## Dain Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

**VOLUME XIX.---**NO. 246.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1866.

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

MARRIED. WARBURTON - SHINN-September 5th, 1865, by the Rev. J. R. Hall, Mr. Wm. T. Warburton, Jr., to Miss Annie P. Shinn, both of this city. No cards.

CROWELL—Fell asleep in Jesus, this morning, Jan.
Sist, James Crowell, in the 78th year of his age. Due
notice will be given of the funeral.
FUGUET—On the 28th instant, at the residence of
her brother, Stephen Fuguet, 1823 Arch street, Mrs.
Rils Fuguet Guillon.
GREASLEY—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, Grace
Orne, daughter of Abraham and Sarah Greasley, aged
17 months and 13 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the
funeral from the residence of her grandfather, No.
1010 Green street, on Thursday afternoon, at two
o'clock.

o'clock.

MULL—On the morning of the 39th of Jan., Amos
M. Hull, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and Paradise Lodge, No.
125, I. O. O. F., are affectionately invited to actend the
funeral from his late residence, No. 430 North Eighth
street, on Friday afternoon, at one o'clock.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS. en Watered Moreens, 64 and 54 Green Baize, White Cloth for Sacks, White Evening Silks, EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL. Nos. 1516 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-alment and medicines furnished gratuitously OFFICE OF THE NORTHWESTERN COAL
AND IRON COMPANY, 108 SOUTH FOURTH
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this
Company, Election for Officers, and transaction of
such other bus ness as shall come before it, will be held
at its office on MONDAY, the 12th of February next, at
12 o'clock, M.
F. B. HUBBELL.
jasi-loti

Ja31-iot?

OFF-CE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL SOAD
OGRANY. PHILADELPHA, Jan. 20, 1856.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the SANSOM STREET HALL.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1856, at the Office of the Company, No. 228 South Third street.

EDMUND SMITH, Sec'y. OPENING OF THE NEW ORGAN, BUILT by John Roberts, of the UNION M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH Street, below ARUH.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 1.
F The following organists will perform on the occar SION:
MR. D. D. WOOD, MR. S. S. DOYLE and MRS. E.
MACR

The vocal arrangements are very superior.
Tickets 50 cents. No. 56 North Fourth street, or at the door.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, The comber vist 1885.

December 21st, 1855.

LOAN FOR SALE

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1881, inteeat payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Com
Dany's Coal Lands, Canals, and Blackwater Navigatior
in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed

Wilkesbarre, and branch roads conjected therewith and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEWHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf?

122 South Second street. CORRESPONDENCE .

27 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Janmary 29, 1868.

Jo Mr. J. S. Clark, Walnut Street Theatre:

My Dear Size:—In view of the effort which the
Managers of the Soldier's Home in the city of Philadelphia are making to increase their fund for providing for the sailors and soldiers who have been disabled in our country's service, we would respectfully
solicit your co-operation in the matter, and would be
happy to receive the benefit of a matines at the
Walnut Street Theatre, if agreeable to you and at
your convenience.

Convenience.
Very respectfully yours,
ELLERSLIE WALLACE,
President "Soldier's Home." WALNUT STREET THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA, Janmary 30, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your favor of yester-day, I beg to say that I cheer fully comply with your politerequest, and most respectfully profier the use of the Walnut Sireet Theatre, and my professional services for an afternoon performance on Saturday, February 1869.

Vices for in atternoon performance on Saturday, F. Very respectfully, yours,

J. S. CLARKE.

To Dr. ELLERSLIE WALLACE, President of the "S dier's Home," &c.

Fire at Fort Columbus, Governor's

Island.
On Sunday morning last, at about five o'clock, the guard over the building at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, discovered amoke and flames breaking from the structure known as the Post Library and School House, a bandsome weden cities covering. House, a handsome wooden edifice contain ing an extensive collection of rare and usefu books, and which was much esteemed by the officers and soldiers of the garrison The alarm was instantly given, and all that could be done toward the savings of the structure was done, but without effect, as, before water could be put upon the ignited mass the entire house was all ablaze, and a short time thereafter reduce ablaze, and a snort time thereafter reduced to a smouldering heap of ciaders. No books, maps or other property were rescued from the burning. The loss to the five or six hundred military residents of the fort is almost irreparable. There was no insurance upon the building or its conno insurance upon the building or its contents. The library and schoolhouse was erected in 1864, the fund used in its construction being the accumulated savings of several years of the soldiers from their surplus rations. It contained a collection of books upou military, scientific and miscellaneous subject, of over four thousand volumes; valued at \$20,000, many rare works having been imported from Europe expressly for the institution. The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, but a board of inquiry is now in session which may succeed in explaining the present mystery.—N. Y. Herald.

SOUTHERN GENERALS.—Southern papers give the residences of various ex-rebel generals as follows: Brigadier General Joseph Finnegan, who fought and won the battle of Olustee, is a native of Ireland, but has been a resident of Fernandina Florida for some years, and owns a plantation near that place. He has not received a pardon, neither has his house and lands been turned over to him, which have been converted into a freedmen's asylum. He is living with a friend at Fernandina. Before the war General Finnegan was engaged in the railroad business with the Hon. D. L. Yulee. Major General Howell Cobbis comfortably fixed on a plantation near Macon. General W. L. Brandon is at his home in Wilkinson county, Mississippi. General S. G. French is on his plantation in Washington county. General S. J. Gholson is practising law in Aberdeen, and General E. C. Walthall, in Grenada, Mississippi. Brigadier Generals N. G. Evans, John K. Jackson and Henry R. Jackson are practising law in Augusta, Ga. General T. Martin is practising law in Natchez, General W. S. Featherston in Holly Springs, General Robert Lowry in Brandon, General N. H. Harris in Vicksburg, and General Stephen D. Lee is said to be studying law in Columbus, Misissippi. General W. L. Brandon is at his home in

Bleak Streets. It is understood that a distinguished English novelist is about writing a story entitled "Bleak Streets," some of the scenes of which he designs to locate in Philadelphia. The BULLETIN has been favored with an advance copy of the first chapter which we give below:

SLUSH.

Slush in the carriage ways where horses trudge along throwing up cataracts of liquid mud at every weary step; slush on the sidewalk where pedestrians tramp; slush in the water courses, which are not water courses at all in their anomalous contratriety, and all because of slush; slush on the wharves; slush down among the shipping where despairing stevedores have dismal fits of an inclination to smother themselves in slush to escape the all-pervading slop, and with a general idea of expediting their slush-impeded work by immolating themselves at an altar of slush. Slush tracked upon great ships to break the hearts of tidy stewards and stewardesses and to the confusion of cabin furniture; slush making itself manifest on the boots and the tempers of the skippers of small craft, who wade gloomily through the rivers of slush to mollify their wrath at the bar of the tumble-down, worm-eaten, rat-undermined and slush-invaded fabric of the Jolly Boatmen, with its beery and creaky sign sighing a dismal monody to slush over a lake of slop beneath. Slush on City railway tracks; slush, briny slush upon the City railway tracks; a slush pregnant with diptheria; a slush eloquent of cold feet; a slush damaging to draggling skirts. There is slush in the public squares, where vagrant squirrels leap timorously among dank grass like the ghosts of departed capering quadrupeds seeking after treasures of prudently buried shellbarks. There is slush at the doors of dwellings to worry the spirits and the souls of neat housemaids and to agonize the prudent owners of Brussels and tapestry carpets. There is slush on the pave where men and women, born with decency in their hearts, move forward in the great labyrinth of life, seeking pleasure and profit and honors, and encountering a moist Dead-sea-fruit-realization of slush, slush, slush! And there is slush upon the gar-

ments of men and women who emerged cleanly and tidily from their decent homes, like new comers into life, wandering from Heaven to encounter the slush of worldly disappointment. But neither upon boots, upon trousers, nor upon draggled balmoral, has slush made its mark so foully as that other slush that comes of avarice, of meanness, of careless indifference and incompetency which has made its mark upon human consciences. Slush so deep that if we could turn casuistic ogres and trudge over official human souls, we would wade knee-deep in lakes and ponds and rivers of

And thus there is slush on the brains and consciences of City Supervisors, who never supervise; of Commissioners of cleansing, where there is nothing cleansed; of Superintendents where there is nothing superin tended, of the high and mighty professors of the art of Not Doing It.

Jones knew there was slush when he emerged from his comfortable mansion at the West-end in the morning; Smith experienced slush when he stepped into a puddle of it on leaving the railway car at the street corner, and Brown realized slush when a passing wagon threw a diluted muddy torrent of sloppy flower pots, catherine-wheels and roman candles over his broad cloth and his highly polished calfskin. And thus day by day the Joneses. the Smiths and the Browns, and all the rest of us, realize slush; and so right honorables and wrong honorables; committees and commissioners; superintendents and superintended; supervisors and supervised, we endure slush, slush, slush! A slush that while it defiles the garments and ruffles the tempers of Jones, Smith, Brown and the rest of us, sullies the souls, stains the consciences and deluges with moral slush. the entire race of official knaves and incompetents, and professors generally of the art of How not to do it.

Facts and Fanctor The reason that the fire on Delaware avenue made such a clean sweep was because the store where it broke out was filled with

Two human arms were found in a bundle in one of the streets of Chicago, last week. It is probable that this, as well as the mysterious finger which came through a hy drant, in the same city, is explained by the suggestion of medical students on a lark, wishing to create a sensation. But then a ark with two human arms makes a greater

mystery than ever. The idea that Pharach's baker is the most ancient one known to us is a mistake. There is the Dodo, for instance.

H. A. Wise calls Dickens, the Shakspeare of prose. Shakspeare would probably say, if he had the chance, that H. A. Wise behaved like the Dickens, during the rebellion. A broker in New York is undergoing aw suit for selling stocks at a loss of \$52,000

to the owner. Is not litigation always a oss-suit? The council of the Irish Republic calls for war at once. Which reminds us of Neal's Berry Huckel." "War-ny once! War-

ny twice! War-ny three times!"-and then, he-jumped over a fire-plug! A young man residing in Lower Merion, near Philadelphia, in 1865, told an Irishman to put the saddle and bridle on his horse. The horse was brought to the door with the saddle reversed or wrong end foremost. What did you put the saddle on that way for. John?" "An sure sir, I didn't know which way you were goin',' was the reply. This is fact, not fancy.

RAFFLES IN CHURCHES.—Rev. James P. Lane, pastor of the Congregational church in East Weymouth, Mass., lately resigned because the members of his church and society, contrary to his expressed desire, persisted in allowing raffling at a fair held to raise funds for the church. The council which was called approved his course, and expressed their thanks to him for his anly and Christian stand" in opposition

SOUTH CAROLINA.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. SICKLES.

Equality of All Inhabitants of

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Jan. 17, 1866.—GENERAL OR DERS, No. 1.-I. To the end that civil right and immunities may be enjoyed; that kindly relations among the inhabitants of the State may be established; that the rights and duties of the employer and the free laborer respectively, may be defined; that the soil may be cultivated and the system of free labor undertaken; that the owners of estates may be secure in the possession of their lands and tenements; that persons, able and willing to work, may have employment that idleness and vagrancy may be dis-countenanced, and encouragement given to industry and thrift; and that humane provision may be made for the aged, infirm and destitute, the following regulations are esablished for the government of all concerned

in this Department.

II. All laws shall be applicable alike to all the inhabitants. No person shall be held incompetent to sue, make complaint, or to testify, because of color or caste.

III. All the employments of husbandry

or the useful arts, and all lawful trades or callings may be followed by all persons, irrespective of color or caste; nor shall any reedman be obliged to pay any tax or an fee for a license, nor be amenable to any municipal or parish ordinance, not imposed

upon all other persons.

IV. The lawful industry of all persons who live under the protection of the United States, and owe obedience to its laws, being useful to the individual, and essential to the welfare of society, no person will be re-strained from seeking employment when not bound by voluntary agreement, nor hindered from traveling from place to place, on lawful business. All combinations or agreements which are intended to hinder, or may so operate as to hinder, in any way, the employment of labor—or to limit compensation for labor—or to compel labor to be involuntarily performed in cerain places or for certain persons; as well as all combinations or agreements to prevent the sale or hire of lands or tenements, are declared to be misdemeanors; and any person or persons convicted thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment, not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

V. Agreements for labor or personal service of any kind, or for the use and occupation of lands and tenements, or for any other lawful purpose, between freedmen and other persons, when fairly made, will be immediately enforced against either party

violating the same.

VI. Freed persons, unable to labor, by children of tender years, shall have allotted to them by owners suitable quarters on the premises where they have been heretofore premises where they have been heretofore domiciled as slaves, until adequate provision, approved by the General commanding, be made for them by the State or local authorities, or otherwise; and they shall not be removed from the premises, unless for disorderly behavior, misdemeanor, or other offence committed by the head of a femily or a member thereof.

family or a member thereof.

VII. Able-bodied freedmen, when they leave the premises in which they may be domiciled, shall take with them and provide for such of their relatives, as by the laws of South Carolina, all citizens are obliged to maintain

VIII. When a freed person, domiciled on a plantation, refuses to work there, after baving been offered employment by the owner or lessee, on fair terms, approved by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, such freedman or woman shall remove from the premises within ten days after such offer, and due notice to remove by the owner or

IX. When able-bodied freed persons are de miciled on premises where they have been heretofore held as slaves, and are not employed thereon or elsewhere, they shall be permitted to remain, on showing to the satisfaction of the Commanding Officer of the Post, that they have made diligent and proper efforts to obtain employment.

X. Freed persons occupying premises without the authority of the United States, or the permission of the owner, and who have not been heretofore held there as slaves, may be removed by the Commanding Officers of the Bott cer of the Post, on the complaint of the owner, and proof of the refusal of said freed persons to remove after ten days' notice. XI. Any person employed or domiciled on

a plantation or elsewhere, who may be rightfully dismissed by the terms of agreement, or expelled for misbehavior, shall leave the premises, and shall not return without the consent of the owner or tenant

thereof.
XII. Commanding Officers of Districts
will establish within their commands respectively, suitable regulations for hiring out to labor, for a period not to exceed one year, all vagrants who cannot be advantageously employed on roads, fortifications and other public works. The proceeds of such labor shall be paid over to the Assistant tant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, to provide for aged and infirm refugees, indigent freed people and orphan

XIII. The vagrant laws of the State of South Carolina, applicable to free white persons, will be recognized as the only vagrant laws applicable to the freedmen; nevertheless, such laws shall not be considered applicable to persons who are without employment, if they shall prove that they have been unable to obtain employment, after diligent efforts to do so.

XIV. It shall be the duty of officers commanding posts to see that issue of the commanding posts to see that is not provide the commanding posts to see that is not provide the commanding posts to see that is not provide the commanding posts to see that is not provide the commanding posts to see that is not provide the commanding posts to see that is not provide the commanding posts to see that the commanding posts to see that the commanding posts to be commanded to the c

manding posts, to see that issues of rations to freedmen are confined to destitute perons who are unable to work because of insons who are unable to work because of infirmities arising from old age, or chronic diseases, orphan children too young to work, and refugee freedmen returning to their homes with the sanction of the proper authorities; and in ordering their issues, commanding officers will be careful not to encourage idleness or vagrancy. District commanders will make consolidated reports of these issues, tri-monthly.

XV. The proper authorities of the State in

the several municipalities and Districts, shall proceed to make suitable provision for shall proceed w make suitable provision for their poor, without distinction of color; in default of which, the General Commanding will levy an equitable tax on persons and property sufficient for the support of the

XVI. The constitutional rights of all loyal and well-disposed inhabitants to bear arms will not be infringed; nevertheless this shall

practice of carrying concealed weapons; nor to authorize any person to enter with arms on the premises of another against his consent. No one shall bear arms who has borne arms against the United States, unless he shall have taken the Amnesty oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated May 20,1865, or the Oath of Allegiance, prescribed in the Proclamation of the President, dated December 8, 1863, within the time prescribed therein. And no disorderly person, vagrant, or disturber of the peace, shall be allowed to

XVII. To secure the same equal justice and personal liberty to the freedmen as to other inhabitants, no penalties or punishments different from those to which all persons are amenable, shall be imposed on persons are amenance, analy be imposed on freed people; and all crimes and offences which are prohibited under existing laws, shall be understood as prohibited in the case of freedmen; and if committed by a freedman, shall, upon conviction, be punshed in the same manner as if committed V & White man

XVIII. Corporal punishment shall not be minor, and then only by the parent, guardian, teacher, or one to whom said minor is lawfully bound by indenture of

apprenticeship.

XIX. Persons whose conduct tends to a breach of the peace may be required to give security for their good behavior, and in default thereof shall be held in

custody.

XX. All injuries to the person or property committed by or upon freed persons shall be punished in the mainer provided by the laws of South Carolina, for like injuries to the person of citizens thereof. the persons or property of citizens thereof.
If no provision be made by the laws of the State, then the punishment for such offences shall be according to the course of common law; and in the case of any injury to the person or property, not prohibited by the common law, or for which the punishment shall not be appropriate, such sentence shall be imposed as, in the discretion of the Court before which the trial is had, shall be deemed

proper, subject to the approval of the General Commanding.

XXI. All arrests for whatever cause will be reported tri-monthly, with the proceed-

be reported tri-monthly, with the proceedings thereupon, through the prescribed channel, to the General Commanding.

XXII. Commanding Officers of Districts, Sub-Districts, and Posts, within their commands respectively, in the absence of the duly-appointed agent, will perform any duty appertaining to the ordinary agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, carefully observing for their guidance all orders published by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner. Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner

or other competent authority.
XXIII. District Commanders will enforce these regulations by suitable instructions to Sub-District and Post Commanders, taking care that justice be done, that fair dealing between man and man be observed, and that no unnecessary hardship and no cruel or unusual punishments be imposed upon any one. By command of Major-General D. E. Sickles. Official: W. L. M. BURGER, Asst.Adj.-Gen.

MEXICO.

Additional Particulars Regarding the Bagdad Affair--The Prisoners Captured from Cortina Said to Have Been Privately Executed --Matamoras Considered

in Danger---The Mexican Ouestion in France, &c.

[From the Matamoras Ranchero, of Jan, 14.] We have news from the sacked city of Bagdad up to yesterday morning. So called filibusters were fortifying the place against attack from both sea and land. One hundred bales of cotton are reported to have been used for fortification purposes. Siege guns are also reported to have received in Bagdad from Brazos Santiago. and were already in position for service.

Among those received were two thirtytwo pounder rifled guns and some twelvepounder rifled pieces-number not statedesides which there were some smaller guns included in the Brazos Santiago shipment. Federal officers had gone in squads to

rederal officers had gone in squads to several foreign residents in Bagdad and forced them to make affidavits that the pillaging of Bagdad had in no wise been done or participated in by Federal officers or soldiers, including niggers.

These affidavits are undoubtedly for use at Washington, where, it is presumed, the counter affidavits of the same parties, if they should have opportunity to make them. should have opportunity to make them, will not go. Very likely a thorough espionage of the mails may for a long time prevent the facts touching the pillage of Bagdad by the federal soldiery reaching Washington

Washington The arrival off Boca del Rio of Imperial vessels from Vera Cruz was reported about town yesterday.

All that we can say about the matter is, that there were two war vessels in the ser-vice of France and Mexico lying off the mouth yesterday morning, whereas the day before there was but one At a late hour last night a despatch, bear-

ing all the marks of reliability, arrived up rom below, giving us the satisfactory in ormation that three men of war and four ransports had arrived off the Boca from Vera Cruz. As firing has been heard in that direction, probably the work of retaking Bagdad has been inaugurated. [From the Matamoras Ranchero, Jan. 17.] We conversed with several passengers who left Bagdad yesterday morning. They

reported nothing of importance, Bandit Cortina, with a force of forty men, had arrived at Clarksville. It was understood that he was going to take supreme command at Bagdad.

There are two separate commands in Bagdad; one under Colonel Lyon, of the federal army, and the other one outlaw. We were told that only by the two commands keeping a jealous watch on each other was there order in the sacked city.

War vessels were in the offing to the number of three, one having left the day before, southward bound.

We have assurances that the filibusters and outlaws continue to quarrel among themselves, and that most of them are thoroughly discouraged. The prospect is good for a general breaking up of the unholy alliances and combinations which keep this frontier in constant alarm.
Who Pillaged Bagdad?

The Matamoras Ranchero discusses this question editorially; and thinks the scheme was set on foot by officers on the Texas side. The Ranchero is bitterly hostile to the not be construed to sanction the unlawful. United States government, however, and allowance must be made for that in estimating the importance of its views. Hear what it says:

what it says:—

It may be due to the truth of history that it should be known who did the pillaging and murdering at Bagdad. To settle that question we would enquire where the outlaws and filibusters were when it took place? They were not at Clarksville, nor Bagdad, and knew nothing of what was going on. We are well advised that Crawford, Escobado, Cortina, and all of them, were taken as much by surprise as were we of the Heroic City when hearing the news. In fact, none of the leading land pirates In fact, none of the leading land pirates would believe it at first—not until it was a matter of public notoriety. The few second-fiddle thieves that happen to be at Clarks-ville (as indeed, where are not some of them all the while), took a hand in the affair. It was concocted and perpetrated by officers of the United States army, and the pagrage of the United States army, and the negroes were used by them for the work. The negroes crossed and re-crossed under orders. There was no such thing as revolt among them. At all events, this is our conclusion, after talking with twenty or thirty eye-witnesses to the whole affair; after ascertaining the whereabouts and movement of the outlaws and filibusters at the time; after ascertaining that the proceeds of pillage went into the hands of Federal officers.

The chiefs Lundes and Paramo have been routed and killed at Cuitzeo de la Laguna by forces raised and equipped by two estate owners in the neighborhood. The imperial-ist forces of the Piedad encountered and beat the Juarists of Berduzco, near the hacienda of Villachuato killing in of the hacienda of Villachuato, killing six of them, taking two prisoners and capturing horses, arms

Reports from the Interior-Matamoras
Threatened by the Liberals, &c,
CAIRO, Jan. 30, 1866.—New Orleans papers
of the 24th say the interior Mexican papers are filled with accounts of the movements of troops in pursuit of guerillas from the seacoast to the mountains, and also report the continuance of summary executions of guerllas in accordance with the Emperor's de cree, which were exhausting the people, and the country was more unsettled than at any time since the organization of the imperial government. A plot to overthrow the government in the State of Michoacan has been

The liberal Mexican paper published in Brownsville, states that the prisoners taken from Cortina were executed privately at Matamoras, and all the prisoners taken at Bagdad were liberated. Additional forced loans had been imposed by the authorities at Matamoras, and all communication with Brownsville was interdicted. In consequence of the death of King Leo-

in consequence of the death of King Leo-pold, the Emperor and Empress had re-urned to the palace at Chapultepec. The Emperor had issued a decree grant-ing to Lamon Zangronize the exclusive

with a capital of one million francs. for the purpose of sending Italian emigrants to the empire. A portion of the money has already arrived, and some purchases of land made.

any one nad been murdered and advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants and vices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants advices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants and vices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants and vices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants and vices are not more satisfactory. The value of the purpose of the purpose of sending Italian emigrants and vices are not more satisfactory.

Monterey was garrisoned by traitors. Matamoras being considered in danger French men-of-war have been ordered there

An earthquake was felt throughout Mexi-An earthquake was left throughout alexico on the 13th ult., and was severely felt on the South American coast on the 15th. The oscillations were from east to west. The destruction of the city of Caraccas by an

earthquake was confirmed. [From the Paris Journal des Debats Jan. 12]. The Mexican Question in France. What will become of Mexico? What can become of it? Great mystery hidden in the depths of the future! We seek not to penetrate it. Only we wish that Mexico had not become such an embarrassing matter to us and an obligation originating in a false roint of honor, and we shall hold ourselves fortunate if, so far as France is concerned, our experience, commenced with loyalty and continued with courage, is conducted and ended without obstinacy. In science, nega-tive matters, patiently proved and resolutely

accepted, have as much importance as positive facts. It should be the same in politics. We recognize, without hesitation, the grandeur of the problems which the Mexican question originates. They are problems of different kinds, and all important. One problem of political science is: time do a people, half doting and half savage and consumed by anarchy, as are the people of Mexico, require to restore order and found its own government? \* \*
Another problem is: Is the European
population of Mexico sufficiently numerous to create and sustain a purely European government, or is the union of the two races—the European race and the race of mixed blood—sufficiently progressed so that this nation, half Spanish and half Indian, may be capable for its part of creating and sustaining a government analagous to

its elements?` The problems of political ethnology are The problems of pollucal ethnology are not less interesting. Should the Latin race watch with jealousy the expansion of the Germanic' race in America? Should it seek to counterbalance it at every price? Is it for us—that is, France—whose origin is half Latin and half Germanic, to forcibly maintain this difficult equilibrium? If the Latin race has the same power of expa as the Germanic, let it show it by individual effort. Let it emigrate; let it colonize. It is by activity and endurance that each nation expands and occupies a larger portion of the space on which the sun shines. If, on the contrary, the Latin race has not the gift of expansion; if it is more domestic and less adventurous, is it to replace emigration by armed expeditions? Is it to make conquests in place of colonies? Is it obliged to carry cannon, ever and everywhere because knows not how to manage the plowshare? What a sanguinary and devastating mission it takes to itself. And, still again, is it for us—is it for France to be the instrument of this bloody vocation? In truth, we are worth more than that, and we cannot condemn ourselves to be the Janizaries of Latinism.

They tell us of the aggrandisement and ambition of the United States, and of the terrible and mighty shock that is to occur between America and Europe. Europe was culpable and impolitic in not profiting by the aid which it found in us. Besides, it has abandoned us to ourselues from the beginning of the struggle.

After showing the impenetrable uncertainty which hangs over the future of Mexico, despite the thousand ingenious theories and the thousand brilliant twisttheories and the thousand primate whist-ings given to it, let us try to see the serious and actual dangers which threaten French policy in America, and which make us wish that our government would take one or the other of these resolutions—either to boldly. augment our army of occupation in Mexico in order to prepare against adjacent perils or to take counsel as to the most suitable and most prompt means for the evacuation of a country where we are, despite ourselves, subjected to the alternative either of doing everything or doing nothing at all.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]
The Founder of the Capital of Pennsyl-

vania.

There seems to be something so just in the suggestions of the following communica-tion, that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our editorial columns. John Harris is not merely entitled to remembrance as is not merely entitled to remembrance as the founder of Harrisburg, but as one of those who helped to extend the limits of a great Commonwealth and open the path to empire and prosperity for the generations which come after him, he deserves honorable mention in history, and his name is worthy of being perpetuated by a monument. It would be as little as the Representatives of the people of the State could do, in honor of the capital thereof, to erect a monument to the memory of its founder. a monument to the memory of its founder. But it may be deemed indelicate for us to But it may be deemed indendate for us to urge the proposition too strongly, and we therefore leave it to be treated by one who, while he is not a citizen of Harrisburg, believes it is the duty of the State, as much as it was in the case of Corn Planter, to erect monument over the remains of John

Harris.

Editor of the Telegraph: I have frequently resolved, while sojourning in Harrisburg, at various periods, to call public attention to the fact that the marked neglect with which the last resting place of one of the pignerary the fact that the marked neglect with which the last resting place of one of the pioneers of civilization, who helped to create American nationality, is treated, is disgraceful to the people of Pennsylvania. John Harris now sleeps on the banks of the Susquehanna in a grave unmarked save by the hallowed recollections which cluster around his memory; and while this neglect has been suffered to continue for years under the imsuffered to continue for years under the immediate observation of the Legislature, without an offer to rescue the grave of the great pioneer from neglect, only a few days since the same official body appropriated \$500 to erect a monument over the grave of Corn Planter, an Indian chief, who had rendered some service to the Colonies during the Revolutionary war. I have no objection to offer to this, willing to admit that Corn Planter deserves a monument. But I do insist, as a citizen of Pennsylvania, that the State Government owes it to its character of justice, after the precedent made in the case of the Indian chief also to erect a monument over the grave of John Harris. A thousand dollars would defray all the expenses of erecting a suitable monument, which, while it rendered all proper honor to the memory of one of the fathers of the Commonwealth, would also reflect crediton the gratitude and appreciation of the rulers of the State.

Jones House, Harrisburg, Jan. 25, 1866. MYSTERIOUS MURDERS AT SEA.-A few ing to Lamon Zangronize the exclusive privilege for 75 years of constructing and working a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, via Jalapa and Perote.

A company has been formed in Tuscany, with a capital of one million francs, for any one had been murdered at advices are not more satisfactory. days since we received a brief account of the loss of the brig Neva, of East Machine St. John's bar, Florida, the murder of .

sel had a pilot on board, and while attempttwo men who took to the boat and landed perished. Subsequently the body of Capt. Talbot drifted ashore, and was found gashed with wounds; the body of the pilot had marks of violence on the head. and the body of a woman, supposed to have been a passenger, was picked up at the same place, and all three were interred near the shore. The second mate has been arrested and sent to Savannah for examina-tien. By all the accounts we have seen, we cannot conceive what motive the survivors could have had to murder the pilot, who must have been a stranger to them, nor is there any reason why they should have killed the Captain just as the vessel was entering a port where detection was almost There may have been a row about obtaining possession of the boat when the vessel stranded, and this is the only theory we can conceive for violence under the circumstances. - Boston Traveller, Jan. 29.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A FATHER AND SON. -Mr. Charles H. Haines, clerk of the Circuit Court of Cecil county, Md., died very suddenly on Tuesday morning last, of typhoid fever. His father, Mr. Joseph Haines, who was acting as clerk in the office, also expired very suddenly of pneumonia on the same morning, but a few hours after the death of his son. These gentlemen were efficient and accommodating officers, and their sudden deaths will be mourned by many friends, both in publie and private life.—Elkton Democrat.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL RAILROAD. On last Friday night, between seven and eight o'clock, as Mr. Zabriskie was riding in his wagon, driving a pair of horses, and while crossing the track on the New Jersey Central Railroad, near Cranberry station, the horses got frightened at an approaching train, and upset the wagon, throwing the occupant out on the track, and before he could get clear the train of cars passed over him, killing him instantly.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA-JANUARY 31. See Marine Bulletin on Third Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Eastern City, Munday, 20 hours from New York, with mose to P R Clark. At 4½ PM, yesterday, off Brandywine Light, saw ship Merrimac, hence for Liverpsol, in tow of tug America; same time saw a berm brig coming up, bark A W Singleton, for Marselles, was at anchor off Fourteen Feet, kank; two barks unknown, and brig S V Merrick, from Havana, and three schooners were at anchor off the Buoy on the Middle.

CLEARED THIS DAY

and three schooners were at anchor off the Buoy of the Middle.

CLEARED THIS DAY

Schr W P Phillips, Somers, Port Royal, captain.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWES, DEL., Jan. 23—11 AM.

Barks Roanoke, from Philadelphia for Cardenss;
Charles Brewer, do for New Orleans; brig Charles
Henry, do for Marseilles; schrs S A Hammond, from
Boston and Typhoon; from New York; both for Philadelphia; Minnie Repplier, from Boston for Norfolk;
Waiter Holmes, from New York for Yorktown; Clara
and Tilt, from Wilmington, NC. for New York, and
Elizabeth & Ellen, from New York for Newbern, are
now at the Breakwater. Brig J H Dillingham, from
Palermo, passed up this morning. U S steamer Dacotah, for the Pacific, and brig Tiberias, for Clenfuegos,
went to sea yesterday. Ship Lancaster, for Antwerp,
is below the Buoy on the Brown going out. Wind E.

MEMOGRANDA

Ship Chiefton (of Philadelphia). MEMORANDA
Ship Chiefton (of Philiadelphia), McGuire, 125 days from San Francisco, arrived at N York this morning. Steamer Asia (Br), Anderson, cleared at Boston yesterday for Liverpool via Halifax.
Steamer North American (Br), Wylle, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool via Portland.
Histeamer Gen Custar, Bleckett, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.
Steamer Caledonia (Br), Ferriar, cleared at N. York yesterday for Glasgow.
Steamer Hibernian (Br), Dutton, from Liverpool via Londonderry and Portland, at New York yesterday—152 passengers. Londonderry and Portland, at New York yesterday—
152 passengers,
152 passengers,
152 passengers,
153 passengers,
154 passengers,
155 passengers,
156 passengers,
157 passengers,
158 passenger