Pail Corning Balletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

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GIBSON FEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE. THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per annum.

MARRIED MARRIED. HARRIS—DAVIS—At Philadelphia, on the 17th instant, by the Right Rev. Thomas M. Clark D.D., Bishop of Rhode Island, Mr. C. Fiske Harris, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Emily stevenson, daughter of the late Charles Davis, Esq., of Philadelphis. STROUD—ORNE—January Ish, at St. Mathew's Church, Francisville, by the Rev. Edward Lounsbery. George D. Stroud, Esq., to M. Annie, youngest daughter of the late Edward H. Orne. SUMNER—FORSTER—At Harrisburg, on the 18th instant by the Rev. Wm. B. De Witt.D.D. Brevet Lieu Colonel E. V. Sumner, U.S. Army, and Miss Margare S. Forster, daughter of the late General Forster, o Harrisburg.

Harrisburg.
TOMLINSON-LONGSTRETH-On the 18th inst
TOMLINSON-LONGSTRETH-On the 18th inst at the residence of the bride's brother, J. Cooke Long streth, Esq., by the Rev. P. Stanton, Jesse R. Tomlin son, to Lydia C. Longstreth, all of this city. No cards.

DIED. DORAN-On Fourth day evening, 17th instant. Car line, widow of the late Wm. W. Doran, of Moun Funeral from Friends' Meeting house at Mount Holly, on Seventh day morning, 20th instant, at nine

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Mount Holly, on Seventh day morning, 20th instant, at nine o'clock.

HEWETT—On the morning of the 16th instant, about C., wile of Charles Hewett.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, one mile west of Jenkyntown Station, N. P. R. R., on Saturday, the 20th, at 11 A. M.

HEY—On Tuescay morning, Jan. 16th, Moses Hey, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his lata residence, No. 2038 Green street, on Saturday morning, at 16 o'clock. Funeral services at the Biole Carristian Church, Third street, above Girard avenue. Interment, at Laurel Hill.

JOHNS10N—On the morning of the 16th instant. Capt. Benjamin Lowndes Johnston, eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Johnston, U. S. Army.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Eastern'Star Lodge, No. 186, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 1209 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 20th, at 3 o'clock.

JUSTICE—In this city, at the residence of her father, No. 1732 Green street, this morning, Jan. 19th. Emma C. Justice, wife of D. J. Justice, of New York, and only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hagy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 23d, at 2 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. [New York Herald, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Paul, Minnesota papers, please copy.]

please copy.]

KEYSER-On the morning of the 17th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, Andrew Keyser, in the 7sth year

son of Wm. T. and Elizabeth Lafferty, aged 7 months and 18 days.

The foneral will take place from the residence of his parents. No. 607 south Tenth street, on Sunday morning, 21st Instant, at 9 'clock.

**

MILLER—On the evening of the 17th instant, John Miller. In the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectively invited to attend the funeral from her late residence. Po. 309 South Fifth street, on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

**

PAUL—On the 18th instant, Elizabeth D. Paul wife of Dr. John Rodman Paul, in the 57th year of her age.

OBITUARY.

It is our melancholy task to record the demise of an old friend and much respected citizen, JOHN MILLER, Esq. He passed from earthly scenes on the evening of the 17th instant, we trust to a happy eternal abode in the realms of the blessed. Mr. Miller has resided for the last seventy-five years in the Fifth Ward of our city, and though unostentations in his manner and seeking rather the repose and retirement of privacy, had endeared to nimself not only the affections of his numer-us relatives, but the lastmanner and seeking rather the repose and configuration of the affections of his numer-us relatives, but the lasting veneration and esteem of a large circle of friends. We doubt whether those who have held higher positions in public life have left behind them a memory more honored, a character more stainless, and an example more to be imitated than our plain, unobtrusive honest old friend John Miller. "May the turf rest light an his breast?" [11] S.

WHITF MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

Green Watered Moreens.

reen watered moreens.
6-4 and 5-4 Green Baize,
White Cloth for Sacks.
White Evening Silks.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

SOCIAL POOR.

SEZE

COMPANY, NO. 30 WALNUT STREET

PHILADELPHIA January 18, 1868.

The Board of Directors of this (ompany have the and eclared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CLANT, equal to THREE LOLLARS PER SHARE DAYABLE to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, free irom tax. at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on and after Feorusary ist next. The transfer books will be closed until February is next, ALEXANDER G. GAW.

Treasurer.

next, sale-st; ALEXANDER G. GAW. isles-st; isles-st; Treasurer.

T

Cashler.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANK
LIN RAILWAY COMPANY, 205½ WALNUT
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.
At the annual meeting of Stockholders this day, the
following gentlemen were elected Directors for the en-

sulng year:

H. P. RUTTER,
HENRY D. MOORE,
CHARLES P. B. JEFFRYS,
E. C. MCCLUBE,
E. B. JACOBS,
R. D. BARCLAY,
GEO. W. AVERY,
JANUARY 19, 1886. Jacobs,
January 19, 1886.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA DELPHIA, 723 ARCH Street (Designated Depository of the United States), PHILADELPHIA, Jan At an election held January 9, 1866, the following gen-tlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing

year:
WM. P. HAMM,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
JAMES C. KELCH,
WM. BROOKS,
WM. S. STOKLEY.
And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, WM.
P. HAMM. Esq., was unanimously re-elected President; ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Esq., Vice President, jail-3tly SAM'L. J. MacMULLAN, Cashier.

pail-312 SAM'L. J. MacMULLAN, Cashier.

80LDIERS' FAMILIES.

The immediate Retief of the Soldier, the Widow the Orphan, in their own homes, is the only object we have in appealing to you for pecuniary co-operation Such families are numerous, and their terrible desittion is; known only to those who visit their humble homes, their damp dark cellars and cold, cheerless garrets.

homes, their damp dark cellars and cold, cheerless sarrets.

Rev, WM. McELWEES, Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "City Pastor," has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our citizens have a heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are delly increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me."

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers.

coapers.
Send contributions to
Rev. WM. McELWEE, Rev. WM. MCELLY STORY

"City Pastor."

Superintendent of immediate
Aid for Soldiers' Families,
Residence, 1341 Lombard Street
Philadely

Mrs. CITY PASTOR, Superintendent of Clothing Miss H. MOONEY, Agent and Assistant Superin-endent of Supplies and Distribution. "We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with us

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent, per annum. rest payagrequarterly, as meriane of six por cent per annum.

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Com-pany'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-rpt?

122 South Second street.

de21-rpti?

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 17TH, 1866.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

aing year:
GIDEON BAST, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.
WM. McCLELLAN, Chambersburg, Pa.
ROBT, F. TAYLOR, Philadelphia
M. HALL STANTON, do.
LAZARUS MAYER, do. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, held the same day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

[jai9-74]

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] House of Correction. In the annual message of Mayor Henry for 1864, on page 220, under the heading of "House of Correction," there is a report from its Board of Managers, stating that "they have not yel (Dec. 26, 1864) been able to obtain from the Councils of Philadelphia, any appropriation to procure a site and erect the necessary buildings for a House

of Correction, and thus carry out the bene-volent intention of the legislature." The Commissioner of City Property, in his report to Mayor Henry, in 1864, says: "I would advise, as a saving to the city, the sale of the Tobacco Warehouse and all the dwellings belonging to the city, not necessary for public purposes." And the mayor also remarks in the above mentioned message, that, "Many of the halls and other buildings owned by the city, notwithstanding their continual repair, are being dilapidated, to the great depreciation of their marketable value. Sale should be effected without unresorable delay of all such cases." without unreasonable delay of all such properties that are not required for official use." Would not the sale of the above mentioned properties yield a sufficient sum to secure the site and erect suitable build-

ings for a House of Correction? In the year 1864 no less than 7.578 men women and children were taken care of in the Alms-house, and out-door relief given by the Guardians of the Poor to 61,051 other suffering poor. In the same year 26,084 persons were lodged in the station houses. In the county prison during the same period, 14,067 were received. Over fifty benevolent institutions and half-a-dozen soup-houses, a dozen hospitals and half-adozen dispensaries also did their share

towards assisting the poor.

The account published in the BULLETIN of the 16th inst., of the suffering among the inhabitants of some of our criminal streets, certainly call for action at once, in relation to the erection of a house of correction—an establishment so conducted that it may be a relief to the alms-house, the county prison, the station houses and our many private benevolent institutions—and so managed that healthy paupers may find work, and be made to help along the feeble and diseased. Decreasing the number of licence granted to the numerous grog-shops where these poor creatures are ruined mind and vould also assist materially to lessen the number of those now taken care of by H. P. L.

the city. January 18th, 1866.

For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. In nearly all the papers of yesterday the ocal columns contained the following: "A Needy Case." It gave an account of an aged woman who had fallen on the ice and broken her leg. Her husband was a soldier of the war of 1812, and her two sons fought in the Union army during the late rebellion. She was soliciting food when the accident

happened. This morning we visited the case and report as follows:
After much difficulty found No. 5 Maynard's court. On inquiry was told that the poor woman lived in the garret, but the stairs were so narrow and dark that the woman below said I must get a candle, though it was nearly 10 o'clock A. M. While preparing to ascend a gentleman who resides in the neighborhood and who had visited and relieved her theday before, enters and kindly offers his escort. We lighted a wax candle and ascend—up, up those narrow, winding stairs to a Philadelphia garret. We had neither absorbents nor repellants with us, but on entering the room we had to beat a hasty retreat till the old gentleman—the husband of the disabled woman—put up the window and admitted a little oxygen. The poor old woman was lying on some-thing like a straw matress, on the floor, almost destitute of personal and bed clothing. It was indeed a trying case. Her aged husband—a nice man—her only nurse. We wound our way with our providential companion and our lighted taper down stairs; came to City Pastor's, selected clothing suit-

able for the case, and are now in company with Mrs. City Pastor setting out with our bundles, etc.
A more wretched looking location is not in Philadelphia, yet this garret was neat and as clean as we could, under the circumstances, expect it to be. Any special con-tributions sent for the relief of this case to

City Pastor will be judiciously applied.
This is a good sensational story, and yet it does not compare with the touching, tender, pathetic hundreds of cases that call at City Pastor's house and come daily under

our observation.

The poor lonely widow, still in many cases young in years, with a large family of small children, and no work: hungry, cold, naked and yet nice, modest, bashful, tearful, is the most touching if not the most

needy case.
This is the class that needs special attention, and this class is numerous. Let them have our aid, our sympathy, as well as these extreme cases. Nay more, far more

deserving are they.

Miss H. M., Agent and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution for City Pastor, 1341 Lombard street, Phila-January 18th, 1866.

UNTOMBED DEMI-GODS .- A Southern poet has found a new name for the young Southern chivalry. Hear him:

"You may talk of peace with the Yankee, For Heaven hath mercy and rods; But not where slumbers our young chivalry, The untomb'd demi-gods!" If the demi-gods are untombed for want of money to bury them, a small contribution can soon be raised to put them under ground. There cannot be many of them; and perhaps an appeal to Jove, and the other gods, might be successful in getting them decent sepulture. The dwellers on them decent sepulture. The dwellers on Olympus should be ashamed to let their offspring lie thus uncoffined.-Pittsburgh

MEXICO.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Bagdad---Important Liberal Successes---Two Silver Mines Said to Have Fallen into the Hands of the Juarists---French Officials to Have the Management of the Mexican Customs---More Executions of Liberals--Arrival of the Ex-Rebel General Early at Vera Cruz

--- Effect of the

President's

Message in

Mexico. [Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.] VERA CRUZ, Jan. 6, 1866.-Admiral Dideot, the new French commander, arrived at Vera Cruz on the afternoon of January 1. He proceeded immediately on his way for the city of Mexico, to consult with Marshal Bazaine on the subject of the existing relations between the United States, France and the "Maximilian empire." Rumor has it that the Admiral will be followed immediately by a large fleet of naval vessels; but, at the same time, while some say that these vessels will be used in a manner hostile to the United States Government, others say that they will prove to be only transport intended to convey the French troops from Mexico to other parts of this continent.

The very latest reports which we have reeived from the interior contirm one another in the effect that Marshal Bazaine, acting on instructions received from France, and through the Imperial government, is preparing for an extensive movement of some

The report which has reached the Imperial government, and been tolerably well confirmed, that both branches of the United States Congress passed resolutions favoring a war to sustain the Monroe doctrine, has had a very marked effect, and disposed all those in authority here to act at once. It is understood here, and credited, that the French and other imperial troops will

be withdrawn from several States now oc-cupied in part by them, and concentrated at the city of Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Orizaba. These are all strategic points, at which the imperialists can prepare for de-fensive and offensive operations, or to leave the country entirely. It is said that the Emperor is placed in a very embarrassing position in regard to Matamoras. While he would like to evacuate it, in order to avoid as much as possibly a difficulty with the United States, he cannot do so now, as the evacuation of Matamoras would leave it too eary for the Juarists to obtain supplies, and at the same time act as a "dampener" on the

mperial cause.
The States of Sonora, Sinaloa, Durango, Chibuahua and one or two others are to be evacuated immediately. On the Pacific side Mazatlan and one other port will only be

The French authorities are constantly sending large sums out of the country, in specie, to France.

According to the official newspaper of Fresnillo, in its issue of the 3d of January, San Juan de Guadaloupe was attacked by three hundred liberals, among whom were twenty North Americans, The liberals

evacuated the place on the 5th, taking the

twenty North Americans.

against his Excellency the Minister of War. The assassins were surprised and arrested on Monday, the 1sth inst, with arms in their hands, and at the moment when they were about to put into execution their horrible project. The colonel, Mariane Pico, was arrested, together with one of his ac-complices, the latter giving his name as China Cirilo. Cirilo, on being questioned, confessed the plot and gaye the names of other individuals who were also engaged in the conspiracy, and who will speedily be

arrested. The criminals are to be tried before a court martial. On the 15th ult. Saltillo was crowded with refugees from Monterey. All the hotels and nearly every one of the private houses in Saltillo were crowded to excess. Some of the larger private houses were entertaining

as many as forty persons. At the latest accounts there were still at Monterey about five hundred native Mexican (imperial) soldiers, under the respective commands of Tinajero, Montejano and Quiroga. The two first were still holding the citadel and the Bishop's palace, while the latter picketed around the city. Three separate liberal commands were near the city, and were expected to move upon it at any moment. United, it was said, they would make a strong force, having with

them considerable artillery.
Only Mazatlan is in possession of the imperialists. The liberals are triumphing everywhere. They have assumed the offen-

sive quite spiritedly.

The very latest important information which has come to hand is that the French are expected to take possession of the custom houses in a short time. This is understood to be one of the arrangements made

Notwithstanding the constant publication by official authority of palpable misstate-ments, it is very evident here that the im-perial situation is anything but encoura-On the contrary, it is evidently becoming every day more and more embar-rassing. Some of this is attributable to the impoverished condition of the imperial treasury, to the ill feeling and non-co-operation between commanders in the field, but mainly to the fact that the Juarists are becoming powerful and active, and where they do not drive the enemy before them they at least harass them to a considerable degree. With each day there seems to come further confirmation of the report that the imperial forces will be mainly concen-

trated at Mexico city, Orizaba and San Luis General Jubal Early arrived here a few days ago, accompanied by several Confederates. It is understood that he will leave to-day for the city of Mexico. He has dyed his hair and beard black. He rode all the way through the Southern States from his place of concealment in Western

Virginia. General Manuel Ruiz has made an application to the Imperial government to be permitted to return to his home and

liberals General Regules advanced upon Maravatio (which had in it at the time only for forty years, and enriched their owner hundred or two hundred yards away, loud-for forty years, and enriched their owner burners by engaged in almost frantic prayer. Maravatio (which had in it at the time only a garrison of seventeen men) with a large force. The garrison of Maravatio was under the command of D. Mariano Lopez, who, when it became known that Regules was advancing, was urged by the inhabitants to surrender the place, the object of the citizens being to lesson the evils expected from the forthcoming attack. But Commandant Lopez declined, saying that he had wagered his head not to give up the place. When the citizens saw that his determination was to resist to the last and termination was to resist to the last, and that he would give them arms, they nobly seconded his efforts to protect the

city.

Regules presented himself before the city at nine o'clock on the morning of the 16th of December. At the time the contra-guerilla command, under Gonzalez, was on their way to reinforce the garrison of Maravatio. Gonzalez's command was mounted and about eighty strong. About one hundred and fifty soldiers and quite a large number of citizens were at once armed and made available for the defendance. of cluzens were at once armed and made available for the defence of the city. Regules' first move was to form his men in columns, deploying each column separately. He then made a general attack simultaneously upon three points but was defeated in ously upon three points but was defeated in all. At the same time the contra-guerilla command made an attack upon one of the enemy's flanks, and came very near being surrounded and taken. In this particular part of the action Gonzalez, the chief of the contra-guerillas, killed the commanding officer of the Juarist cavalry. The attack officer of the Juarist cavalry. The attack proving unsuccessful, Regules withdrew his troops to a distance of half a league from the defences of Maravatio. Regules lost twenty-five killed, a number of wounded and eight prisoners. Among the prisoners

was one officer.
It is further reported that Regules, after his retreat from before Maravatio, was met by the command of General Menelez on a rise of ground known as Santa Clara, situ-rated between Acambaro and Zinapecuaro, and that a battle took place there, in which Mepplez was the violet to be interested. Menelez was the victor, taking about seven hundred prisoners. This news comes from the city of Mexico.

The Esperanza in its issue of the 17th says

From Jerecuaro we have been informed that a column of liberals under General Regules had moved upon Acambaro on the 14th inst. The column of imperial troops under Jueretaro continued to advance with General Lamadried through the heart of Huasteca.

According to an official note from Gen Calderon, Gen. Alatorre has agreed to sur-render Mizantla to the imperial forces. All of the above news is derived from Imperial sources, and should, therefore, be

taken cum grano salis.

The commandant of Zitacuaro, under date of the 5th of December, reports the following: In compliance with instructions I marched for Mulillo yesterday. At a quatter before ten o'clock in the morning I reached San Nicolas Amealo. My object was to ascertain the route which the enemy had taken. About helf an hour efformation had taken. About half an hour afterwards they presented themselves on the heights of Tulillo. The enemy was immediately at-tacked and dispersed. We then moved on to Monterillo. There a serious combat took place. The enemy was thrown into disorder, but rallied again. Another advance was made, whereupon the enemy was disorganized and driven in all directions. enemy had four killed and wounded. Our infantry being greatly fatigued and the cavalry suffering from the encounters of the day, I did not pursue them. We captured a large number of prisoners and considerable matériel.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 7—A. M.—Court-mar-tials continue to be held in various parts of the country by the imperialists, and the number ordered shot increases with each

The newspaper Noticios of Vera Cruz, has been officially prohibited from publishing correspondence sent to it from the evacuated the piace on the 5th, taking the road to the Spring of Reyes.

The official newspaper of December 30 ing correspondence sent to it from the publishes the following; There has been discovered an attempt of assassination of the correspondence sent to it from the lined States relating to Mexican affairs. Only the official paper is allowed to publish anything of this character.
The French authorities here have been showing the greatest politeness to the cap-tain of the United States steamship Manhattan. When the weather was bad and

the sea rough, and the Custom House officers would not trouble themselves particularly to enable the steamship to discharge, a French authority very politely sent some of his men and some boats to start the work. Some few of the Confederates here are

going to join the liberals. This I know to MEXICO CITY, Jan. 1.—Toluca—the capital of the empire, situated thirty-six miles from Mexico—has been taken by the Liberals, under General Pascual Muñoz. There were with him Generals Gomez Garlardo, Riva Palacio and Augustin Granda. All of the Imperial troops at the capital have been

sent to retake the city, and Marshal Bazaine commands in person.

It was reported on Saturday that the Liberals had captured the silver mines at Pachucha and Real del Monte, and destroyed the works. No diligence has arrived from Pachucha since Friday last, which is an ominous sign.

Toluca is a fine city of twelve thousand

nital of the country for forty years. The Liberals are increasing in numbers in the State of Durango, and, unless reenforcements can be sent there, the Prefect writes that the State must be given into

their hands. Thirty-three of the Zouaves who revolted at Martinique, and also on the march be-tween Puebla and here, have been con-demned to the chain gang and to work on the public works.

In Guanajuato, General Baron Armaud has assumed the command of the sub-divi-sion of Leon. Colonel Tarquet, military commander of the city of Guanajuato, was ordered to Morelia with the ba ttalion of his

The Mexican Times says that Garcia Morales is on the American frontier; but this paper is too unreliable to quote with any idea that you are obtaining correct war news. In each number are made up battles in which fifty or one hundred French have routed one or two thousand well armed Mexicans. The editor has had Figueros routed several times, and General Figueros nappens to be one of those Mexican g who has never yet been whipped by the Imperialists. He has taken several important posts, with garrisons, and hurried back to Orizaba and Puebla the Imperial troops just as often as they have ventured into the

valley of Tehuacan.

A convoy, with \$2,100,000 in silver, reached here on the 26th ult., from the mint at Queretaro. The mint here has only coined \$1,636,785 during the past year. A convoy, with \$2,600,000 is expected soon from Guadalajara. All the mints, except the one at Chihuahua, are coining more than the mint here, which has the largest capacity of any in the empire. It is rumored that Escanpractise the profession of the law.

Information has been received, verbally, of an attack made on Maravatio by the mint here, are falling. until he is the richest man in the empire. An article in the Vera Cruz Noncioso declares that war between the United States and France is inevitable. The article thus

concludes:

"To say which intervention would be most favorable to Mexico, whether the French or American, is not possible at the present time, in which it would be very difficult to speak without passion and listen only to the voice of reason and public utility. Both nations are great and powerful. Both have ties of union with us. One is united to us by ties of religion and race; the other by identity of interest and ideas. concludes: the other by identity of interest and ideas. From the one we already know that we have

to hope; from the other we experience that vague and indefinite feeling which the unknown produces upon our souls.

"The die is cast. The veil which conceals the future is drawn. Whatever may be the new trial through which our blessed country must hass to complete its social and try must pass to complete its social and political regeneration, we hope it will tend to make it stronger than ever before and give it that peace and security which make prosperity and cause the aggrandizement of nations."

MEXICO, Jan. 1, 1866.—Mexico has not appeared like the same city for the past few days, or since the arrival of the steamer Vera Cruz, which brought the message of President Johnson. Before it came all parties were in a deep state of anxiety. Many hoped that there would be war, and many feared that there would be. Business and pleasure alike seemed to have lost all attractions to men. No one was willing to invest money, because in case of war no investment would be safe. But, when the message comes to hand, and people learn that the Government of the United States has no intention to interfere in the quarrels of others, a different state of affairs takes the place of the old quiet and dullness. It is supposed that more sterling exchange will be sent to New York by this steamer than has ever before been sent at one time. An immense trade between the two countries will now spring up such as has not been known be-

ADRIFT ON THE ICE.

A Fearful Adventure on Niagara River-one Man Drowned and Two Wonder-fully Saved---The Survivors Afloat on Cakes of lice for Three Hours, Drifting Seven Miles toward the Falls.

[From the Buffalo Express, Jan. 16.] We have to recount this morning one of the most fearful and extraordinary stories of perilous adventure, death and suffering that it has ever been our lot to make public. Of the three actors and sufferers in it, one is a prominent and widely known gentleman of this city, William A. Thompson, Esq., the proprietor and now Vice President of the new Erie and Niagara Railroad, runthe new Erie and Magara Kaliroad, run-ning from Fort Erie to Niagara. We have obtained our particulars of the story from the lips of Mr. Thompson, who survives to relate such an experience as few men in the world have passed through. It seems that on Saturday afternoon the quantity of ice passing down the river from the lake caused the ferry-boat plying be-tween Black Rock and Fort Erie to suspend her trips. Mr. Thompson, who was on the other side and desired to cross to this, acreplied the offer of a colored boy named William Bartlett to row him across in a small boat, not realizing at the moment the difficulty of the passage occasioned by the movement of ice. Subsequently he was joined for the trip by a mannamed Warren, foreman under the contractors of the Eric and Niagara Railroad, who was very anxious to reach this side in time to the 6 P. M. train: to Suspension Bridge, going home to his family at Prescott, C. W. on reaching the river side Mr. T. saw the hazards of the attempt at crossing, and would have receded, but Mr. Warren pressed him to go on, and he was prevailed

apon by his companion's anxieties.

About half-past 5 o'clock the three pushed out into the stream. The found much diffi-culty in making their way through the ice which ran close to shore, and again Mr. Thompson advised a return. But presently getting through the shore pack of ice they ound clear water, and went forward con ficently, meeting no obstacles until they again neared the shore on the American side, near the Erie Mills, when the pressed about them thicker than in the first instance. Mr. Thompson then gave an imperative order to the boy to back away and return, but it was too late. They had en-tered so far that return was impossible. they were caught by the ice, wedged fast between its grinding cakes, and could go neither forward nor back. Another moment, and it had crushed the sides of their boat, so that it began to fill rapidly and sink.

The three immediately leaped out upon a cake of ice nearest at hand, which proved to be but a small one, scarcely larger than a door, and drew the boat partly upon it after them. Their hope was in being able to turn them. Their nope was in being able to turn the craft bottom up and mount its keel, in which position they might be floated by it; but the mass was not large enough to permit such an operation. Mr. Thompson then attempted to bail out the boat with his cap; but while doing so, the boy Hartlett cried out that the ice was upon them again, and they had barely time to throw themselves into the half-filled boat when the piece upon which they had stood was crushed by another mass coming down upon it. An instant more and the boat also struck. turned bottom upward, and Mr. Thompson and Mr. Warren plunged into the water. The negro boy succeeded in leaping upon an ice cake. Mr. Thompson sank once and came up, when he clutched the boat made his way to the stern, and climbed boon the keel. Here he saw his companion Warren sinking for the last time, a short dis-tance away, and drowning before his eyes, while he was utterly powerless to help. He had scarcely witnessed this, when death rushed upon him again. The boat was once more struck and rolled over. Again he sank, and again, on rising, he clutched the boat, which again had righted itself Climbing into its stern, which sank with his weight two or three feet below the surface, he sat for a time with the water to his

By this time it had long grown dark. He could see but little about him. Presently, a cake of ice drifting down upon him, he put out his hand to ward it away, and feeling it to be several inches thick and apparently of some size, he concluded it best to escape, if possible, from the boat to the ice. He very nearly failed in doing so, barely getting his breast upon the cake when he sprang from the boat, and finding it impossible to lift his body above that position. Providentially, however, the boat in rising just touched his foot and gave him a slight push forward, after which he was enabled by long and exhausting efforts, to crawl upon the cake. Here he stood upright, and not knowing the size of the ice raft, dared not move. Hailing 'the boy Bartlet,' he found him still afloat upon his bit of ice, one found him still affort upon his bit of ice, one

ly engaged in almost frantic prayer.

And now began the wonderful voyage of the river, through the darkness and the storm of freezing sleet which fell upon their frail rafts of ice. Those who were ont Saturday graphic will remember what a bitter

urday evening will remember what a bitter cold night it was. A fine rain, driven by keen north winds, stung the face of the traveler, and cased everything exposed with a quick mail of ice. To all this pelting storm, these wet and exhausted castaways, drifting along the cold waters of the Niagara, with the horrid dread of imminent death to freeze their hearts within them. death to freeze their hearts within them, were exposed for three mortal hours. Mr. Thompson had lost both cap and gloves. His clothing was frozen into the rigidity of iron armor, and he became incapable of motion. motion, except as he slightly swung his arms to keep them flexible. All that he could do for himself was to shout and cry for help, which he did steadily and with the whole strength of his lungs for hours. Fortunately, possessed of a magnificent physique in every respect, his voice was capable of the exertion. Once, somewhere in the vicinity of Lower Black Rock, he received a response from shere, but to his appeal for rescue the voice out of the darkness replied that it had no oars and could do nothing. The miserable fool, or worse, who heard and hailed, seems to have made no effort to rouse his neighborhood and set its energies to work for the rescue of the periled men who appealed to him. And so they drifted on beyond Black Bock, beyond Strawberry Island, past the head of Grand Island, and steadily on toward those currents of the great cataract where no hand could save them. Steadily the cry for "help" rang out across the water and through the black night, and no ear heard and no tongue answered. Three hours had passed—seven miles of the river traversed it was 9 o'clock of the night. Hope began to die in the heart of Mr. Thompson, stout and strong as it was. He called to his com-panion, the negro boy, and gave him a message for his wife and children, if it should sage for his wife and children, it is notice be his lot to escape. His thoughts, as he describes them, were very quaint and curious. They were too busy to give an opportunity for fear, and death was faced

And so they drifted steadily down, be-tween Grand Island and the American shore, until Tonawanda was passed, and the last houses upon either shore from which help could come before help should be too late, were going by. But there, at the last, by the good providence of God, help did come. The shouts were heard on the Grand Island shore. Lights began to move from house to house. The neighbors were running together. Presently the gleam of a lantern moved upon the river, and they

knew that boats were coming out.

Mr. Thompson, when reached, had to be rolled into the boat like a log. He was taken off by Mr. Charles Poplar and Mr. George Gilde. Another boat, manned by Mr. William W. Blackney and Mr. John A. Bacon rescued the how Bartlett. The box Bacon, rescued the boy Bartlett. The boy, being thinly clad, had nearly perished when taken off; but Mr. Thompson, a man of taken on; out Air. Inompson, a man of large, robust frame and great vitality, felt himself capable of enduring an hour or two more of the latter trial. Astonishing to say, neither were seriously frozen, and Mr. Thompson, whom we saw yesterday, appears little the worse for his extraordinary experience.

Mr. Warren, who was drowned, was an elderly man of about 55 years of age. He resided at Prescott, C. W., where, we understand, he leaves a family.

COURTS. Nisi Prius—Justice Read.—The Penn-sylvania Railroad Company et al. vs. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Com-

Mr. Gibbons resumed his argument this merning, on behalf of the complainants. lie referred to the act of Assembly requiring the agreement of consolidation to be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and contended that there had been no compliance with the act, by the respondents. There had been no filing of the agreement. The act authorizing this consolidation is one of the most reckless pieces of legislation in the history of this Commonwealth. It imports the laws of New York and Ohio into Pennsylvania to control the parties to the agreement of consolldation. Is such a law constitutional? Was it within the power of the legislature to pass such a law?

Mr. Gibbons exhibited to the Court a map prepared in England, showing the road of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and it is advertised on the map that it is a road connecting the city of New York with St. Louis. It is also advertised as the only road from the Oil Region to New York. The map does not show the exist-ence of any road from Philadelphia to Pitts-burg, nor is there any reference to a road from Philadelphia to Erie.

Mr. Gibbons next read from the The

Money Market Review, an 'editorial discussion of the importance of the oil trade at New York, and ignoring entirely the State of Pennsylvania, and the subject is referred to by the writer in connection with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, as a means of communication between the oil regions and New York. The same paper contains the proceedings of a meeting of the holders of bonds and shares of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, held at the London Tavern. Sir S. Morton Peto presided and explained the object of the railway, and stated that "we will treat all alike and get the largest amount we possibly can for ourselves. bors and at the same time doing the best we can for ourselves, will be the policy followed by the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Co." Another fact referred to by the chairman, was that when he took the position of the chairman of the London Board of Control, he required that all money should be sent over to London that they might know what was earned—that is 40 per cent. of the

what was earned—that is 40 per cent. of the receipts.

In closing, Mr. Gibbons said—If the business men of Philadelphia, instead of availing themselves of the advantages open to them by these two great improvements of our own, and instead of uniting their efforts to secure their share of the products of the West, are willing to confide their fortunes to the Board of Control of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company of Longuette. Great Western Railroad Company, of Lon-don; the time has almost arrived to write the epitaph of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Cuyler closed the argument.

Four boys from Stafford, Ct., got on a spree in New Haven, a night or two ago, like it and when taken to the station house their interpretation. pockets produced one painted trumpet, four painted toy houses, one doll, full dress, one doll's bust—China, three papers ladies' but tons, nine coarse combs, one old table knife, coarse linen thread one-half pound, three paper of pins, two toy books—paper covers, two cornucopias—little ones, broken heart— suger, one old thimble,