Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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"Evening Bulletin Association."
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

DIED.

ARRISON—On Wednesday afternoon, March 7th, John P. Arrison, aged 53 years. Notice of the funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

ELLIS—This morning, Philip H. Ellis, in the 54th year of his age. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

GRANT—On Tuesday morning, March 6th, 1866, Judith R., wife of Samuel Grant, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, punctually.

JAYNE—On Monday, the 5th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, David Jayne, M. D., in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, the friends of the family and his Masonic Brethren, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No 282 South Third street, on Saturday morning next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

EYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR
SPRING SALES,
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se28

DR. THOMAS will deliver THIS EVENING, at the Hall of the University, his SECOND lecture on the "Religion and Peculiar Customs of the Hindoos," commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets may be had at the door. 1t*

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE—The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL on SATURDAY next, 10th inst., at 12 o'clock. The charge to the Graduates by Professor RAND. The public are invited.
mh8,2t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

A DELEGATION OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTY ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will be at the FAIRMOUNT FIRE CO'S. BALL TO-NIGHT, at the NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL, and will present the Fairmount with a handsome testimonial for favors shown during the late parade of the Fire Department. 1t*

CONCERT HALL.
Professor Wm. H. Day will deliver the FIFTH LECTURE, of the course before the Social, Civil and Statistical Association, THURSDAY EVENING, March 8, at Concert Hall. Subject:
"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."
The BLACK SWAN will sing a few select airs.
TICKETS, 35 cents, to be had of T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chestnut streets, and at the door.
Doors open at 7. Begin at 8. mh3-3trp

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, S. W. corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, PHILADELPHIA, March 8th, 1866.
NOTICE.—To owners of carts, wagons, drays and barrows.
The annual license due the city will be received and renewal of the same until April 1st, 1866, at the above office daily from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.
Penalty for neglect of renewal of license three dollars each, on every vehicle that may be used.
THOMAS M. TRIOL,
mh8-t,s,tu3t License Clerk.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT street, (Second floor.)
100,000 SHARES, CAPITAL STOCK.
Par Value.....$10 00
This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.
50,000 SHARES FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
25,000 TO BE SOLD IN 25 LOTS AT $5,000 EACH.
Subscriptions received at the office until March 14th.
BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.
fe22-18trp T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.
LOAN FOR SALE.
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
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 Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.
Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer,
de21-rptf 122 South Second street.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.
The undersigned have on hand a supply of LEHIGH COAL, equal to any in the market, which they prepare with great care and deliver to the residents of GERMANTOWN and its vicinity at the following prices, viz:

BROKEN OR FURNACE COAL	$9 00	per Ton.
EGG OR SMALL FURNACE	9 00	"
STOVE OR RANGE	9 00	"
SMALL STOVE OR CITY NUT	9 00	"
NUT OR CHESNUT	8 50	"

A deduction of FIFTY CENTS PER TON will be made when taken from the yard.
Adhering strictly to ONE PRICE, an order by letter will have the same effect as a visit in person and will be promptly attended to.
Address to the Office,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING,
15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
Or to the Yard, BINES & SHEAFF,
Green Lane and North Pennsylvania Railroad.
PHILAD A, Feb. 24, 1866. fe26-1mrp

New Publications.

"Literature in Letters" is the title of a large and elegant volume published by D. Appleton & Co., and for sale by Ashmead & Evans. The letters are those of eminent persons, and they are selected to illustrate manners, art, criticism, biography, history and morals. The editor is James P. Holcombe, LL. D., of New York. He has selected from a very extensive field, and his own notes are always judicious, instructive and entertaining. Of course that prince of letter-writers, Horace Walpole, figures largely. But there are, besides, selections from the correspondence of Mme. de Sévigné, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Pope, Chesterfield, Hannah More, Byron, Cowper, Scott, Johnson, Coleridge, Gray, Burns, Lamb, Sidney Smith, Landor, Campbell, Shelley, Dickens and scores of other foreign celebrities. Of Americans, we have letters of Washington, Franklin, John Adams, Mrs. Adams, Jefferson, Fisher Ames, Irving, Margaret Fuller and others. There is not a letter which is not an excellent specimen of its class, and the book is altogether a delightful one.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have published a biographical sketch of the late James Louis Petigru, of Charleston, by William J. Grayson, now also deceased. Mr. Petigru was one of the best and most accomplished of Southern gentlemen, who opposed secession always, and who commanded the respect of all, even while the madness of revolution raged aronnd him. He died in 1863, and it was while Charleston was exposed to the fire of the Union guns, that his friend, Mr. Grayson, wrote this excellent and most interesting sketch of his life and character.

Mrs. Oliphant is the best of the living female novelists of England, if we except, perhaps, "George Eliot." Her latest story, called "Agnes," has just been republished by Harper & Brothers. It is a simple, forcible, natural story of a blacksmith's daughter married to a proud nobleman's son. As an illustration of English society and of the dangers of a mésalliance in such an artificial organization, it is admirable. While it is wholly free from the sensational character, it is absorbingly interesting.

We have received from Mr. Carleton, of New York, "The Prince of Kashna, a West Indian Story," by the author of "In the Tropics," with an editorial introduction by Richard B. Kimball. "In the Tropics" we remember as a charming narrative of an American who settled in a wild part of Santo Domingo. The Spanish war drove him away for a time to Jamaica, where he found the journal of a Mahometan African, of a kingly family, who was carried off in boyhood, a slave, to Jamaica, but who obtained education and ultimate freedom. The story is well-told and extremely interesting. Mr. Kimball vouches for its verity, and it certainly bears every mark of being entirely authentic.

The last London *Quarterly Review* (American reprint) has been sent to us by Messrs. W. B. Zieber & Co. It has some excellent articles, particularly those relating to belles lettres. When it touches upon politics, especially American, it is bigoted and wrong-headed, though there is nothing especially offensive in this number.

"Hours at Home," for March is also out. It contains its usual pleasing varieties of secular and religious reading, including, amongst other interesting articles, valuable biographical sketches of Dr. Nott, General McPherson and Samuel Adams. For sale by T. B. Pugh.

Parts 101 and 102 of Chambers's Encyclopædia have been issued by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. It has advanced now pretty well into the letter S, and the subjects are all treated carefully and brought down to the latest dates.

GERMAN OPERA.—The performance of Kreutzer's Opera of *A Night in Grenada*, last evening, was one of the best and most enjoyable of the season. Mme. Rotter first made the opera known to us, and her performance of the soprano part is one of the best things she does. Habelmann, of course, was delightful, though he has not a great deal to do. The important part of the Prince was sustained by Mr. Wilhelm Formes, who sang and acted much better than any one we have had in it. His voice is not powerful or of extensive range. It is a light barytone, of pure, sympathetic quality, and he sings with grace, expression and intelligence. Mr. Formes has already made himself a favorite with the Philadelphia public. The opera was warmly received. The splendid trio in the last scene was encored, and the impressive and beautiful choruses of the second act were heartily applauded. This evening *Fra Diavolo* will be repeated, and to-morrow evening we are promised Meyerbeer's grandest opera, *The Huguenots*.

THE OPERA.—Just as we go to press we learn that Mr. Theodore Formes will not be able to sing the part of Raoul in "The Huguenots," at the German opera, to-morrow night. He is suffering from a severe catarrh. His part will be taken by Mr Franz Himmer, and it will be very satisfactorily given, as he has frequently sung it with the greatest acceptance in the opera houses of the European capitals.

LECTURE ON THE HINDOOS.—Dr. Thomas delivers the second lecture of his course, at the Hall of the University of Pennsylvania, this evening. The lecture will be mainly devoted to a discussion of the system of Brahma, as it is developed in the present social and literary condition of Hindostan, and in the hands of this able lecturer the subject is sure to be treated in an interesting and instructive style. This course of lectures, which includes the whole field of the religious and philosophic systems of China and India, is well worth the attention of our intelligent community.

THE SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR.

Reported Proposal of an Armistice by the Spanish Commodore---Summary Rejection of the Offer by the Chilean Government--Cuban Subscription to Aid Spain in the War Against Chile and Peru.

HAVANA, March 1.—The *Fomento* newspaper of Porto Rico copies a report from the Panama *Star and Herald*, to the following effect: That Commodore Nunez, commanding the Spanish squadron on the Pacific, had proposed an armistice, all questions at issue between Spain and Chile to stand as before the war; the Cavadonga and the Spanish prisoners to be returned to him, and commissioners to be appointed on both sides to treat the question amicably, all of which the Chilean government refused in a very decided manner.

Nunez then proposed that the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs come on board his flagship and arrange the armistice, to which the reply was that Senor Mendez Nunez was at liberty to come to the capital to make any proposition he saw fit, but that the Minister of Foreign Affairs could not leave to treat on any subject with the enemy.

Some of our citizens having expressed their readiness to contribute towards the expense which the war with Chile and Peru may occasion to the government, the Captain General has signified his acceptance of the offer, and a committee has accordingly been organized to collect the subscriptions.

This South American crusade, however, is very unpopular in this country, even with the Spaniards, who foresee no good likely to come from it, and find their commercial pursuits obstructed by it. The disastrous results experienced in St. Domingo are by no means forgotten.

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Java.

Washington's Birth-Day in London.

GRAND AMERICAN BANQUET.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Mr. Gladstone Takes It Coolly.

Not Worth Reporting to Mr. Seward.

Peruvian and Chilean Cruisers.

A POLITICAL CRISIS IN PRUSSIA

The Legislative Chambers Closed by the King.

A REVOLUTION IN ROUMANIA.

Prince Couza Forced to Abdicate.

Commercial Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The steamer Java has arrived with dates to the 24th ult.

The steamer Etna arrived out on the 22d and the Virginia on the 23d.

The new Inman steamship City of Paris, arrived at Liverpool, and would sail on March 21st for New York. She averaged 15 knots on her trial trip from Greenock.

The American Banquet, in London, on the 22d, in honor of Washington's Birthday, was attended by about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The Hon. Freeman Morse, Consul at London, presided. Among the guests were Minister Adams, the Secretaries of Legation, Hon. George Folsome, late U. S. Charge at the Hague, Professor Goldwin Smith, Cyrus W. Field, &c.

Letters of regret were read from John Bright and other distinguished men. The usual toasts and sentiments were drunk. Mr. Adams confined his speech to a brief expression of thanks and patriotic aspirations.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will be held March 8th, to receive the explanations of arrangements made and and agreements entered into with the contractors and others for laying the cable during the present year.

The House of Commons voted £6,000 a year and a dowry of £30,000 to the Princess Helena, £15,000 a year to Prince Alfred, and the erection of a monument to Lord Palmerston in Westminister Abbey.

On the 23d in the Commons, Mr. Gladstone said that no recent communications had taken place with the United States, relative to the joint squadron to the coast of Cuba to stop the slave trade.

Mr. Labouchere called attention to the neutrality laws, and argued that the interests of humanity required their revision, and cited cases of Confederate privateers as evidence.

After some debate the Attorney General admitted that the subject was of considerable importance, but he defended the course of the British Government, and trusted that the American people would see ultimately that it was only desirous of maintaining peace. The Government had no objection, and in fact advised Mr. Adams of its willingness to consider the question with the American Government with the view of rendering the law as effective as possible.

Mr. Watkin asked if the government had made any representations to the American government relative to the Fenian proceedings in America.

Mr. Gladstone regretted that the subject had been brought up. The government had no knowledge of any proceedings to justify them in making representations to the American government. He believed public opinion in America condemned the movement.

It would be undignified to remonstrate so long as no public act was committed, amounting to a breach of the neutrality laws.

The Irish police continue, actively, to arrest suspected Fenians, and troops continue to be sent to Ireland.

The cattle plague is still increasing.

The latest weekly return shows 13,000 cases, the largest yet.

The army and navy estimates show a merely trivial reduction.

The Peruvian iron-clad Huascar remained at Brest under the surveillance of the authorities.

The Chilean cruiser Independence had also arrived there.

The Captain of an English vessel lying at Brest had been imprisoned for a week, it was supposed, for furnishing arms and ammunition to the Huascar.

The Banks of France, Prussia and Italy have all reduced their rates of discount.

The Prussian Government has suddenly closed its Chambers on the plea that the proceedings of the Deputies in opposition to the Government tended towards strife. The action was quite unexpected.

President Grabow expressed the hope that the people would stand by their representatives and the Constitution.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.—Tea is quiet. Exchange 6s. 3d.

HONGKONG, Feb. 1.—Exchange 4s. 7½d.

A private telegram from Bombay estimates the deficiency in the new Cotton crop at 400,000 bales.

The Latest.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Further arrests of Fenians were made yesterday. A box of grenades and Orsini shells were seized in Dublin.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Bourse is flat, Rentes 69f. 32c.

A revolution has broken out in Roumania. Prince Couza was taken prisoner by the army and forced to sign his abdication. The Legislature unanimously proclaimed Count Flanders Hospodar, amidst general satisfaction.

Much excitement prevails in the neighboring Principalities.

Ship News.

Arrived from Philadelphia, the ship Queen at Liverpool.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—Cotton—The demand has been to a fair extent throughout the week, but freely met by holders, and under the influence of the advices from America of increased receipts and a fall in prices, some decline was submitted to; but the reduction in the Bank rate tended to promote a steadier feeling at the close.

American continued in general demand, and in the early part of the week commanded extreme rates; but during the last two days it receded, and closed about ½d. below the former quotations. Sea Island Cotton is quiet but unchanged. For other discriptions the decline ranges ¼@½d. per pound. The week's business amounts to 58,600 bales, including 3,440 to speculators and 11,000 for export. The following are the authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans,	20½	18¾
Mobile,	19¾	18¼
Uplands,	19¾	18¼

On Friday the market was flat; sales of 8,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculators and for export. Stock in port 418,680 bales, of which 214,650 are American; at sea from India, 520,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester markets are generally steady.

Breadstuffs—Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is in limited demand at late rates. Corn is in retail demand and prices rather favor buyers, mixed 28s. 3d.@28s. 9d.

Provisions—Beef very firm and new partially, 2s. 6d. dearer. Pork—no American in the market. Irish firm at full rates. Bacon—holders of American demand an advance, and prices tend upwards. Butter is quiet but steady. Cheese is in speculative demand, and 3s.@5s. dearer. Lard, 1s.@2s. dearer on the week; American, 73s@75s. Tallow in fair demand for good at 48s.@48s. 6d. Produce—Ashes drooping, pots, 31s. 6d.@30s. 6d. Pearls neglected at 34s.@34s. 6d. Sugars firmer and 3s. 6d. dearer. Coffee in moderate demand. Rice in good request, but the prices are below the views of holders: Bark, sales of Baltimore at 7s. 3d. Linseed very firm at extreme rates. Cloverseed, sales of American red at 46s.@50s. Linseed Cakes slow at £9 10@£9 12s. 6d. Jute very flat and lower. Linseed Oil quieter at 41s.@41s. 6d. Rosin flat and easier. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 44s. for French. Petroleum dull at 2s. 2d.@2s. 4d. for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barring reports Wheat slow of sale; white American 49@51s.; red 46@49s. Flour keeps scarce, at 26@28s. Iron quiet; rails and bars £6 15s.@£7; Scotch pigs advanced to 77s. 6d. Sugar firm 6d.@1s. better. Coffee firm. Tea unchanged; Common Congou, 1s. 1d.@1s. 1½d. Rice quiet. Linseed firm and tending upwards. Linseed cakes in good demand; American barrels, £10 15s.@£11; bags, £10 10s. Linseed oil, 38s. 9d.@39s. Spirits of turpentine is offered at 44s. Petroleum 2s. 3d.@2s. 3½d. for refined. Spirits, 1s. 5d.@1s. 6d. Sperm oil sells at £120. Tallow in good demand at 47s. 9d.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, P. M.—Cotton—The sales to-day amount to only 6,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and for export. The market is very dull and easier.

Breadstuffs quiet and without change.

Provisions firm at yesterday's prices. Rosin still declining.

LONDON, Feb. 24, P. M.—Consols closed at 87@87½. Five-Twenties 69½@69¾. Illinois Central Railroad 76½@77. Erie Railroad 53½@53¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £527,000. There has been a steady demand for 5-20's during the week, and some business done in Erie and Illinois Central at the prices given; but other American securities were neglected.

Facts and Fancies.

Sixty gold watches and a large number of valuable jewels were recently found entombed in the cemetery at Montgomery, Ala. They were confiscated as belonging to the rebel Toombs.

It is scarcely time to hear from the cargo of "anxious and aimless" women who sailed from New York in the steamship Continental about the middle of January, bound for a port in Washington Territory. The recent developments in the New York courts would indicate that there is a screw loose somewhere in this enterprise. As the Continental is a propeller, it was necessary to have her screw loose, to allow it to turn round. As for these women being "aimless," we believe they not only have a name of their own, but expect to take a name of somebody's else.

The Lyon Co. (Nev.) *Sentinel* publishes an account of a circular rainbow around the moon—a beautiful novel exhibition of something which it doesn't understand, but which it recommends, patronizingly, as "beautiful, moral and cheap."

FENIANA.—The Fenian cry for "Money! Money! Money!" is waxing so loud that their President thinks of abbreviating his name to "The O'M'oney."

A poetic Fenian thus apostrophizes the reluctant brethren:

"Hereditary Bondsmen! know ye not,
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?"

He read it "'ary Bondsmen."

The O'M'oney has been offering all good Irishmen a chance to wear the Green, but he says he is becoming so disgusted that he is resolved to take the Greenback.

General Sweeny says to every Fenian that the high road to Hibernian Independence is the pike. It will be some time, however, before the British lion sees the point.

The present epoch of Fenianism is evidently its Bond-age.

Our Irish friends are becoming so dreadfully homesick, is the reason they are just now suffering so from the *mal du pays*.

All the Fenian orators insist that there can be no successful Pat-riot without every patriot will pay. Try it!

The Fenian warrior need not appear in a uniform coat, but he must in vest.

The ex-opera dancer, Clotilda, spends in Paris a million of francs yearly on her house-keeping and toilette, and yet she yearly becomes more and more of an old clo' Tilda.

Experiments made on the Central Railroad demonstrate that peat may be used in running locomotives. So says the *Peatersburg Express*.

A field of oats buried under an avalanche in Switzerland for 25 years, proceeded on its growth as soon as the snow had melted. "When found make an oat," as Cuttle would say.

A boy at Ossipee, New Hampshire, fourteen years old, has been sent to the State prison for six years for horse stealing. His defence was that he thought that the Ossipees were entitled to an 'Oss a-piece.

DURING about nine months of the past year, the export of gold from Australia was 1,648,693 ounces.

INTERESTING MEXICAN NEWS

What is Thought of the Napoleonic Promise to Withdraw the French Troops.

The Battle of San Ignacio.

Movements of French Troops Toward the Rio Grande.

Financial Doings of Maximilian, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 11, 1866.—Tampico has not been taken by the Liberal General Mendera. Mendera delayed, and the position was reinforced. Business, in a mercantile point of view, is so dull at Tampico that some of the merchants there expect to have to close their establishments. All the country in the neighborhood of Tampico is entirely in possession of the Liberals. At last accounts communication had been cut off with San Luis Potosi, but it is probable that by this time it has been reopened, in consequence of Imperial movements in that quarter.

General Parrodi lately passed through Queretaro on his way for the city of Mexico. Saliatierra is being fortified. According to *La Esperanza*, detachments of troops are to be stationed at different points in Huarteca. The *Boletin* (liberal newspaper in Placatalpam) announces the appointment of the republican General D. Porfirio Diaz as General-in-Chief of the line of the East. General Garcia will remain as second in command.

The man who recently represented himself here as General Forrest late of the rebel army, is now reported to have been the veritable Quantrell, whose guerilla operations during the continuance of the Southern rebellion are well known to the people of the United States.

Decrees are being issued by Maximilian ordering retrenchment in the public offices.

The Emperor has had some trouble with the Belgians. These were ordered to march and join General Mendez in the field. They refused to serve under Mendez, and adopted the protest of the Belgian prisoners in the hands of the Liberals as their own. They held that they had come here to protect the Princess, and that while they were not averse to fighting, still they would not fight under Mendez, who shot Arteaga, not caring if the Belgian prisoners be shot or not in retaliation. General Bazaine wanted to have every fifth of the offenders shot, but the Empress interfered in their behalf. The Belgians say that they are willing to give up their arms and go home in disgrace, but they will not fight under Mendez.

The second instalment of the Jecker claim was due in December last, but it is understood here that it has not been paid yet.

VERA CRUZ, February 19th, 1866.—Mazapil was occupied not long since by the Liberal command under Martinez, and the Imperialists were then endeavoring to prevent his further advance in the direction of the interior.

The *Pejaro Verde*, a Mexican newspaper denounces the distribution of Protestant Bibles in Mexico, as also the circulation of a Protestant Almanac, which has been circulated, charging the Catholics with idolatry in their reverence to the saints.

Some time ago General Mejia was authorized by the Imperial government to draw against the Vera Cruz Custom House for $100,000. He did so draw. Within the last few days some of said drafts have been paid.

Fifty thousand dollars were lately sent to General Mejia, by the French vessel-of-war Adonis.

It is estimated that the income of the Custom House of Vera Cruz is from $15,000 to $20,000 per day. This is a high figure, even on the average.

Importations have very considerably fallen off lately.

It is reported that the Emperor Maximilian has just decided that the Mexican army shall for the future have three field marshals, and that General Mejia, who commands the corps d'armée on the Rio Grande, will shortly be promoted to the new grade in reward of his services to the Mexican empire.

During the last few days, we have heard here, among the mercantile classes, a variety of opinions expressed on the all absorbing topic of the hour—"Will there or will there not be a war between France and the United States?" Some were of opinion that such a war was not probable and that the Archduke Maximillian would ere long succumb to the reality of the ominous threatenings of the present moment. Others have advanced ideas of an exciting character, in fact that a war is inevitable and that within a short time to come heavy reinforcements will arrive, together with an abundance of material of war.

On the 7th inst, the newspaper *Noticioso*, published in this city, was suspended by order of the Prefect. The suspension is to last for one month. It was made on account of the *Noticioso* daring to criticise and expose the falsity of assertions made by French newspapers published in this country. Each one of the newspapers of the class to which the *Noticioso* belonged are as lighted candles in dark places. By means of them the Liberals get a little light, if not a brilliant one, and as each light is snuffed out—and, by the way, the imperialists have been very busy with their snuffing operations of late—a darkness gathers around the spot where the light existed. It has been remarked that those whose deeds are evil prefer darkness. How aptly is this supported in that on the very morning when the *Noticioso* was suspended the native Mexicans, bound with cords and guarded by soldiers with fixed bayonets, were driven through the streets of Vera Cruz. Immediately afterward these men were sentenced to be shot, their crime being that two of the party were taken while trying to capture a railroad train, being soldiers in the Liberal army, and that the rest were members of a Liberal armed force of the regular republican army. Civilized nations hurry off missionaries to the Fejee Islands to try and convert the savages there, but they had better first send their missionaries to this part, and to the Court of Maximilian, to convert the savages in Mexico.

Since the suppression of the *Noticioso*, two other newspapers have been started in this city. The friends of the newspapers are determined that an "organ" shall have existence as long as "organs" are permitted.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 20.—An official despatch from General Mendez is published giving the details of the fight at San Ignacio, stating that the Imperialists had badly defeated the Liberals, had taken 418 prisoners, and had suffered very slight loss.

VERA CRUZ, Feb. 21st.—Yesterday a despatch was received from Mexico announcing that a decree had been issued authorizing the issuing (and making the same a legal tender) of $20,000,000 of imperial paper currency. Now, Mr. Confederates, you gentlemen who came here exclaiming, "I had to leave the United States in order to get away from that nasty, dirty greenback stuff there," how will you appreciate this imperial scrip? Will it be less dirty because it is "imperial?" The truth of the matter is, that the Confederates who can go back to the United States are not very anxious to remain here.

The French troops under General Ducoy have gone out from San Luis Potosi in three columns, moving in the direction of the frontier, and leaving the city guarded by a small force of Imperialist Mexicans. Some French residents of San Luis Potosi went to the city of Mexico for safety.

An order has just been issued to the officers of the Custom House at Vera Cruz to pass, without inspection, everything directed to the French. Why is this? Are the French going into the smuggling business on a grand scale, or have they some secret affairs to transact in connection with preparing for war with the United States?

VERA CRUZ, February 22, 1866.—Some two weeks past the American brig Open Sea, Captain A. Coombs, cleared from New Orleans in ballast for Havana, having on board as passengers a very large party of Southerners late of the Confederate army.

From some not very well defined cause said brig came into "this port" on the 18th and the Southerners were landed. Altogether this must be looked upon as a very suspicious transaction, taken in connection with certain facts bearing upon the organization of bands intending to raid through the country for the purpose of robbing indiscriminately. We are told here that vessels loaded with "late rebels" are not permitted to clear from New Orleans for Vera Cruz. If this is so then it looks very strongly as though Captain Coombs cleared for Havana, while intending to sail for Vera Cruz. It is all very well for the Captain and the "Confeds" to say that they were "blown" down here, which, in "one sense," is right enough; but there is considerable doubt as to how the brig was "steered."

We are in possession of information that another craft left New Orleans lately (clearing for Belize, Honduras), loaded with more Southerners, and that the vessel is expected to arrive here at any moment.

There is no doubt that the "Confederates" in Mexico are engaged in some secret movement of no small importance, and no matter under what banner—with which party—they "take up" arms, they will certainly not fight on the side which has got the least money nor be particularly scrupulous about obeying any orders inconsistent with their own desires. True, they mean to fight when "cornered;" but it is for "money," not glory, "this time," that they take the field.

To-day Vera Cruz is alive with Confederate Americans, even notwithstanding several parties of them have disappeared within the last week or so.

All the Consuls have their flags up, this being Washington's birthday.

Another newspaper—a small one—has just been suspended in Vera Cruz, while still another has received "the first warning."

There is a great deal of talk on the report of the contemplated issuing of paper currency by the imperial government.

The liberals do not seem to be very active nor doing anything very brilliant just now.

HAVANA, March 1, 1866.—The steamer Vera Cruz leaves this afternoon, and by her I send you the Mexican news received by her. Dates from the capital are to the 18th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d of February.

It is said that Marshal Bazaine would shortly make a trip to Queretaro, to preside at a council of war in which important military operations are to be determined.

The government had given permission for the construction of a canal for the drainage of the city and valley of Mexico, which will cost $8,000.

Senor J. O. Forns has placed twenty-five square leagues of his land, on the estate of Limon, Tamaulipas, bordering on the river Panuco, at the diposal of the Colonization Commissioner. It is to be divided into sections of six hundred and forty acres, gratis, to each colonist with family, to alternate to an equal extent with other land of his own; and three hundred and twenty acres gratis to each immigrant, with the option of buying an equal extent at the price of two dollars per acre. He also gives free such land as may be occupied by the colony thus formed, together with the common road, which is to run through such colony, from north to south, and measure sixteen yards wide.

Some of the inhabitants of Cuernavaca had asked permission to form a guard of honor to Maximilian and his consort, which had been conceded, and several of them had been invited to his table.

The new dollar coin had been issued; one side with the effigy of Maximilian and the other with the Mexican eagle surrounded with the imperial arms.

A Juarez officer, Francisco Carrion, who, on the birthday of Carlotta, was put at liberty in Puebla, continues in the cause of Juarez, and has published a manifesto at Tiacotalpan similar to that of Gorostiza, in which he speaks of persons in this city and Puebla, that "co-operate towards the final triumph of the national cause."

The news from Toluco of the 15th of February is to the effect that two hundred Juarists, of Zitacuaro, for some days in movement, had attacked Xtapa del Oro, or rather Tuxpan. On the 14th Com. Gonzalez surprised them at daybreak; nearly the whole force were made prisoners, and Ugalde was among the reported killed, as other leaders were among the wounded. The liberals lost all their horses and arms.

A letter from Marshal Bazaine in regard to the exchange of prisoners indicates that the following will be set at liberty—All officers taken by Colonel Portier, Colonel Vandersmissen, at Tacanbaro; by General Mendez, at Santa Ana Amatlan; all the soldiers prisoners in Morelia, at Oajaca and Puebla; also Generals Tapia, Cambo and Ramirez. Captain Breamie, of the Belgian regiment, is to preside over the exchange. The *Sociedad* copies this letter from the Juarist *Boletin*, but doubts the authenticity. General Fanory had arrived at Mexico to announce the accession of Leopold II. to the throne of Belgium.

News from El Paso.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1866.—Official news from El Paso, the seat of the national government of Mexico, has been received in this city up to the 10th of February. President Juarez and his Cabinet had heard satisfactory news from the interior. The dissatisfaction of the people against the French rule was growing every day.

The movements of General Ferraga's brigade are thought to render necessary the

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