba-

bly send them a negative.

The "Chivalry" has been having a circus or Tournament at Petersburg of the most delightful character. The "coronation adwas made by a charming old fellow named Lyon. His speech is too long for us, but it all shows that he knew he was Lyin'.

Robert Dale Owen is to have two years for writing his history of the life of Presi-cent Lincoln, and his publishers pay him \$3,000 when he begins his work, and \$15,000when he finishes it. An Irishman would probably think there was a great dale owin'

INFORMATION WANTED.—Information is wanted by the War Department of the names and residences of the twenty-seven soldiers belonging to what was known among the rebels as the "foreign battalio and who escaped at or about the time of the execution of seven Union soldiers by order of the Rebel General Mercer, before or at Savannah, in December, 1864. Such of the soldiers as may be reached by this paragraph are requested to communicate to the Judge Advocate-General at Washington, their names and residences, together with such information as they may possess in

regard to the above mentioned execution. DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Before Alderman Massey, this morning, Annie Fox was charged with larceny. She was employed as a domestic at No. 732 Spring Garden street, and it is alleged, gathered together several articles of jewelry and some money and hid them in the cellar, where they were recovered. The accused was held in \$1,000

bail, to answer at Court. ALLEGED LOTTERY.-Alexander Orr.who kept a stand at Second and Walnut streets, where purchasers of articles received tickets to draw jewelry, was arrested yesterday on the charge of setting up a lottery. He was taken before Ald. Hurley, and was held to answer at court.