Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 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 13 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED.

HAFLEIGH-HAZZARD-On January 25th, 1866, t Milton, Delaware, by the Rev. W. B. Walton, J. f. Hafleigh, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss Allie W. aughter of Mr. John A. Hazzard.

HOFFMAN—At Cape Palmas, West Coast Africa, on November 25th. 1855, Rev. Cadwalader Coiden Hoffman, Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Rector of St. Mark's, Cape Palmas, in the 48th year of his age.

HOWELL—First month, 28th instant, at her residence, Brookworth, near West Chester, Pa. Elizabeth R. Howell, relict of Israel Howell, deceased, in her 7th year. beth R. Howell, relict of Israel Howell, deceased, in her 77th year.

Her relatives and friends are invited to her funeral without further notice, to meet at her late residence, on Third day morning, 30th instant at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be at the West Coester Depot that morning to meet the Train that leaves West Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. A. M.

MEGEE—On Friday evening, the 25th, at 7 o'clock after a lingering illness, Louise Ever'y, daughter of George and Helen Megee. Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MINSHALL—On the 25th instant. Robert W. Minshall, in the 19th year of his age.

in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of George y. Rhawn, near the Fox Chase. on Thesday, 30th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill - emetery, Frankford.

SICKELS—Suddenly, on the morning of the 25th instant, Thomas H. Sickels, aged 74 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his, late residence. Pine street, above Sixth, south side, Camden, N. J. Will meet at the house on Sunday morning, 23th New Jersey. SMEDLEY—On the 28th instant, Philena Smedley.

SMITH—On the evening of the 24th instant, at the sendence of his brother, H. K. Smith, No. 1121 Wallace street, William K. Smith, of Germantown. His relatives and friends and those of his family, also the members of Lodge No. 81, A. Y. M., and Walker Lodge I. O. O. F., are invited to attend nis funeral from his brother's residence on Monday next, Jan. 28th. at 10 o'clock. year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect

The relatives and irreads of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence. No. 419 Buttonwood street, on Second day (Monday) afternoon, the 25th Instant, at 2 o'clock, * TAYLOR—At Pittsburgh, on Wednesday night. Enoch Taylor, in the 57th year of his age. WHITF MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

e-in Watered Moreens, 6-1 and 5-1 Green Baize, White Cloth for Sacks, White Evening Silks, EYRE & LANDFLL, Fourth and Arch. RELIGIOUS NOTICES. "NOW."-Sermon by T. H. Stockton, Eleventh and Wood, Sabbath, at 3½ P. M. 11* THE REV. W. W. NEWELL (UNITARIAN), will preach at Langstroth's Hall, Germantown, To morrow, at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 7½ Evening. ST, CLEMENT'S CHURCH, Twentieth and Cherry streets.—To morrow being the fourth Sunday in the month, the afternoon service will be omitted. Service in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THIRD REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rerg, D.D., will preach in this Church to-morrow Service at 10% o'clock A. M. and 7% P. M. THE WOMEN OF THE BIBLE.—The next
Sermon in this Course at the Church of the
Epiphany, to-morrow evening, Service at half-past
seven. Sermon in this Course at the Church of the pany, to-morrow evening. Service at half-pants

Seven.

TPNTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Stated monthly evening service in this Church, Walnut and Twelfth streets, to-morrow at half-past sever CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN

Street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday, the 28th inst, by the pastor, Rev. S. H. Glesey, at 19% A. M. and 7% P. M. Strangers are cordially invited. 11* WHAT IS THE CHURCH "-LECTURE
To-morrow Evening, Church of the Messiah,
Locust street, above Thirteenth, Rev. L. L. Briggs. BEV. B. W. CHIDLAW, of the American S. S. Union, will (D. V.) preach in the Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighth and Cherry streets

To-morrow evening at 7% o'clock.

FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—
Seventh and Spring Garden streets—Rev. J. H.
Suydam, Pastor.—Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M. and
7% o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening, "The Christian Sabbatn." CHUBCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Spring Garden below Broad, On Sunday morning the Rector, Rev. J. W. Bonham, will preach a sermon on "The Responsibilities and Privileges of Sunday School Teachers."

REV. T. HYATT SMITH, will preach in Green Hill Hall southeast corner Seventeenth and Poplar treets, to morrow afternoon at quarter past 3 o'clook. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

y School at 2 o'clock P. M.

ARCH STREET LUTHERAN CHURCH—
Now organized as St. Andrew's Evangelical
itheran Church.—Services by Rev. Dr. Stork. in Hall
t. E. corner of Arch and Broad streets, to-morrow at
co'clock A. M., and 7% P. M. FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH—Corner of Franklin and Wood Streets.—Services To-morrew at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. Joseph H. Kummer. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

Street near Sixteenth Toward CHURCH. Street. near Sixteenth, To-morrow at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M. Services by the Pastor, Rev. S.H. Giesy, The first of a series of evening sermors on Elijah and his Times.

his Times.

REV. B. W. CHIDLAW—Sunday School
Missionary of the American Sunday School
Union, for the West—will preach at the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Spruce, below Sixth, To-morrow
Morning, at 10½ o'clock. Friends of Sunday Schools
invited to be present. invited to be present.

SERMON TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.—A
Sermon to Medical students and young men
generally, will be preached (D. V...)by Rev. Dr. Boardman, in the Tenth Presbyterian Church, Waintt and
Twelfth streets, to-morrow evening at half-past seven

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Righteenth and Green streets, Rev. E ward Hawes, Pastor.—Public worship every Sabbath morning and evening, Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. Goodell, lately a missionary to Turkey, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. The Pastor will preach at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH - TENTH Meeting will be held in this church on to morrow.

Meeting will be held in this church on to morrow.

Sunday evening, at 7½ o'clock; in connection with
the South Eastern Missionary Convocation, of this
city. Addresses will be delivered and a collection
taken. The wibling of the convocation of the convocation of the convocation of the convocation of the convocation.

city. Addresses will be delivered and taken. The public are invited. It* WASHINGTON B. ERBIN, Secretary. SPECIAL NOTICES.

WATER RENTS.—Water rents will be received until the 30th DAY OF APRIL'inclusive without penalty. Agents and others having a large number of bills to pay will save time by calling for them without delay. W. J. P. WHITE, 1827.

BIG SANDY OIL COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Rig Sandy Oil Company will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, January 30, 1866, at half-past o'clock, at 409 WALNUT street, to hear the final Report of the Committee, and to transact business of importance to every stockholder. OFFICE OF THE BLACK DIAMOND CO AL
AND IBON COMPANY-No. 203% WALNUT
Street.-PHILADELPHIA, January 27th, 1865.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company, for electing officers and transacting such other business as shall come before it will, be held at 12 o'clock, Mannual Company, for the story of the story o

J. S. HESTON, Secretary. J. S. HESTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A
MEETING OF LADIES AND GENTLEMER, friendly to the poor Whites and Blacks of the
South, and to the work of education among them. will
be held at the rooms of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRITTIAN ASSCCIATION. D. 1210 CHESTNUT street, on
TUESDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 7% o'clock,
to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering in
Georgia, which state has been assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work.
All friendly to the movement are invited to be present. By order of the Finance Committee,
P. S.—Gentlemen recently from the South are expected to make, atstements regarding the destitution
existing there. a27-s.tn.theta

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1822 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med estment and medicines furnished gratuitously tothe poor.

THE SEPOY REBELLION, BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Leture, by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., late Missionary to India, on personal reminiscences, of the Sepoy Rebellion in India at the SPRING GARDEN STREET M. E. CHURCH, corner of Twentieth and Spring Garden Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, January 29th, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Perkinpine & Higgins' 55 N. Fourth street; Tract Depository, 119 N. Sixth st., and at the door. opening of the NEW ORGAN, BUILT by John Roberts, of the UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below ARCH.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 1.
The following organists will perform on the occasion: MR. D. D. WOOD, MR. S.S. DOYLE and MRS. E. MACK.

MR. D. D. WOOD, MR. S. S. DOYLE and MRS. E.

MACK.

The vocal arrangements are very superior.

Tickers 50 cents. No. 56 North Fourth street, or at
the door.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 2185, 1855.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1834, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per
annum.

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
Wilkesharre, and branch roads consected therewith,
and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer,
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20 Stout & Atkinson

10 C. H. Banes.

10 J. D. L.

Union Meeting, Matavarian, N. J.

Casb.

Casb.

T. C. F. S. i. W. Reed & Co..... E. Morgan & Co.... W. H. Woodward iood, Bonbright & Church of Epiphany,

additional E. H. Vanenxen, Shrewsbury, N. J., Shrewsbury, N. J... 30;
SAMULL WORK Treasurer,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
Stores for the Commission can be sent to JOS PAR
EER, Secretary, No. 1210 CHESTNUT St. 118

The immediate Betief of the Soldier, the Widow, the Orphan, in their own home, is the only object we have in appealing to you for penniary co-operation, such families are numerous, and their terrible destitution 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, cheeriess garrets.

Rev, WM. McELWEES, Pastor of the Fifteenth Presbyterien Church, of Philadelphia, and extensively known by the name of "City Pastor." has been devoting much of his time, by his pen and personal laborar, 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 resdy to aid it when appealed to, and inding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that funds are needed to meet them you are earnestly solicited to countribute liberally to aid this noble and Christ-like work. Irea an hungered, and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me dribk: naked, and ye clothed me."

All contributions will be acknowledged in the public papers.

All Countributions to
papers.
Send contributions to
Rev. W.M. McELWEE.
"City Pastor."
Superintendent of immediate
Aid for Soldiers' Familie
Residence, 1341 Lombard Sur
Philad

Mrs. CITY PASTOR, Superintendent of Clothing Department and of Visitation and Distribution. Miss H. MOONEY, Agent and Assistant Superin-endent of Supplies and Distribution.

"We know CITY PASTOR, are acquainted with

aid and could-nee of our citizen
"JAMES POLLOCK.
"ALEXANDER HENRY,
"JAMES ORNE.
"HENRY D. MOORE."

jai2fr&sa-Strp} SOLDIERS' FAMILIES. - ADDITIONAL
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS FROM THE 1STR TO
THE 25TR OF JANUARY. INCLUSIVE:
Editor of the Erening Bulletin. Please permit me
to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional
or atributions for the relief of Destitute Suldiers

or ntributions for the relief of Destitute Sudders Families:

Mrs. F. B. R., Germantown.

Mrs. F. B. R., Germantown.

Mrs. F. B. R., Germantown.

Stories of Stories of Mrs. Stories of Sto

From F. a portion of a thankoffering solemnity dedicated to God for His great mercies and wonderful deliverance in the first state of the firs in the day of adversity 160 00 all per B. A. S. New Alexandria, Pa. Willemann 160 00 all per B. A. S. New Alexandria, Pa. Willemann 160 00 all per B. A. S. New Alexandria, Pa. William 160 all per B. New Alexandria, Pa. N., Norristown...

Mrs. J. B. C., Phila. 2 00 J. Z. T. Baltimore...

Mrs. M. Germ'n. Pa. 3 00 A mite. from M. K...

T. W. K. 1 00 Fanny and Helen R.,

C. W. K. 5 00 Mrs. H.

K. Port Carbon. 5 00 Anonymous "for the

From L., Philada. 5 00 Widow & Orphan."

H. M. D. Odessa,

Delaware. 5 00 "Country Girl"...

Friend. Conshohocken. Pa. 5 00 fice... hocken Pa 500 fice S. H. S. "Press" Of fice B. O., per Wm. M. 20 00 H. S., Philadelphia.

Through Rev. Dr. Newton B. F. & F. S. Bushnell, Ill.

| Newton | 18 50 | R. F. & F. S. Bushneil, Ill. | 200 | Mrs. F. per Rev. Mr. | Stegrifed | 10 60 | R. F. L. | 3 00 | R. f. | 3 00

ing; Mrs. C., 15.

FOOD.

Woodside & Co.. 1 box tea: A Friend to the Soldier,
—bushels potatoes: Mrs. M. R. A., 59 lbs. bread; J. R.
Love, 1 bbl. Beans. Mrs. CITY PASTOR,
Superintendent of Clothing Department.

It Miss H. MOONEY,
January 27, 1866. Assistant Superintendent, etc.

MEXICO.

Additional Details of the Capture of Bagdad by Filibusters---Anticipated Changes in the Imperialist Cabinet --- An Empty Exchequer--Napoleon and Maximilian at Loggerheads---The Mexican

Question in

France.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 5, 1866.-Babylon has fallen—Bagdad, I mean.
The force under Escobado, the commander-in-chief of the liberal forces, numbering Camargo, one hundred and thirty miles above this place. Cortina, though ostensibly under Escobedo's command, yet really acting independently, was roving with his force at a distance within twenty miles of Matamoras. He could perhaps muster eight hundred men. Numbers are uncertain in Mexico. Crawford, the majer-general and ilibustero, was operating entirely on his own hasis, evidently eager to get up a row and entirely indifferent as to minor results, so the value of the Mexican bonds was brought up to a respectable figure. For certain reasons, known only to himself, most of his dirty work was being done by his socalled staff officers, whose only claim to merit was that they, as well as their patron

had been dismissed from the service of the

On the imperial side was General Mejia, who, with about eighteen hundred effective men, two hundred and fifty of whom were Austrians, was cooped up in Matamoras, engaged in strengthening his fortifications and professing himself only desirous to bave a strong government for his country. In Bagdad was stationed a portion of his command, consisting of three hundred native troops and forty Austrians, under Colonel Rico. The gunboat had moved down from Matamoras and was lying at Bagdad, manned by sixty French marines On this side of the river General Weitzel though, like every true American, sympathizing with the liberals, was anxiously and energetically endeavoring to carry our his instructions and preserve neutrality, a by no means easy thing to accomplish on so extended a line and amid such heterogene-ous elements. Thus much appeared on the

surface and was patent to all.

Among the initiated, however, it was whispered that there was another and important element which entered into the condition of affairs, and through which matters were to culminate into something of importance. "The Liberal Mexican Volunteers," "the Republican Contingent," "the Coons," and other organizations were said to exist, and to be composed of men who had the rare quality of fighting without much organization, were wont to burrow among the sand hills of the coast and to be sympathetically affected by a peculiar whistle—certain cat calls and other peculiar vocal demonstrations. Not much attention was paid to them, however; few believed in existence, or thought them of the slightest moment if they did. Such was the state of affairs.

This morning about seven o'clock, the city was electrified by a rumor that Bag-dad, at the mouth of the river, had been taken by the liberals. It was said a wellknown sutler who was there at the time, had telegraphed the news to General Weitzel. Nobody believed it. There were no liberal troops there. Escobado was in Brewnsville and knew nothing about it. Cortina was also here, and in the same state of ignorance. Crawford looked as-tonished when he told the news; but soon recollecting himself, assumed an air of wisdom and remained silent. A few imperialsts from the other side laughed. The thing was a canard. A courier soon arrived with despatches to Escobedo. Crawford was seen quietly to mount his horse and start down The thing had gained credence and was finally settled by an official despatch from Colonel Moor, commanding the brigade on the American side, that "Bagdad was captured between four and five o'clock this morning, by a small party of liberals." BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Jan. 7, 1866.—I this morning returned from Bagdad, and shall endeavor, with as much seriousness as possible, yet hastily, as the steamer will leave in an hour, to give you the details of one of most ludicrous affairs that ever occurred in

On the morning of the 5th a party of about fifty-five men, consisting of Mexicans, sutlers' clerks and men of the reckless and adventurous character always to be found on the border, crossed over the river above Clarksville, moved quietly down to Bagdad, and, after a sharp fight, succeeded in taking the place, capturing the entire garrison, with the exception of the Austrians, who managed to get aboard the gunboat Antonia, which lay at the levee. It seems that the captors did not at first know that the boat was there but, immediately on learning it, started down to capture her. On nearing the wharf they were met by a volley and driven back. Four of their number were killed. A second attempt also failed, and the boat then moved up the river. The assailants then commenced sacking the town. The Imperial troops captured immediately turned over, tied the liberal badge (a white band) about ther hats and pursued the bent of their own inclinations unmolested. Some joined the captors in pillaging, others quietly crossed over to the American shore, while others, with the instinct of discipline, quietly placed themselves on guard, though by no means very efficient in that regard. No one was in command. Colonel Rico, the imperial commandant, was slightly wounded and permitted to make his escape. No one had any special feelings of antagonism against anybody. The whole thing seemed to be a very "jolly lark." Soon after daylight a Colonel Reed, General Crawford's chief a nel Reed, General Crawford's chief of staff, appeared, and, claiming the merit of the capture assumed command; to which no one objected. At nine o'clock a large portion of the assailants had left the town some thoughtful person having sent word to Escobado that there was a small city

down there if he wanted it. The General arrived there at six P. M. of the 5th, but, owing to some misunderstanding with the American commander, did not until two of the following day. He immediately assumed command, appointed the proper officers and endeavored to restore

Finding himself without forces, he tele-graphed to Gen. Weitzel, requesting 200

men to preserve order, protect the citizens and prevent pillaging. As the whole place was liable to be destroyed the request was complied with, and order was thereupon structured with the citizens and prevent pillaging. As the whole place may then expect a new phase in the history of this country.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1866.—Advices immediately restored. Colonel Mejia was appointed Post Commandant; Colonel Du May, of Cortina's staff, Provost Marshal; Captain Sinclair, Captain of the Port. In the meanwhile a quarrel arose, or

rather, the quarrel continued, between Escobado and Crawford, each claiming the precedence. I may remark here that on the 4th Esco bado had sent a communication to General Weitzel, requesting that Crawford be strained from interfering in Mexican affsirs,

as he had no authority to do so.

A small vessel, named the Prince of Wales, was sent up the river on the evening Wales, was sent up the river on the evening of the 5th for the purpose of capturing the Antonia, which was said to be aground a tew miles above. Crawford commanded the boat, though not the expedition, which failed. Meanwhile the quarrel waxed hotter, with the advantage decidedly in favor of the Mexican, and last evening the thing resulted in Crawford's leaving the place, which was fast becoming too better. which was fast becoming too hot to

The French fleet off the mouth bombarded the place several hours yesterday, after giving the usual notice. No damage was done. The Liberals responded with a small done. The Liberals responded with a sman field piece, which fell far short of the ves-sels. The French attempted to land a party of marines to capture this piece, but were driven back.

Escobado's troops are moving down to threaten Matamoras, in order to prevent General Mejia from sending any troops below. Cortina's command will be in Bag-

dad to-day.

Every hour renders the prospect that the liberals will be able to hold the place

more certain.

As I close this I learn from a courier that all is quiet in the city. De Leon has established his State Government. The American troops will be withdrawn to-day. No attack on the place is anticipated. While I have little doubt that in the attack on the city some American soldiers were engaged, the various commanding officers tate every man was present at reveille roll

The loss, as officially reported, is as follows: Liberals killed, four; wounded, seven. Imperialists killed, seven; wounded, twenty-three; captured, three hundred. Among the captured were two Austrians. The Altalde was among the killed. The steamer's whistle has sounded, and I

must close. Two o'Clock.—Governor De Leon has just arrived here from Bagdad. The American troops have been withdrawn. He reports that Mejia is said to be moving down from Matamoras with twelve hundred men. This is doubtful.

General Weitzel is here reviewing the troops of the 3d Division, 25th Army Corps.

A letter from the City of Mexico to the New York Herald, dated Jan. 10, says:
The pecuniary embarrasements of the government are generate that some Mexico.

government are so great that even Mexican office-holders are not regularly paid. They receive certificates; but no money. One of them who was employed in the interior of country, being unable to get credit upor his certificates, went to the Custom House in search of cash, but the money was gone. He called upon the municipality, but the municipality had no money. Finally, after running about for over a month, he obtained partment, whereupon he sent in his resignation, and commenced business on his own account. He is now making plenty of money, and is to-day richer than the gov-

ernment itself. It would be, however, a mistaken idea to think that this scarcity of money is due to the poverty of the country or to a lack of resources. The country is richer to-day than it has ever been, and I know, to my personal knowledge, that propositions made to the government, which would have put several millions of dollars into the public treasury, through incapacity or neglect, were either rejected or overlooked. Mexican capitalists are naturally afraid to invest ander this lamentable mismanagement. There is consequently no business of im-portance transacted in Mexico at present, and all branches of commerce and industry

are completely paralyzed. There are parties here who accuse Maximilian's advisers of having purposely led him into an unsound line of policy with the purpose of making him unpopular and compelling him to evacuate the country. As most of the members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Castillo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (who, of course, will always go on the side having the heaviest artillery are all Liberal and exassociates of Juarez, they are accused of being the accomplices of the ex-President, and of working in reality for the benefit of

Be this as it may, the actual condition of affairs in Mexico is really alarming. Persons of high standing, and impartial ob-servers, are of the opinion that the present Cabinet ought to be changed forthwith and another one appointed in its stead. The new Cabinet would then take up the question which have been neglected by the present incumbents, new measures would be passed, a new policy inaugurated, the in-troduction of foreign capital and immigration invited and prosperity restored. The church party, which has been excluded from a share in the direction of public affairs, and which owns most of the wealth of the country, might also be called to parricipate in the government of the country, on condition to employ none but loyal, honest and intelligent men, and to repudiate

all hackneyed and incapable politicians. If something is not done immediately to remedy the present condition of affairs you may be sure of one of two things; either the French will withdraw into some departments of the empire, waiting for the reimbursement of the money advanced or due, abandoning Maximilian to his fate, or they will demand his resignation and the election in his stead of a native Mexican to the Mexican throne. Yturbide seems now in great favor with the French, so are all the sons of the heroes of the war for Mexican independence. There are even French officers who demand the appointment of Juarez to the throne, with a Cabinet of Frenchmen as advisers.

The French Admiral Didelot has just arrived at Mexico. He has been sent out by Louis Napoleon, and brings to Maximilian, I am informed, pretty nearly the same representations and advices which my letter contains. He complains that the work of pacification and organization has not been achieved, and has instructions to inquire into the means of remedying this state of affairs and of imparting a more wholesome tone to public opinion and to public affairs. He is also the bearer of a very important communication, the effect of which cannot fail to infuse new life into Mexico, and to give to all interests the security they need so much. .The effect of this communication will not, however, be known until after the

meeting of the French Legislature and after

from Mexico to the 5th instant, state that the liberal General Corona holds a position within forty miles of Mazatlan. Although

strong force of French was at the latter place Corona remained undisturbed. does not attack. knowing that he could not hold the place if he took it. Durango was still in the hands of the French and traitors; but liberal forces were encircling the city in considerable numbers, and a fight was

looked for soon. Washington, Jan. 26, 1866.—The Acting Secretary of State has communicated, in response to a resolution of the House, papers relative to a demonstration of the Congress of the States of Colombia in honor of Presi-dent Juarez, of Mexico. It embraces co respondence between the Secretary of State respondence between the Secretary of State and M. Romero, with enclosures of the decree passed by the Colombian Congress, a letter from President Mauve Murrillo to President Juarez and his reply. It characterizes severely the "iniquitous outrage" for the consummation of which "it became necessary for three great Powers of Europe—England. Spain and France—to coalesca."

- England. Spain and France—to coalesce," and suggests that "in imitation of Pontius Pilate, the first two have washed their hands of it without the certainty of their having washed them very clean, throwing upon the third the consequences of the treache-

The Mexican Question in France.

[Paris or, of the Independence Belge, Jan. 8]

Not only is it believed more and more positively that an agreement, made on the loth of September, is being elaborated to arrange the evacuation of Mexico within a fixed time, but it is pretended that this agreement is already signed—a thing which seems to me more than difficult to believe. The very probable assertion is also added that the speech from the throne will make mention of this projected evacuation. A matter to be received with some reservation the statement that the Emperor will mention in the same speech, in a manner more or less explicit, that the conduct of his Majesty Maximilian has not responded to the services which he owes us and to the confidence of the French government. Paris Correspondence of the Independance Beige.

Conversation still is engrossed with Mexican affairs. All are agreed upon this point, that the terms of a convention to fix the date and conditions of our evacuation will take place; but as to these conditions the statements are various. A time of respite is spoken of as to be granted to Maximilian after the departure of our troops, during which the Government of the United States will engage, if the negotiations are successful, to place no embarrasament in the way of Maximilian, and to foment no opposition to him. According to another hypothesis the French government will be almost disposed to condemn a form of government which is about being definitively established in Mexico, provided the Cabinet at Wash-ington will guarantee the Mexican debt which our citizens hold. I doubt very much,

ever, that it figures among the expedients agitated here. It is known that the entire French Minstry are in favor of the evacuation of Mexico, and the rumor runs that in the ast council they obtained from the Emperor a promise to send no new troops to Mexico. But I doubt whether they have decided his Majesty to deliver Maximilian up without protection and without compensation to all the dangers which threaten him. I repeat, that there is no doubt that a prompt solution is sought for the Franco-Mexican question, but I by no means affirm, notwithstanding the assurance which I have received on this point, that this solution will be discovered

From the Paris correspondence of the Independance Belge, Jan. 5.]

I write as a fact often recurring to the atention and thoughts of the political world, as well as in the lobby of the Chamber, where already some of the Deputies have arrived. in the salons, the idea that there will will probably appear in the speech of the the Emperor at the opening of the Corps Legislatif a paragraph announcing that measures are under consideration to arrange between this and next spring for be successive recall of our troops from Mexico. Some scribblers, more bold; but whose infallibility I do not guarantee .go as ar as to fix two years as the term beyond which there will not be a single pair of red trowsers at Vera Cruz or Mexico.

Paris letter, Jan. 11, in London Times. The Mexican difficulty was before the last Council of Ministers at the Tuileries. All, or nearly all, the ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment yet come to do so safely; at least, not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the contingent necessary for the Foreign legion to keep his brother on the

Facts and Fancies. The trial of Lafayette C. Baker, has begun in Washington on the charges preferred by Joseph R. Cobb and his wife for extortion, Mrs. Cobb is a pardon broker. The lobbs say that Baker shelled them out and now refuses to acknowledge the corn. Private Miles O'Reilly predicts an Irish republic in ten days. It aiready exists—in

A St. Louis paper says there are no Italians selling chestnuts in the street corners there, all having been secured for the opera. We believe the preference in Philaielphia is for pea-nuts.

Inion Square.

A New York critic expresses his displeasure with an actress for wearing too short a dress and blue satin gaiters. Very hypercritical! Why shouldn't she wear her dress curt? And why shouldn't blue gaiters be sat in?

The insurrection in Spain is one of the oldest rebellions in the world. In fact it is a Prim-evil one.

SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT WINE. publish to-day an advertisement of this noted and excellent American Wine-samples of which can be tasted at all our Druggists. We believe it to be superior, in every respect, and in all desirable qualities medicinal not excepted—to pure and genu-ine imported port, worth ten dollars a gallon. Try it, if you are an invalid requiring a healthy stimulant, and shun the miserable humbug wines with which the country is flooded, and not one gallon in a thousand of which contains a drop of the uice of the grape. - Watkins Republican.

Druggists keep this wine. A VESSEL sailed from Norfolk a few days ago for New Haven, Conn., with 6,400 baskets of oysters. Norfolk oysters are seen enjoyed at most of the restaurants in

DURING 1865 the internal revenue collections at St. Louis were \$6,049,000.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE PHILADEL-PHIA COAL EXCHANGE.

On the Contract Between the Philadel-phia and Reading Bailroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Bailway Company.

Cheap Food from the West-Soft Coal to the East-New Trade to the City of Philadelphia.

[OFFICIAL COPY.] Office of the Coal Exchange of Philadelphia, No. 205½ Walnut street, Philadelphia, January 23, 1866.—At a special meeting, held to-day, the greatest ever held by the trade, nearly all the large operators being represented the members present producrepresented, the members present produc-ing over five millions of tons of coal per

year, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Whereas, The Atlantic and Great Western Railway, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have entered into a contract for the construction of a through line of railroad from the West, through the

coal regions of Pennsylvania to the cities of New York and Philadelphia; and Whereas, The line of road to be constructed under thesaid contract, will furnish cheaper food to our workmen and additional markets for our productions; there-

Resolved, That the proposed railroad connections will be of great advantage to the coal trade, and cannot fail to add largely to the commercial presperity of Philadelphia. Resolved, That the connection offered by the proposed railroads between the rich agricultural districts of the great West and the corn fields of Pennsylvania, carrying provisions at New York rates per mile, and charging only for the actual distance carried, will secure to the mining interests a new and valuable source from which to derive an abundant supply of cheap food. Resolved, That the opening and develop-ment of the great bituminous coal region of Pennsylvania by the construction of the proposed railroad through the counties of Centre, Clearfield, Jefferson and Clarion will add greatly to the prosperity of the State, and to that of the city of Philadelphia, by strengthening its present position as the great coal market of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty, therefore, of this Coal Exchange and its members to lend all aid in their power to the proposed enter-

prise.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished for publication in all the daily newspapers, and the U.S. Railroad and Mining Register of this city and the Miners' Journal of Pottsville.

Attest, A. B. Gorgas, Secretary of the Coal Exchange,

Among the persons present at the meeting that passed these perspicuous, positive and significant resolutions, we observed, among others, the individuals, the firms, and the representatives of coal companies whose names here follow, and which we give so that our readers may see and know that the I confess, whether this project will have any proceedings were participated in by the coal interests in the Lehigh as well as the Schuylkill region, the bituminous as well better chance of being accepted by the United States than the first. I am assured how-Schuylkill region, the official as the anthracite trade:
Van Dusen Lochman & Co. Lewis Andenried & Compay, Huddel & Co.
Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Wm. Hunter, Jr. & Co.
J. Seitzinger & Co.
J. Seitzinger & Co.

Blaziston. Graeff & Co.
Wm. Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Heney Brock Coal Co. (Represented by J. B. Mc | Davis & Brumm.
Creary.)
Galloway C. Morris & Co.
(Represented by L. W.,
Morris, Jr.)
Mammoth Vein Con. Coal; Pine Knot Coal Co. (Represented by Jass:
Neill.)
Marks Jr.)
Mammoth Vein Con. Coal; Pine Knot Coal Co. (Represented by Jass:
Neill.)

Baskor & Coal.
Boston.)

Neill.)

Neill.)

Seco. W. Huntzinger & Co. R. Rothermel.

J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

J. M. Freck & Co.

Glen Carbon (cal Co. (Rep. T. Garretson.)

resented by Steward Patterson.

Wm. F. Patterson.

Burneide (val & Iron Co. (Represented by A. M. Lewis Rothermel.)

Win. F. Patterion.
Surnside Coal & Iron Co.
(Represented by A. M.
Eastwick).
Sinnickson & Co.
Davis. Pearson & Co.
Davis. Pearson & Co.
Sittler. Graeff & Co.

Hills I. L.
Henry Hell.
St. Nicholas Coal Company.
(Represent d by John Donaldson, President). Sinnickson & Co.

Davis, Pearson & Co.

Miller, Graeff & Co.

Althouse & Focht.

Tyler & Co.

These resolutions have three strong

points: First—The Coal Trade recognize that it will be immensely to their advantage to have Western food at New York rates per mile, and at an actual distance carried, believing that this will provide the cheapest possible mode by which the coal district can be fed. Abundant and cheap food makes abundant and cheap labor, and that produces cheap coal, and that in turn makes a

larger trade and more profit. Second-They recognize that the union of the bituminous coal of Central and Western Pennsylvania with the anthracite coal of Eastern Pennsylvania, upon the same wharves at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, will benefit both parties, by bringing there : more buyers and more vessels.

Third—They pledge the Coal Trade to lend

all the aid in their power to the enterprise. THE LOSSES AT ST. LOUIS.—The loss by the ice gorges at St. Louis, as figured up by the newspapers, reaches the enormous sum of \$960,200. It is further estimated that the damage to business during the blockade will swell the amount to seven million dollars. The following insurance offices snffered by the break up of the ice: Phenix, of New York, \$40,000; Manhattan, of New of New York, \$40,000; Mannattan, of New York, \$30,000; Harmony, of New York, \$16,000; Globe,of,St. Louis, \$20,000; Eureka, of Pittsburgh, \$20,000; other Pittsburgh offices, \$22,000; Columbian, of New York, \$35,000; Security of New York, \$14,000; Adriatic, of New York, \$16,000; Thames, of New York, \$16,000 Norwich, \$5,000; Cincinnati offices, \$10,000; Atlantic, of New York, \$3,000; other St. Louis offices and agencies, \$77,000; various Eastern offices, \$20,000.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. There was a serious disaster on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning about eight o'clock, at Mount Hope, a station in Wayne County, Pa., 28 miles west of Port Jervis. New Jersey, and 126 miles from this city. The disaster was caused by the breaking of a switch rod. The entire train, comprising eight cars, was thrown from the track. Three men, engaged in sawing wood by the roadside, were the principal sufferers, one being killed outright and the two others badly wounded. A horse was also killed; but, from report that reach us, none of the passengers sustained serious injury, though

several were considerably crushed A VETERAN IRON HORSE.—The old locomotive "Nick Biddle" is still on the Cumberland Valley Railroad track. Nick has been running on the road at least twentyfive years; first in pulling passenger and freight trains, but for several years past he has confined his labors to the wood train on the road. We, however, find him again attached to freight cars, taking the place of "Tiger," who, until the late collision near

Bridgeport, acted as shifter. It is said the claims of Hon. John M. Botts, for wood taken by the Union armies, will not be paid.