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GIBSON PEACOCE, F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE. THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city a 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 pe

MARRIED. ARRISON-DIXCY-At Germantown, on the 24th instant, by the Bey, A. B. Atkins, James M. Arrison to Annie T., youngest daugter of the late Capt. Thos Dixoy. SHORMAKER-BUZBY-On the 1th of January, SHORMAKER-BUZBY-On the 2th of January, S866, by the key. B. Wistar Morris, at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, Reginald H. Shoemaker to E. Fanny Buzby, daughter of John Buzby, Esq., of New York.

DIFED. HAMERSLY-On the morning of the 24th instant, st Germantown, of membranous croup, Lindsay Ward, only child of G. Whatton and Rosalle Old-mixon Hamersly, aged 11 months. HAYS-In this city, on Theaday evening, Jan. 23d, Wm. D. Hays, second son of Dr. Isaac Hays, aged 29 Vents

Wm, D. Hays, second son of Dr. Isaac Hays, aged 29 years. ORD-This morning, 24th instant, in the 85th year of HEILMAN-On the morning of the 2th instant, Nannie, wife of Horace B. Heilman, and youngest daughter of the late Sterne Humphreys. The relatives and friends of the family are respect-thilly invited to attend the funeral from her late resi-dence, 2009 Walnut street, on Saturday morning, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. His age, George Ord. His male friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 784 South Front street, on Friday morning, 25th instant, at 10 o'clock. His relatives and the funers of the 24th instant, Wm. Richardson, in the 73d year of his age. His relatives and the funeds of the family are re-spectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 184 Source street, on Saturday, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.

nesidence, NO. 1426 Spruce Survey, on Street, of Street, Stree

HIGH ARTSON-On the morning of the 24th instant, Hannah Richardson. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Seventh day morning, the 27th instant, at 10 'clock, from her late residence, No. 144 North Tenth street, without further notice. SICKELS-Suddenly, on the morning of the 2sth instant, Thomas H. Sickels, aged 74 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late re-sidence. Pine street, above Sixth, south side, Camden, N. J. Will meet at the house on Sunday morning, 2sth instant, at 9 o'clock, A. M. To proceed to Bethel, New Jersey. New Jersey. SHANKLAND-On the 22d, Captain Wm. Shank

SHANKLAND-On the 22d, Captain Wm. snam-land, aged 72 years. The relatives and friends of the family, the Cap-tains'Scolety, and Captains in port, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his nephew. B S Brown, No. 1668 South Third street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Epircopal Church. SHEPHERD-On the evening of the 24th instant, Charley, infant son of George W, and Clara Shepherd, aged 7 monthe, weeks and 3 days. Interment bn Saturday, 27th instant, at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Cemetery. SMITH-On the evening of the 24th instant, at the residence of his brother, H. K. Smith, No. 1124 Wal-lace street, William K. Smith, of Germantown. Due notice will be given of the funeral. THOMPSON-On Tuesday morning, Jan. 23d, Os-wald Theomogen

wald Thompson. His male relatives and friends are invited to attend the fureral from his late residence, Market Square and Mill street, Germantown, on Friday next, Jan. 28, St 10% O'Clock, A. M.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS. Green Watered Moreens. 64 and 54 Green Baize, White Cloth for Sacks, White Evening Silks. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch. SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152

American Intervention---Their Desire to Obtain It---What is Thought of French Intervention and of Maximilian--The Emperor's Treasury Empty--The Office Holders Unpaid--No Money to Carry Out the Measures of Maximilian --- Disappointment of Merchants in Vera Cruz---They Want a Military Government--They Hold the U. States

MEXICO.

Responsible---The Policy of France.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

VERA CRUZ, Jan.13, 1866, -On my arrival at Vera Cruz I had occasion to see several of the most respectable citizens of the city, for whom I had letters of introduction After the usual compliments, I invariably found that their conversation turned upon this country and upon its probable course concerning Mexico. I was asked if the United States proposed to join the Liberals in a crusade against Maximilian; if the Government and the people were in favor of such a war; how many men would be sent; in what direction; under what generals, and In most instances these incuries so on. In most instances these inquiries were put to me in such a tone as to make me think that the majority of my interlocu-tors were anxious to see an American intervention take place. And when I told them that nothing positive yet could be said or predicted on that subject, they looked as if they were disappointed. I naturally inferred that a great number of the inhabi-tants of Vera Cruz were tired of the Empire; tired also of the uncertainty of their setue! tired also of the uncertainty of their actual position, of the insecurity for persons and property which prevailed in almost every • waiting for a change which, in their eyes, would be efficient in restoring order and

peace to the country. This feeling I found to exist to a greater or lesser degree in almost all classes. By inquiring a little further I discovered that it had its origin in the belief that the military occupation of Mexico by France was carried on on so small a scale and with carried on on so small a scale and with forces so glaringly insufficient, and was therefore so sneeringly spoken of that it had failed to inspire either confidence or security. The Emperor, on the other hand, was reproached with having written and published a great deal, but as having acted very little. He was undonbtably a kindly

the form of the government which it was intended to destroy, and awakening the same feelings and passions existing in former times. A Vera Cruz merchant told Interest Shown by the Mexicans in me that there were but two possible governments for Mexico-a military commission, consisting of American generals, or Mar-shal Bazaine and his Staff. In his estima-tion, Mexico had to be under a military ruler for several years until fitted, through a strict discipline, for more liberal institu-tions. He was himself in favor of an American commission, "because," said he, "the Americans are more enterprising and better business men than the French." The remarks I have hitherto made are applicable, however, to a certain class, and do not embrace the whole population of Vera Cruz. There is obviously a considerable portion of the inhabitants of the city, merchants and others, who do not share these views, nor these apprehensions. I found here men having an unlimited confidence in the Empire and its ultimate success. The present state of excitement they attribute to the threatened attitude assumed by the United States, and to the hopes such an attitude naturally inspires in the opponents of the Government and the robbing bands to whom it is a matter of indifference who rules, provided they are screened by the name of a party, which they need in order to carry on their plundering expeditions. These men do not hesitate to cast the whole responsibility of the unsettled conwhole responsibility of the unsettled con-dition of Mexico upon Northern Americans. If trade is bad, if business does not lourish, if capitalists hide their money, if industry does not thrive, if agriculture is at a stand-still, if a great deal of uneasiness and ahxiety exist, it isdue to the acts of the

American Government to and the fear in-spired by the Yankees. Remove the cause, and you remove the effect. Let the Wash-ington Cabinet accept the *de facto* Govern-ment of Mexico and recognize the Empire, or let it promise to observe a strict neutrality in the internal affairs of this country, and immediately all factions disappear; the enemies of the Government are put down, and quiet and order are restored. "But," and quiet and order are restored. say the same parties, "as long as the Ameri-can Government refuses to do either of these things, the country will continue to be agitated and convulsed, and the existence of

the Empire to be precarious." A few days since, Admiral Didelot, the newly appointed commander of the French fleet in these regions, landed at Vera Cruz, on his way to the city of Mexico. As an officer of the French navy does not often eave his post, except in exceptional cases, the general impression was that he had a very important mission. I should not be urprised if the general impression was, on this occasion correct. It was generally sup-posed here that what he had to say could not have been written, and that he was sent to Mexico to notify viva voce the ultimate and irrevocable intentions of the French Government. What these inten-tions are, of course nobody knows anything about, and what was said concerning them vas mere guess work.

From all I saw and heard I have however, come to the conclusion that the Emperor of France is in no manner disposed to give up any of the schemes he has or may erv little. He was undoubtedly a kindly have formed on this continent. If he had, have formed on this continent. If he had, the troops which leave Mexico now, on ac-count of their terms of service being at an end, would not be immediately replaced by tresh arrivals from the French army; Col. Dupin, the terror of the Liberals and Juarists would not have been sent back, and esumed his former place at Monterey; nor would French officers be so confident as they are in reference to the ultimate pacification of Mexico by French bayonets, and under the guidance and direction of Marhal Bazaine. For the present I believe the policy of the French Government to be the following:-The French contingent in Mexico, which is about 20,000 men, will be preserved, but not increased. At the same time it will be anounced, in the most courteous manner, that the protection of France having been granted to the Emperor, at a great expense of men and money, it is impossible for France to withdraw it, until the Emperor be enabled to obtain, through the guarantee of all Mexican interests, the means to reimourse the advances made. This guarantee he Emperor cannot give to the Mexicans unless it be through French intervention, which will be declared to cease, however, as soon as the United States have recognized the Empire. Such are, I believe, the main points of the policy to be pursued by the French Government in reference to Mexi-

estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000, fully covered by insurance in a number of companies, but as the book, are kept in the office of the offices could not be ascertained ast night. The agents of the White Lead Works are Messrs. Robert Colgate & Co. The firemen worked faithfully and energetically, succeeding in confining the con-flagration to the block in which the flames broke out.

PRIVATEERING.

The Supposed Chilean Corsair Still Detained---Another Application for the Release of the Vessel---The United States District Attorney Refuses to Grant It--What will Probably be Done in the Case.

[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.]

The supposed Chilean privateer Meteor i still detained at her wharf in Brooklyn, by vtrtue of the monition which was issued by the United States District Attorney to Marshal Robert Murray, directing hi m to seize the vessel upon information furnished by Mr. Podestat, the First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington. Throughout the entire day the condition of affairs on board of the steamer remained in statu quo, and the surroundings bore pretty much the same appearance that characterized thenf the day previous. No new facts bear-ing upon the causes of the detention were brought to light other than those published in the Herald of yesterday, and no additional evidence was adduced that tended to show that the vessel in question was intended for any other purpose than a peace ful and a strictly legitimate yeyage.

J. M. Forbes, Esq., of Boston, one of the owners of the steamer, was in the city yesterday morning for the express purpose of locking after the interests of the vessel. Eminent counsel have been employed by those owning the steamer, and hopes are entertained by them that everything will soon be explained to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Vesterday forenoon, Messrs. Andrew, ex-Governor of Massa-chusetts, Evarts and Jos. H. Choate, who appear as counsel for the owners of the Me-teor, again waited upon U. S. District Atteor, again waited upon U. S. District At-torney Dickinson, and endeavored to have the vessel released. They represented the character of the steamer to be the reverse of hostile, but they succeeded no better in this than they did in their first application, and the case rested thus for the day. The owners say that though the detention of the steamer necessitates an expense of about fittern hundred dollars per day they

about fifteen hundred dollars per day, they will not offer bonds for her release, because knowing that their vessel is destined for no other than a lawful voyage, they feel confi-

torney of the United States unknown, with cond mate of the brig Neva, which was intent to cruise and commithostilities in the

intent to cruise and commithostilities in the service of the government of Chile against the subjects, citizens and property of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, with whom the United States are at peace. *Second*—That the said steamship or vessel Meteor has on the 23d day of January, within the limits of the United States, to wit, at the Southern District of New York aforessid, been fitted out and armed by certain persons, to the said Attorney un-known, with intent that such steamship or known, with intent that such steamship or vessel should be employed in the service of the agents of the government of Chile, to commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens and property of the aforesaid government of Spain, with which the United states then were and now are at peace, as aforesaid.

The third, fourth and fifth paragraphs are in similar shape, charging that persons were "knowingly concerned" in fitting out the vessel, as already alleged. The sixth paragraph reads:

That all and singular the matters hereinbefore, secondly, thirdly, fourthly and fifthly articulated, are all and each of them conarticulated, are all and each of them con-trary to the second section of the act of Con-gress approved April 30, 1818, entitled "An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned," That by reason of the premises and by virtue of said act the said steamship, her tackle, &c., &c., arms, &c., become forfeited. That all and singu-lar the premises aforesaid are and were true, and within the admiralty and maritrue, and within the admiralty and mari-time jurisdiction of the United States and of this honorable court. Wherefore the said Attorney of the United States, on behalf of the United States, prays the usual pro-cess and monition of this honorable court against the said steamship, now under sei-zure by the Marshal of this district aforesaid, her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and ammunition, in this behalf to be made, and that all person interested in the said steamship, and her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and ammunition aforesaid, may be cited to answer the premises; and that all due proceedings being had thereon, this honorable court may be pleased to decree, for the forfeiture aforesaid, and that the said steamship Meteor and her tackle, &c., arms and stores aforesaid, may be condemned for and stores atoresaid, may be concentined for the use of the United States, according to the said act of Congress, &c. D. S. DICKINSON, U. S. District Attorney.

SHIPWRECKS.

The Loss of the Mary Blades-Her Aban-donment at Sea-Rescue of the Captain and Crew.

[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.]

On the 6th inst. we gave a short account of the abandonment of the British ship Mary Blades, bound from New York for Queenstown, and the rescue of her crew, seven of whom arrived in this city by the bark Maria. The following interesting particulars of the abandonment of the ship are taken from the Savannah Republican of the 19th inst.:-

The British ship Mary Blades, Capt. John

cond mate of the brig Neva, which was recently lost off St. Johns bar, Florida, from the latter place to Jacksonville, where he was arrested on suspicion of being con-cerned in the murder of Captain Talbot, who commanded the Neva at the time of her disaster, the mutilated body of the cap-tain having been found on Monday last on the beach about twelve miles to the south-ward of St. Johns bar. having hear weehed the beach about twelve miles to the south-ward of St. Johns bar, having been washed ashore. An examination of the body re-vealed several severe gashes. The body of the pilot of the ill-fated Neva was also the pilot of the ill-fated Neva was also found at the same time and place with marks of violence about the head. The remains of the captain were buried in Jack-sonville, and those of the pilot near Port Mills. The body of a lady passenger was subsequently found along the same beach. The bodies of these three individuals are all that have been recovered thus far, the second mate and two seamen taking the small boat and escaping from the wreck. Every other soul on board was lost. The whole affair thus far is shrouded in a fearful cloud; but we trust that no effort

fearful cloud; but we trust that no effort will be spared to unveil this mystery, so that the gallows may give justice to the wretches guilty of this most diabolical deed.

It is generally supposed that during the confusion incident to the sinking of the Neva the murders were committed.

Testimonial to the Rescuers of the Pas-sengers of the Ship Gratitude: Boston, Jan 24, 1866.—The amount raised by the merchants of Boston for the testimo-niaf to the rescuers of the passengers of the wrecked ship Gratitude is about \$22,000, and will be awarded as follows: \$5,000 to Cap-tain Burke, \$600 to the first mate, \$500 to the second mate, and \$200 to each of the crew of the bark Fredona. The balance will go to the øwner of the bark for merchandise thrown overboard.

Facts and Fancies.

Judge Yerger, of the Warren County District Court of Mississippi, has delivered an elaborate opinion, in which he declares the "Stay Law," passed by the late Legis-lature over the vote of Governor Humphreys, to be unconstitutional, and null and void. A "Stay Law" unconstitutional? Why there is not a court in existence that does not sanction a Corse-at-law.

Sidney Smith once said, "I remember entering a room with glass all around it at the French embassy, and saw myself reflected on every side. I took it for a meeting of the clergy, and was delighted, of course.

A Paris architect is said to have invented brick which hardens with time, completely resists humidity. We have had a species of "brick" in this country, for many years, which hardens with time and is perectly impervious, at least to water.

The Patrie in an article on Fenianism. says: "A ringing shrick of terror has this year curdled the blood of Great Britain. Perhaps this has had something to do with the cattle-disease

A woman in Irondequoit, N. Y., whose husband stole a dollar from her in the morning, and returned home tipsy at night, was received by her with the words "Steal that, will you?" at the same time throwing a sadiron at him, knocking him over and injuring him severely. A most striking cast-ironical style of reception that. The Spanish Correspondencia says: "The Government knows of the revolutionary projects of those who mistake forbearance for weakness, and in any case is certain of defeating them." Que tonteria! mistaking four-bare-ants for weakness! A German lady on one of the western railroads lately proved that the quickest way to spoil a child, is, to mistake it for a bundle and sit on it. Mr.O'Toolighan lately arrived in Chicago, attended Saint Bridget's Church, and when the collection box, resembling an election one, was placed before him, whispered in the carrier's ear that he wasn't naturalized and couldn't vote! Turkish women dye the circumference of their eyes with kohl, this gives them coal black orbs. A cheaper article than kohl is anti-money, but it may be remarked cashually that it is not so good. In choosing one or the other the fair Turks always eye their dyes before they dye their eyes. A love-sick youth named Metcalf attempted to shoot himself on the door step of his cruel fair one's residence, in Milford, Mass., but the friend who load ied the pistol was wise enough to leave the bullet out, and a powder-stained waistcoat was the most serious result. If he had gone boldly in, the "cruel fair" would have met calf in spite of herself. Why was the weather, this morning, delightful? Because it was-slushous! The Sampson County Court, in North Carolina, has convicted a negro on a charge of drawing a pistol on a white man, and sentenced him to be sold into servitude. The judge of that Court is said to have a jaw-bone precisely like one used by the individual from whom his Court takes its name.

Ical treatment and medicines farnished gratui 10003 8628

Solite poor. Solite poor. Solite poor. Solite of the locust mountain Solar and IRON COMPANY. Philader. Phila January 25th, 1866. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Com-pany held this day, a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. Son the Capital Stock clear of State Tat, was declared, payable to the Stockolders or their legal representa-tives on and after the 6th day of February next. Ja25tfe6 EDWARD ELY, Treasurer.

WITNESS.

WITNESS. Lecture, by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., late Mis-sionary to India, on personal reminiscences, of the Sepoy Rebeilion in India, at the SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, January 29th, at 7/5 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Perkinpine & Higgins' 55 N. Fourth street; Tract Depository, 119 N. Sith st., and at the door. ja254trp?

S OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL ANI NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

December 21st, 1885. IOAN FOR SALE. IN SUMS TO SULT FURCHARERS. The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, inte-rest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Oom-onny's Coal Lands, Canais, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Bailroads, constructed and ito be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the iranchise of the Company relating thereto. Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, dezi-rpt? 122 South Second street.

Life Insurance

We consider it a religious duty for every man to provide for his family, in case of death, by availing himself of the great ad-vantages offered by Life Insurance Companles. How many families, after their great loss of him who toiled for their support, have been thrown on the cold charity of the world, and to suffer, through the neglect of this important duty? Again w many have had their grief alleviated by the wise provision for the widow and orphan? And the cost is so small: Thus, a person aged 33 years, for the annual sum of \$50 00 has secured to his family, at his death, the sum of \$2,000, Costing less than one dollar per week. It is an admirable, a glorious investment, far beyond any Oil, Silver or Gold mining fancies, or any novél-Silver or Gold mining fancies, or any novel-ties of sudden riches—for it is one of those things that can be thought of and pleasantly remembered.

We have good, excellent companies of our own in this city, and agencies from abroad. The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, has, in the person of G. Paul, city and State Agent, one of the most energetic, industrious and succe agents that our city can boast of. And here e should take an example from our great German population, who have, during the years that Mr. Paul has had the agency for this company, insured them-elves (in many cases both husband and wife) over \$2,500,000.

The "Knickerbocker" is a first-class company, having assets over a million of dollars, and only twelve years in business. Their septennial dividends on mutual policies, in 1865, are from 44 to 119 per cent, payable in cash, or added to the policy. The flattering success that Mr. Paul meets with in his business is a gratifying evidence that the company is regarded as solid, and the business qualities of the agent are properly appreciated. We recommend all who think about insuring to act, and call on Mr. Paul, at his Rooms, 237 and 239 Dock street. We feel confident that such information will be given that they cannot fail to be benefited, as WE HAVE.

POPULATION OF LOUISVILLE. - The Louisville Democrat claims over 150,000 people within the limits of the "Falls City." The new Directory of Louisville contains 21,822 different names, and counting seven The new Directory of Louisville contains 21,822 different names, and counting seven to each name—which the *Democrat* says is the general average—gives 152,754 as the population. The population by the census of 1860 was about \$3,000, so that in six years the population has nearly doubled.

A PRESS CLUB is in process of organiza-tion in New Orleans. It is warmly advo-cated by the *Picayune* and other journals.

disposed, well-meaning man, but lacking in force and energy. His efforts far rallying all parties around the throne, for forming his cabinet entirely of men of the Liberal party, for issuing a Liberal constitution, were generally praised by a certain class and violently denounced by the other. The greatest drawback of the Empire, I

was told, is the stringency of its means. It has no exchequer, nor the means of forming one. No sooner have a few dollars ac cumulated in the Custom House at Vera Cruz and other ports, than they are checked for by the Minister of Finance and with drawn. Theofficers of the Government de not receive their pay with any regularity, and several have resigned on that account The appropriations for public services, or works of public utility, ordered by decrees

and assented to by the various departments cannot be consequently collected, and the decrees remain in fact null and void. Thus, in the case of the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the emigration bureau, the decree announcing it was signed without any exact knowledge of the manner in which that amount was to be procured, or with any sign that it was to be supplied by any branch of the public revenues. In presence of such facts, the reality of

which was unquestioned by most of the people I consulted, one must not wonder to see the hopes of the old parties revived, the fidelity of the Imperialists waver, and the Empire wane. All governments in the world, even those based upon the love of the people, must fail in the end if they have no money, nor any means to procure it. If the position of the Empire does not change; if the French financier, M. Langlais, who has been purposely sent from Paris to put the Mexican finances on a good footing, is un-successful, and if European capitalists do not come to its rescue, it is all away with Maximilian. His throne will tumble of itself and without outward pressure. The United States, then, need nothurry in order to hasten its downfall. It will come the sooner if let alone. Hostile demonstrations would very likely give it the support necessarv to save it.

sary to save it. The business men of Vera Cruz are, per-haps, more affected by this state of affairs than any other class. They had hitherto hoped to receive the protection of a strong and energetic Government, whose firm hand would succeed in smothering the factions would succeed in smothering the factions spirit of Mexican partizanship and restore security, and, instead of that, they find themselves placed under a monarch, govern-ing by means of the very men whose name was, under the republic, hoisted as a flag by one party against the other, and replaced in fact, in pretty nearly the same conditions as they were during the time of the great

trouble of the Mexican republic.

I heard them deplore very bitterly the fatality which caused every political man in Mexico, in time past, to associate his name with one of the contending parties, and the necessity for the Emperor to govern with these men. When I told them that the Cabinet of the Emperor consisted chiefly of men of the Liberal party, selected from those who had given to the country the best assurance of capacity and patriotism, their answer was that Mexican Liberals cared very little for such concessions as long as they were out of office; what they aimed at was not the triumph of their flag, but an account with the Treasury. In their esti-mation, the elements of disturbance were

in a proportionate ratio with the number and magnitude of the concessions granted and magnitude of the concessions granted --great if the concessions were great, small if they were limited and trifling. In this country, and in the eyes of the people, conciliation, I was told and the measures , tending toward it, were construed as a demonstration of weakness, A constitutional sovereign, governing by means of the members of the

Constitutional party, is an egregious mis-take, in that sense that he was renewing and re-establishing, under another name

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.

can affairs.

Destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works in Brooklyn---

> Loss Estimated at Between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.

Shortly before 9 o'clock last_evening, fre broke out in the Atlantic White Lead Works, occupying nearly the entire block bounded 'by Gold and Marshall streets, Hudson avenue and the river, and resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property. One portion of the premises is occupied for the manufacture of white lead and paints, and the other part for the manufacture of linseed oil. There are a number of buildings of brick, four or five stories in height, all of which were filled with raw and manufactured materials, among which were some 12,000 gallons of

The fire originated in the vicinity of the smoke stack in the centre building on Mar-shall street, and the fioors being saturated with oil, the flames spread with fearful ra-pidity until the whole was enveloped. A strong wind from a northerly direction impelled the burning embers a distance of several hundred yards, and it was feared would extend the conflagration, but fortu-

nately the flames were confined to the premises where the fire originated. The light from the burning fire could be seen from any portion of the city. After the fire had progressed for about half an hour the walls of the main building fell in, causing a succession of reports like that of heavy artillery, and gave rise to the rumor that there had been an explosion. The main building of the white lead factory and the old linseed oil factory, with machinery and contents, were totally destroyed. The new linseed oil factory, being a fire-proof building, on the corner of Hudson avenue and Marshall street, was saved, as were also the buildings containing the white lead "beds." on the Gold street side.

About 150 men are thrown out of employment by this fire.

The Brooklyn City Gas Works, Long-man's Gold Refinery, and other extensive manufactories were for a time in great danger, but escaped uninjured. The loss is

dent the whole mystery that at present sur-rounds her will be cleared up in a few days. If compelled to do so, they will bring the case into court, and they expressed them-selves as fully determined to stand by the issue, should such a proceeding be forced upon them.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that Mr. Dickinson would probably refer the case to the Secretary of State, but as yet no such action in the matter has been taken. No news had been received at the Spanish Consulate in this city from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and it is not known here what has been done in that quarter regarding the case. The Meteor had steam up at an early hour

yesterday morning; but upon the refusal of the District Attorney to grant her release, the fires were hauled and the steam blow off. The crew and firemen are all to be paid off to-day, and only enough men will be retained on board the steamer to keep things in order and to look out for the ressel. The following is the affidavit upon which

United States District Attorney Dickinson issued the monition to Marshal Murray that warranted his seizure of the vessel : CONSULADO DE ESPANA, EN NUEVA YORK

-To the Hon, Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and the Hon-orable Daniel S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney:—The undersigned acting District Attorney:—The undersigned acting Consul at the port of New York, of her Majesty the Queen of Spain, being duly sworn, doth depose and complain before your Honor, that a certain steam vessel called the Meteor, now in the harbor of New York has been and is her after dependent New York, has been, and is being fitted out in the port of New York, with intent that the said steamship shall, in violation of the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States, in such case made and provided, be employed in the service of the government of Chile, to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects and property of her Majesty, the Queen of Spain, a Go-vernment with which the United States are at peace. And this deponent further com-plains that the said Meteor is of a build to especially adapt her to be used as a belligerent cruiser as aforesaid, and that she intends forthwith to depart from the jurisdiction of vour Honor to commit hostilities as afore aid. Therefore, the undersigned respectfully prays that your Honor will be gra-ciously pleased to issue his mandate to the Marshal of the United States to seize said team vessel and restrain her departure, and

do such other things in respect thereto as to your Honor may appear just and proper. LOUIS LOPEZ DE AYRE Y NOEL, Acting Spanish Consul.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1866. Sworn to before me this 23d day of January, 1866. John A. Osborn, United States Commissione

As the libel of information was considered insufficient, it was amended yesterday and placed on the file in the United States District Court. The document reads as follows To the Hon. Samuel R. Betts, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York: The libel of information of Daniel S. Dickinson, attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, who prosecutes for the United States in this behalf, and being present in court in his own proper person in the name and in behalf of the said United States, against the steamship Meteor, her tackle aforesaid and furniture, together with all material, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, in a cause of seizure and forfeiture, alleged as

follows: *Hirst*—That the said steamship or vessel Meleor is now lying in the port of New York, on waters navigable from the sea by vessels of the burden of tentons and upward,

is ready to sail for certain places, to the At-

bound from New York to Cork. Ireland, with a cargo of white oak timber, sprang aleak, and was abandoned at sea, on the 24th of Dec., in latitude 37 north, longitude 64 west.

We are indebted to Captain Hogg for the following facts regarding the disaster: "We left New York on the 20th of December last, and soon after getting to sea experienced very severe weather, the wind blowing a perfect hurricane, the sea washing com-pletely over the ship at times, causing her to strain and labor heavily. To add to our misfortune, we soon discovered that we had sprung aleak. The weather continued unfavorable, and on the 23d the crew were entirely exhausted by their severe labors, were three being completely prostrated, owing to the exposure and exertions. At 7 o'clock in the evening of the 21st all hands came to me and stated that they could do no more to keep the ship afloat, she having at this time five feet of water in her hold. By great were indu reat persuasion the induced to work men the were induced to work the pumps until daylight, the leak still gaining on the pumps. On the morning of Sunday, the 24th we saw a sail ahead, which proved to be the American schooner Koret, Captain W. Elliett, bound from Boston to Jackson-

ville, Florida. As there was now six feet of water in the ship, the leak gaining rapidly on us and the crew utterly exhausted, we hailed the Koret to take us all on board, it being impossible to keep our ship afloat any longer. Captain Elliott very promptly answered our signals and extended all the assistance in his power, laying his vessel to quickly. Our boats were got out with great difficulty, and, after taking what clothing and provisions we could carry we reluctantly abandoned our ship, there being now seven

feet of water in her hold. "Three hours after getting aboard the Koret a fearful storm arose, and the vessel was forced to lay to in a tremendous hurriseveral hours fears were entertained that the Koret would go down with all on board. The weather remained very severe until the 27th, when the Koret hoisted colors to a brig, the B. L. George, of Quebec, Captain —, bound to Cuba, and hailed him to take us aboard, as the Koret was short of water. After considerable delay the Captain consented to take four of the crew of the Mary Blades. The Koret accordingly lowered a boat and sent four men to the brig. The weather, instead of moderating, continued very rough until the 30th, when the Koret hoisted the colors of distress—union down—which were answered by the bark Maria, of Yarmouth, N. S., bound to New York. The Maria took but seven of the Mary Blades' crew on board, as they were short of pro-visions. We saw no vessel subsequently intil the Koret arrived off the bar at St. Johns river, Florida; crossed it on Sunday morning, the 14th inst., and anchored in the river. On Tuesday last, at eleven o'clock in the morning, myself and the remainder of the officers and crew of the Mary Blades were most kindly received by Capt. Ingraham, of the steamer Helen Getty, and brought to Savannah."

Captain Bogg and his officers and crew desire to acknowledge the hospitable manner in which they have been treated by Captain Ingraham, who spared no efforts to make them all feel perfectly at home while on board his fine steamer. The rescued officers and men also tender their warm thanks to Captain Elliott, of the schoone Koret, for his kind treatment-Captain Elliott and his wife very generously giving up their own cabin to the use of Captain Hogg and his officers. The Mary Blades was owned by Charles

Blades, of Lancaster, England, and was formerly the Kate Swetland, of Thomaston, Me. We are unable to learn whether the Mary Blades, or her valuable cargo was

The Loss of the Brig Neva. (From the Savannah Bepublican. Jan. 19.) The steamer Helen Getty brought the seThe Polish Archives.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.] The Polish emigrants resident in Paris. and especially the Society of Polish Priess which has been formed in that city, have succeeded, though not without great diffi-culty, in preserving the diplomatic archives of the famous and most mysterious national government. The collection includes a great many very interesting and important documents concerning therelations between Poland and Rome. These have been sent to the Pope. The national government appears, according to these papers, to have been neither clerical nor revolutionary. It was, above all, national. Without troub ling itself with the question of the temporal ling itself with the question of the temporar power, or being mixed up in any way with the intrigues of legitimists or reactionists, the secret government of Poland shared the sentiments of the whole of their countrmen in regard to the oppressors of their religion and liberty, and professed a natural attachment for the head of the Catholic Church. Among the documents sent to the Pope are to be found authentic addresses which the na-tional government sent to His Holiness in 1863, the first of which was seized by the Austrians on its way to Rome, while the second was suppressed by the messenger to whom it was intrusted. The religious prin-

ciples of the mysterious body which for two years carried on the government of Poland, and which was blindly obeyed by the na-tion are set forth in the instructions given to the faithless agent who made away with the second despatch. A proof is thus sup-plied that there was really no foundation for the assertions of the Russian and Prussian authorities, that the last insurrection was of an altogether revoltionary charac-ter, and that the national government was only a branch of the dangerous league of Socialists and Mazzinians.

THE AMOUNT received by the United States officers for cotton licenses and taxes in Galveston, during the last four months, is nearly \$631,000.