# Bull Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 254.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET. THREE CENTS.

#### EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., P. 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. EWING-PRICE-On Thursday, the 8th instans, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Jos. Newlin, William C. Ewing to Mary C. Price, daughter of Isaac C. Price, Esq. ali of this city.

TOWNSEND-KING-On the evening of the 7th instant, by the Bev. T. C. Yarnall, William W. Townsend, of West Philadelphia, to Mrs. Mary R. Kingdaughter of the late Hon. Jere Clemens, of Huntsville, Ala.

### DIED.

CAMPBELL—On the morning of the 9th instant Miss Carey Ann Campbell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Adam C. Eckfeldt, 1025 Vine street, on Monday, the 12th instant, at ten o'clock A. M., without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Marple Presbyterian Church.

HABRISON—On Thursday morning. Feb. 8th, Eliza, widow of Francis Harrison. Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Vor Meschrisker, 1021 Walnut street, on Saunday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

HAYWABD—Feb. 7th, 1886, at his residence in Burlington, N. J., Joel W. Hayward, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 60th year of his age.

Interment at 1 o'clock, on the 10th instant, Wm. D., son of John D. and Elizabeth S. Jones, aud grandson of the late Martin Summers, in the 2th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 7 South Twenty-first st. on Sunday afternoon, the lith instant, at 2 o'clock. \*\*
LEVICK—On the morning of the 3th instant. Wm. LEVICK—On the morning of the 9th instant. Wm. Levick, in the 55th year of his age.

The, relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, without further notee, on Second day, the 1th instant at two o clock. P. M., from the residence of his brother, Robert R. Levick, Castor road, Twenty third Ward. Carriages will be at the Frinkford terminus of the Fifth and Sixth Street Railway, from one to a quarter past two o'clock. POULSON-On the morning of Feb. 8th, 1866, Chas.

A. Poulson, aged 77 years.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of of Joseph and Margaret S. Powell.

The irlends of the family are invited to attend his foneral from the residence of his parents in Upper Darby, on First day, the 11th instant, at two o'clock, P. M. P. M.
SIMPSON—At Pittsburgh, Feb, 5th, Robert B.
Simpson, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.
SIMINGTON—Suddenly, on Feb. 7th, 1866, John
Simington, in the 29th year of his age.
His relatives and those of the iamily, also Welcome Lodge, No. 229, L. O., of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 1404 Maschar street, on Saturday afterwoon, at 2 o'clock.

## WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS. Green Watered Moreens. 6-4 and 5-4 Green Balze, White Cloth for Sacks, White Evening Silks, EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE WOLF CREEK DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, 225 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7th, 1866.—The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND. A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the late of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 15th inst. fe9-3t R. B. ROBB, Treasurer. OFFICE POURING ROCK AND EAST
SANDY OIL COMPANY, 619 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1866.
In order to make the apportisement of the Reserved
Stock of this Company this day decreed by stock
holders, the transfer books will be closed from the 12th
to the 17th inst. Inclusive,
By order of the Board.

THE SOCIETY for supplying the Poor with SOUP, No. 333 GRISCOM Street, find themselves without sufficient funds to meet the current expenses of the season, and make this appeal to the public to enable them to supply the more than usual demand for assistance. JEREMIAH HACKER, President.

316 South Fourth street. WM. EVANS, JB., Treasurer, 252 South Front street.

168-61/PD 277 South Front street.

OFFICE OF THE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL
COMPANY, No. 220 WALNUT street, PHILADELBIA, Feb. 8th, 1868.

NOTICE—At an Election held on the 7th inst., the
following named gentlemen were elected Directors to
serve the ensning year:

William P. Jenks,
JESON L. Fenimore,
Daniel L. Collier,
George J. Richardson,
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day,
WILLIAM P. JENKS was unanimously re-elected,
President, and THOMAS H. TROTTER, reappointed
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN

Freadent, and Themas H. TRUTTER, responder fees and Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8, 1866.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN BIDDLE, SAMUEL C. MORTON, JAS. A. MCGREA, M. D., CHARLES KOONS, JACOB P. JONES, ISRAEL MORRIS,

THOMAS DRAKE.

And at a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOHN BIDDLE was re-elected President and EDWARD ELY Secretary and Treasurer.

Feb. 221

Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND
NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
December 21st, 1855.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, intetest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent, per

annum.
This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Goal Lands, Canais, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto, Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rpti?

123 South Second street.

OE21-PDI

OFFICE OP THE WOLF CREEK DIA

MOND COAL COMPANY, No. 205 WALNUT

STREET,

At the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the
Wolf Creek Diamond Coal Company, held this day, the
following gentlemen were elected Directors for the

following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. G. AUDENRIED,
LEWIS AUDENRIED,
JOHN ROMMEL, JR.,
GEO. H. POTTS,
ADDISON CHILD,
Andat a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately afterwards, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:
WM. G. AUDENRIED, President.
R. R. BOBB, Secretary and Treasurer.
E. R. ROBB, Secretary and Treasurer.
PHILADKLIPHIA, Feb. 7, 1866.

PHILADKLIPHIA, Feb. 7, 1866.

The immediate Beited of the Soldier, the Widow, the Orpho in their own homes, is the only object we have in sopealing to you for pecuniary 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

homes, their damp dark cellars and cold, cheerical 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 labors, during the last two years, for the benefit of this needy and deserving class. Convinced that our clitzens have an heart in such a work, and stand ready to aid it when appealed to, and finding that the calls for aid are daily increasing, and that finds are needed to meet them, you are earnestly solicited to contribute liberally to aid this noble and christ-like work. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me ment; thirty, and ye gave me drink; maked, and ye clothed me." and ye gave me meat; thirsty, and ye gave me drink; naked, and ye clothed me." All contributions will be acknowledged in the public

All tons and the papers.
Send contributions to
Rev. WM. McELWEE,
"City Pastor."
Superintendent of immediate
Aid for Soldiers' Families
Residence, 1341 Lombard Sur
Philad

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

We know off! I factor, are squamed in work, and cordially recommend his cause and him self as worthy of the aid and confidence of our citizen "JAMES POLLOCK,"

"JAMES ORNE"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-estment and medicines farnished gratuitously

Interesting to Property Holders.—A New Law Regulating Municipal Liens. A Bill has been presented to the Legislature the present session having for its objects the regulation of the filing and collection of municipal claims. It is supplementary to the consolidation act and seeks to secure to the owners of property certain notice of pending liens and of proceedings for their collection. One object is likewise the reduction of the expenses attendant upon these proceedings.

As the law now stands, no real notice is required to be given. Mere publication in one or two newspapers, and often then in the name of some reputed owner or fictitious name is all that need be done. The property liened may be sold in this way and once the period of redemption is suffered to expire, the title thus acquired is confirmed forever to the purchaser-notwithstanding the claim may have been trifling in amount—may not have been filed against or proceeded upon under the true owner's name and all that without any notice to him in point of fact.

The Supreme Court have so expressly decided in the case of Delaney vs. Cault, reported in the 6th volume of Casey's Reports, at page 13, Judge Strong held that "these proceedings pass the title to the purchaser whether the real owner be named in proceeding or not."

These claims are universally of small amount, averaging about \$20—yet, however small, the costs are uniformly \$21 75, altogether amounting to \$40 or \$50.

These things are regarded as crying evils and need a remedy. It is, therefore, proposed by the new bill to greatly reduce these costs and to confine the principal part of them within the margin of a low percentage of the funds collected.

Efforts to find the true owner are required in such manner as to quite surely bring notice to every property owner.

A law like this is very much needed by the community. It would also work incalculably to the pecuniary advantage of the city. Many claims, usually lost, would be recovered, and others postponed because of exorbitant costs would be cheerfully and promptly paid upon service of the proposed notices.

The following is a copy of the bill presented:

A further supplement to the act consoli dating the City of Philadelphia, regulating the filing and colecting of municipal

Whereas, Frequent and just complaints have been made that great expenses are mposed upon the owners of real estate in the city of Philadelphia by the necessary costs of advertising municipal claims before suit brought, as required by existing laws, and great injustice is frequently done to the owners of property liened by the city, who are ignorant of the existence of claims against the same by the series. claims against the same, by the accumula-tion of the costs of suit thereon, and by selling said properties without actual notice to them; and whereas, it is just that these grievances should be remedied;

therefore, SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That all laws and parts of laws requiring the advertisement before suit brought of municipal claims of every description, so far as said requirements are concerned, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, and as a sufficient substitute therefor, it is hereby declared that before any scire facias shall be issued on any such claim, it shall be the duty of the City Solicitor to cause diligent search to be made by an assistant or clerk, for the owner or reputed owners of all real estate against which there has heretofore been or may hereafter be filed any claim in the name of the city of every kind, and to serve him or her with a written or printed notice to make payment to the City Solicitor within ten days. If said claims are not paid they shall be sued out by the City Solicitor, and the write of solicitor and the write. by the City Solicitor, and the writs of scire facias shall be served by the Sheriff, by advertising and posting as now by law required, but before any judgment, by default, shall be entered therein the Court shall be satisfied, by an affidavit, to be filed of record, of the following facts:

First. That if the owner or reputed owner as any known residence in the said city, that he has been served, before suit brought with notice of said claim in writing or printing, either by handing the same to him personally, or by leaving the same with an adult member of his family, at his said residence, at least ten days before issuing said writ of scire facias.

Second. That if the owner or reputed owner has no known residence in the said city, but upon making inquiry for him in the manner hereinafter directed, it has been ascertained that he has a certain residence outside of said city, then said affidavit shall state, that at least fifteen days before suit was brought, notice of said claim was mailed, post-paid, and directed to said owner or reputed owner at his said address outside of

Third. If said affidavit shall state that the name and address of the owner or reputed owner could not be ascertained, then it shall state that the could not be ascertained, then it shall state that he foregular was appear by such affidavit that before suit was brought the following efforts to serve said notice were made:

That the premises liened were visited by

the deponent, and if the same were occupied by an adult, that notice of said claim was served upon said adult, and inquiry was served upon renuted owner. If made for the owner or reputed owner. If said premises were unoccupied, or the in-quiry made thereon was fruitless, the affidavit shall further state that the deponent served a notice of said claim on said property by affixing the same to any post, tree, fence, or structure thereon, and that he made inquiry for the reputed owner of the occur pant of the nearest dwelling, and of the nearest Ward Assessor, and if said inquiries have been also fruitless, that he served notices of said claim upon such Assessor shall forthwith report the same to who shall intrivith report the same to the Board of Revision, to be there filed alphabetically, according to the different wards, for the information of all whom it may concern; and if such inquiry shall ascertain the name of the true owner, he shall have notice as aforesaid, and his name shall be suggested on the record, and he or she made a defendant in any suit to be she made a defendant in any suit to be brought for such claim. And there shall be paid to the City Solicitor, as costs, five per cent, upon said claims to reimburse him for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, which percentage shall be in lieu of all

costs heretofore and now chargeable for advertising claims and liens before suing them out, and in lieu of all percentage and commissions of all kinds whatever now allowed or charged on any claim of what-soever nature filed in the name of the city. The provisions of this section shall not go into effect until three months hereafter, no shall they apply to any scire faci as issued before the expiration of said three months before the expiration of said three months. This act shall apply to all claims and liens of whatsoever kind, filed in the name of the city, whether to use or otherwise. All laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Facts and Fancies.

The Newburyport Herald has found two venerable brothers in the neighboring town of Essex, 66 and 79 years old respectively, who have never been in a railroad car. Nothing strange, that we can see, in two brothers eing of a sex. The censorship has forbidden the circulation of Punch's Almanac in France. The nonsensorship would have been a more

appropriate power in that case. During the performance of "Hamlet" at the New York Winter Garden, one night last week, a huge black cat made its appearance in one of the most impressive scenes. Eyeing for a few moments the melancholy Dane, who suddenly looked ferocious, it jumped into the midst of the orchestra, much to the relief of the actor and the sudjence.

he audience. As it crossed the stage

Hamlet exclaimed, "What may this mean? Revisit'st thou the glimpses of the morn, Making night hideous!"

A pair of lovers, fleeing from stern and cruel parents, were married in the cars near St. Louis the other day. Papa telegraphed to the conductor to send his daughter back, but he telegraphed back: "Never return a fair on this road." fair on this road."

Professor Agassiz's exploration on the main stream of the Amazon alone resulted inithe discovery of no less than eleven hun-dred and sixty-three species of fish, which is a greater number than exists in the Mediterranean, Amazin! He travels much of the way on horseback, but did any one ever hear of such an nag as his?

A glove company at Naugatuck, Conn. have declared a dividend of three hundred per cent. for the last year. The stockholders will enjoy hand-sum re-mit-

A San Francisco paper says "an honest miner" from California, shouldered his knapsack one day and struck out for Idaho. He arrived there last Spring and took up a quartz claim. A few days ago he sold his claim for \$800,000 in gold. On being asked how he had managed to scrape up so much gold, he simply replied "I'd a hoe!"

England will give the Princess Helena £30,000 dowry and £6,000 per annum. She once gave a Saint Helena to Napoleon for a

Queen Victoria is reported as shocked at discovering that the Prince and Princess of Wales smoke cigarettes together in a little blue satin sanctum called their smoking

## Whales take up cigarettes:

Queen Vic uneasy grows.

And when her daughter lights one, ahouts, "Give way, boys! that she blows!" "Give way, boys! thar she blows!"
Rather a remarkable subject for debate was that which called together the Irish citizens of Indianapolis a few nights ago. They met to give expression to their sentiments disapproving of the practice of wife murder, recent events there having made such a manifestation eminently appropriate. "Shure's its de bating that kilt them." In proof of which one Mrs. McGinnis testified that before marriage her husband bed fied that before marriage her husband had been very much struck with her, but now she was every day struck by him.

Clay pipes to the number of 14,000 a week anufactured at an establishment in Concord. The clay used is imported from England, and costs \$25 a ton. Does the pipe of Concord differ materially from the pipe of

The editor of the Presque Isle Loyal Sunrise, a newspaper so called because it is published near where the sun rises, has been made happy by receiving a "Friendship Quilt," the gift of forty-eight ladies of the village. A most fitting accompaniment to a loyal sheet.

A Calcutta paper announces the arrival at that port of a ship from England with nineteen lady patsengers, and no quarrel during the voyage. People are not apt to fall out in the middle of the ocean, if they can avoid

A sergeant in Richmond has had two noses shot off—his own and an India-rubber one—in his campaigns. His second nose was manufactured, by a plastic operation, from a portion of his gums.

A London young lady belonging to the nobility recently eloped with the footman. All Belgravia is horrified. There were a pair of calves disappeared about that time. A spirit merchant in Killarney, Ireland, has announced that he has still on sale a small quantity of Whiskey which was drank by the Prince of Wales when last at Killarney. An eminently Irish announcement. He probably means that he has the still on sale, in which the strong waters were made. The saying "still waters run deep," refers to the huge quantity of whisky consumed in the Emerald Isle.

"A Sufferer" is affectionately advised to read our Facts and skip our Fancies. Instead of complaining, he should never glance at the top of this brilliant column, without exclaiming, as the ancients used to do of the ascetic Simeon of Antioch, "What a matchless Stylites!" [style-it-is, you

BATTY, an English lion-tamer, came near losing his head, a short time ago, while giving an exhibition in Paris. He placed his head in the mouth of a lioness, at the same time holding his hands behind his back, when a convulsive movement of the ariwhen a convulsive movement of the animal's jaws caused its teeth to inflict deep wounds on each side of the man's forehead, from which blood flowed profusely. A cry of horror arose from the spectators, and numbers made a rush to leave the building, but Batty, without losing his presence of mind, called for a pocket-handkerchief, wiped the traces of the accident from his face, and then firing a revolver to drive the animals from before the door of the cage, quietly withdrew to get his wounds dressed.

NEVADA.—The promising result obtained from the explorations and work on the property of the Nevada Silver Mining Company, whose office is located at 323 Walnut street, in this city, has induced the board of Directors to employ Capt, William H. Hill, late of the regular army, to take immediate charge of the working of the mine. Capt. H. brings to his aid, in his new field of operations, a thorough scientific education together with close business habits, and he will, without doubt, discharge the duties of his responsible position with satisfaction to the company and credit to himself.

## THE FRENCH-MEXICAN QUESTION.

Effect of Napoleon's Speech in France and England.

The Position of Maximilian

Opinions and Speculations of London and Paris Journals, &c.

Opinions in Paris. [Prom the Paris Temps, Jan. 24.] We will probably be in accord with every body in regarding the paragraph relating to Mexico as the salient point of the imperial discourse. The more difficulties the situation offers the more pains we take to prove the efforts made to get out of them. It is averred to-day that the French Government has commenced negotiations with the Emperor Maximilian with a view to fix the time of the call of our troops, and that the only interests which will guide us in this matter are "French interests." This means, it seems to us, that the French Government does not regard itself the surety of that of the Emperor of Mexico. To speak understandingly, that is the foundation and the whole situation of the Mexican question.

EM: From Le Pajs (government organ), Jan. 24.]

Our work is also terminated in Mexico.

Called to those distant regions by wrongs which demanded redress, France, faithful to her mission of civilization, has gloriously taken advantage of that occasion which Providence offered her to seize from the clutches of barbarism a land whose past history, whose wonderful situation and

history, whose wondernu situation and whose mineral and agricultural wealth render it worthy of a better fate.

This grand expedition, so calumniated by party spirit, the object of so many blind and passionate complaints, will form one of the passionate companies, will orm one of the brightest pages of our history, because it was a crusade for our honor and for the benefit of civilization. The vague apprehensions which it inspired, and the distant langers which in an instant it was foreseen would arise from the United States, are dissipated. Our troops recalled, the govern-ment of the Union stands before a people of America to whom it cannot deny the right

of regulating their own affairs and the conditions of their being.

[From La France (organ of the Empress), Jan. 25].

On the delicate question of Mexico the Emperor realizes the wishes of the country; he announces the recall of our troops with-out disavowing the object of the expedition. In what concerns the United States the imperial language contains the now almost venerable sympathy which in the struggle for American independence made us the allies of that noble cause. It is important, under the actual circumstances, that there should be no misunderstanding between the United States and the French nation, and the better they will be convinced at Washmore they know that it was unnecessary to demand any sacrifice of our dignity or honor.

[From the Opinion Nationale (Prince Napoleon's organ), Jan. 24]. The chief point of the imperial speech, that which was deemed of the greatest importance, is the paragraph relating to Mexico. After reading it over carefully one cannot fail to construe it as a promise of the very speedy return of our troops. It would have been desirable had there been a few words sufficiently definite to calculate approxi-mately the date when our troops are to be recalled, but this will probably come out in the debate upon the address. The general character of the speech is extremely pacific, and it tends to relieve any apprehensions that may have been entertained regarding

our foreign policy.

The portion of the speech which alludes to North America is very august and very dignified. The Emperor reminds the United States that they had been invited to take part in the Mexican expedition, which part in the Mexican expedition, which part in the Mexican expedition. moreover, was not opposed to their interests. But the approaching withdrawal of our troops will naturally put an end to all discussions on this subject.

We regret that the chief of the State considers only as the barren agitation of rest-less minds the existing movement of public opinion, the aim of which is to secure a greater share of liberty and a greater par-ticipation by citizens in the management of their own interests. This desire to hasten the crowning mark of the edifice does not proceed from a restlessless of mind conounding instability with progress; it emanates rather from the legitimate necessity of perfecting those institutions, which, by concentrating enormous power and consequently a great responsibility upon the shoulders of the chief of the State, seem to have been conceived with a view to their direction by an eminent statesman in the prime of life, but which might not prove as uitable when, in the natural course of things, a younger and less experienced and capable man may be called upon to take the reins of government.

France is tired of revolutions and anxious for stability and regular progress, and therefore alarm is felt at this excessive concentration of power which makes the desti-nies of a whole nation dependent upon the life of one man. By an extensive development of public education; by leading the country to the management of its own interests, and by indicating a sentiment of in-dividual and social responsibility, the Emperor might really assure the stability of our own institutions, which would have longer any enemies from the moment that all legitimate wants were satisfied. [From the Siecle, Jan, 23.] Our troops will soon leave Mexico; the as-

surance of that event is confirmed. We have

attained the object of our expedition, which was the defence of our national interests. No further negotiations are required for the return of our soldiers; the Emperor is at present engaged in arranging with the new government of Mexico as to the time and manner of their leaving the country. The language of the Emperor, who has expressed the public regret for the death of President Lincoln, will scarcely satisfy the enemies of the United States. The French government wishes to remain at peace with that great republic, which, as we lately observed, was indebted to us for its recognition by the treaty of 1786, and for its admission to the great family of nations. France, the Emperor declares, does not forget any date of her history. If we have won victories in Mexico, our volunteers, our influence and our diplomacy contributed, in the last century, to the affranchisement of the United States. America has for us an affection of long standing. President Johnson has avoided saying anything against us; he reserved his complaints for England. The assurance now given responds to these advances, and there can be no doubt that the United States will in their turn be struck with what is said for them in France.

before the frankness of the declarations and the policy of France. For the rest the Emperor reminds America that she was invited to the policy of the declarations and the policy of France.

Even the two great questions which absorb very justly, though in different degrees, the anxieties of public opinion—Mexico and Italy—are spoken of with extreme caution. Without giving an explanation as to the close, so much desired, of the costly campaign, beyond the costly campaign beyond the Atlanctic, the speech indicates that the recall of the the speech indicates that the recall of the French troops is in preparation. Just a year ago a similar hope was expressed; but there is some difficulty in finding out how near is its realization. Nevertheless that is what we should have particularly liked to know, especially when we look at the attitude taken up by the most active parties in the American Republic. And we do not fear to affirm that on this point the whole of France is not less eager than ourselves to arrive at a solution. selves to arrive at a solution.

[From the Opinion Nationale, Jan. 21.]
Have we in Mexico sufficient interest to Have we in Mexico sufficient interest to counterbalance the prejudice which even a simple coolness with the United States could cause us? Evidently no. Alliance with the United States is infinitely dear to us. As long as it exists it allows us in Europe great liberty in political action, at the same time that it assures security on the ocean and opens wast outlets to our the ocean and opens vast outlets to our commerce. Suppose on the contrary, the United States animated solely with feelings of defiance, English policy would become immediately more exacting in the sphere of maritime interests, and Russia would draw no rein on her ambitious projects upon the no rein on ner amonious projects upon the continent. These are, in few words, the reasons which should counsel us to hazard nothingwhich can cool the friendship of allies with whom policy and the glorious souvenirs of our history unite us, and whose sorious and parmanent interest should not serious and permanent interest should not be the cause of our separation? Is Mexico an interest in comparison? What can we gain by it? Would it be reasonable to hope that, in prolonging our stay there, there would be anything which could compensate for the prejudice that would result to our influence in the world from any cloud be-tween us and the United States? The true method, the true dignity is to know how to listen to the voice of wisdom; of knowing ow to stop in a time at a dangerous point: of halting at that precise point where all that honor and generosity require has been done, without passing the limit which justice to the country and consideration for its legitimate interests impose. dare to say that France expects of the Emperor this act of strength and courage. Many times already, on single occasions, he has known how to resist the temptations of victory. He should not show himself less resolute against the more dangerous suscep-tibilities, particularly in this case, of an overwrought scruple of honor which retains us in Mexico. We have drawn satisfaction from the reverse at Puebla; we took Mexico. No portion of our troops have encountered further resistance. We have installed a new government; we have loaned it money; it has formed an army composed of home soldiers and foreign auxiliaries. Honor does not com-mand us to go further. The interest of France is opposed to it. Powerful political and financial considerations counsel a speedy decision. We hope the government will render it. It can do so the more easily and we say it more freely, for the reason that, whatever may be said, there is no pressure whatever may be said, there is no pressure of any kind, and because we can quit Mexico in the fulness of our liberty, after having accomplished our work and guaranteed the French interests. As to ourselves, firm adversaries from the beginning of the Maxican axedition we are reresuaded that Mexican expedition, we are persuaded that the day when our flag is recalled there will be in this country nothing but a unanimous sentiment of satisfaction, and that passing doubts will dissipate themselves in the general and patriotic approbation which this good news will receive

Opinions in London.

[From the London News, Jan. 24.]
The Emperor Napoleon's speech fixes the character which the solution of the French iifficulty in Mexico is to receive, but leaves the Mexican difficulty proper untouched. Nor, indeed, does it indicate the means by which the conditions laid down for the withdrawal of the forces of France are to be realized. The troops are to come back. The Archduke Maximilian is to be consulted as to the time of their departure, but he will have to do without them. To this policy the Emperor Napoleon is committed both by circumstances and by his twice pledged word. But how are they to be withdrawn "without compromising the interests they went to defend" does not clearly appear. There is one reflection, however, which must conduce very much to help the which must conduce very much to help the Emperor to a practical decision: those interests, whatever they may be, will be just as certainly compromised by keeping the troops in Mexico as by bringing them home. His Mexican experiment has failed and nothing can now redeem it. The empire which was to have been the glory of his reign has become the synonym first of his reign has become the synonym, first of insolvency, and then of barbarism. The difficulty of coming away from Mexico is great, but that of remaining there is greater.

The doubts which existed respecting the Emperor's future policy may now be regarded as dispelled, and before long we may expect to hear that orders will be given for the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

[From the London Times, Jan. 23.]
The despatches submitted to Congress by the American government have been quickly supplemented by a declaration of opinion on the part of the French Emperor, Yesterday Napoleon III opened the annual session of his Legislature, and the position of affairs in Mexico occupied, as might have been expected, the most important sentences of his [From the London Times, Jan. 23.] pected, the most important sentences of his

It is gratifying to know that if the peace of the world is to be endangered, it will not be by the Emperor of the French. He is in a position of great embarrassment, and his speech to the Senate and Legislative Body is not free from ambiguity; but it is character terized by a spirit of genuine friendship for the American Union, and shows a readiness to meet every reasonable request that can be preferred by the American Government.

But the whole tenor of the imperia speech convinces us more than ever that the solution of the Mexican difficulty most come from the United States. The Emperor may do his best, but his best will be but little worth, unless he is aided by the good offices of the American Government [From the London Star, Jan. 23.]

If the speech really means what it says, then the Mexican question does not give the Emperor the slightest concern. He is pre-paring—as he said last year he was—for the withdrawal of his troops when French claims and interests are secured; he has, indeed, already entered into arrangements tending this way with the Emperor Maximilian. Doubtless there is some little emotion awakened across the Texan frontier line by the propinquity of the French troops. But all such excitement will calm down

to co-operate herself in the Mexican expedition, and it was her own fault if she did not choose to do so: and he adds the indisputable truth that great nations which are putable truth that great nations which are jealous of their independence ought to be careful about every step which may affect their dignity. It is possible that the Emperor is sufficiently confident of the peaceful purpose of the American government, and sees his way clearly enough to an early withdrawal of his troops, to be able in all sincerity to treat the matter thus calmly. We say nothing about the frankness of the French policy in Mexico, except that it most assurpolicy in Mexico, except that it most assur-edly had not much of that quality at the time Mr. Dayton used to be receiving from M. Thouvenel daily assurances that France had not the faintest notion of interfering in the political affairs of the Mexican republic. But we confess we can hardly bring our-selves to believe that the Emperor Napoleon is really as confident in the future of his is really as confident in the future of his Austrian protegé across the Atlantic as his words and tone would give him out. In vulgar parlance, the Emperor appears to us determined to make the pest of a bad business. As it becomes clearly inconvenient to remain in Mexico, he is productly determined not to see any of the prudently determined not to see any of the dangers which his withdrawal may bring upon the sovereign whom it was so lately his whim to set up there. The world has good reason to appland this determination.
The fall of the Mexican empire concerns
very few people this side of the Atlantic. It
is, on the other hand, something highly important to all of us to be able to infer that the Emperor of the French has not the re-motest notion of firing a shot for the defence of the Mexican sovereign. We need not concern ourselves much about the rest.

The Emperor's confidence in the The Emperor's confidence in the future of Mexico may seem to some of us quite of a piece with his conviction that the eptember Convention absolutely secures the temporal power of the Pope. But as it is convenient for his political and domestic purpose that he should just now feel assured on both subjects; and as that fortunate sense of security allows the steps to be the model of large sense of security allows the steps to be the model of large sense of security allows the steps to be the model of large sense of security at large taken which the world at large especially desires, il would be foolish indeed to argue desires, it would be soonish indeed to argue against the reasonableness of his conviction. A safe and timely retreat is quite as dignified a thing as a great battle; and if the Xenophon of such a movement chooses to assume that he is making it entirely of his own free choice, and without any impulse from the other side, it would be unreasonable to hold out too strongly against the soundness of such an assumption.

Soundness of such an assumption.

[From the London Herald, Jan. 1s.]

What sort of an understanding the Emperor Napoleon will come to with the Emperor Maximilian, and how far we are justified in expecting the immediate withdrawal of the French force, may be judged from the tone of the diplometre correspondent. from the tone of the diplomatic correspondence of which a summary appeared in our colums on Monday. Mr. Johnson has presented to Congress the documents that have been exchanged on the subject of "the so-called empire of Mexico." Writing to M. de Montholon on July 18 last. Mr. Seward declines to receive a communication from the Emperor Maximilian. On August 9 he refuses to recognize his agent, Don Louis Arroyo, affirming that the United States government did not admit the existence of any government in Mexico, except that of Juarez. On November 6 Mr. Seward Juarez. On november addresses Mr. Bigelow at Paris, desiring addresses Mr. Bigelow at Paris, desiring him to remonstrate seriously with French government on the subject of the operations of its army in Mexico, and stating that he regarded "the attempt to establish permanently a foreign and imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable," He claims credit for frankness, and his language certain for frankness, and his language certainly could not have been much plainer. The despatch was read to M. Druyn de Lhuys, who "felt obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents," On October 18 the French Foreign Minister offered to withdraw the expeditionary army on the conditionary army on the conditionary. expeditionary army on the condition that the United States government would recognize the Emperor Maximilian. On Dec. 6 Mr. Seward says that this condition "seems to be impracticable;" and on December 16, announces decidedly that the United States "will not recognize Maximilian even if the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico." Each Government has taken up its position, and will find it difficult to recede from it without dishonor. It is clear that France at least cannot be cowed by the menaces of Mr. Seward into an abject retirement and stultification of her policy. It remains to be seen how far and in what manner the Government of the United States is prepared to second its brave words by braver deeds, and whether it is prepared to bid defiance to a Power which will be even more formidable than the confederacy in its palmy

AN EXCITING MILL DAM CASE.—The York (Pa.) True Democrat of this week says: which occupied the whole of the term of our Common Pleas Court, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday morning by the jury returning a verdict for the defendant. This case was twelve days on trial, and from the multitude of witnesses subponned on both sides, we judge that the costs are heavy. It was a suit brought by the plaintiff to compel the defendant to lower his mill dam in Spring Garden township, on the Codorus, and to recover damages for backing the water upon his paper mill south of this borough. The two mills are about one and a half miles apart. The case excited more than usual interest in the neighborhood, and was prosecuted and defended with great ability on both sides. The Hon. Alex. L. Hays, Associate Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lancaster county, presided during the trial, owing to the continued illness of Judge Fisher, and did credit to his wellestablished character as a jurist. Some important law points were resided and discussed and were promptly. and were promptly and correctly decided by the learned Judge. The evidence was somewhat conflicting, as is usual in cases of that kind, but the burden of it seemed to be with the defendant, and so the jury thought. We refrain at present from expressing an opinion upon the merits of the pressing an opinion upon the merits of the trial, but may do so at some future time. Messrs. Evans and Mayer, Gibson and Chapman, were retained for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Hepburn and Keesey, for the defendant."

A RICH BALE OF COTTON.—Many cotton bales arriving in New York have to be overhauled, dirt and stained cotton thrown out, and then rebaled. The other day two laborers in discharge of this duty found in one of the bales \$27,000 in gold. On of them proposed to keep mum, but the other said he would report to the boss. The purchaser of the cotton claimed the gold, and the seller claimed it because it was not delivered, and for other reasons, and proba-bly the courts will decide to whom this rich mine belongs. The purchaser gave the laborers \$400 each in greenbacks.