Daily Evening Bulletin

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

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON, | CASPER SOUDER, Jr., ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 15 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

MARRIED.

BRATTON—POOLE—On Thursday, March 8, 1866, at the Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Benj. Watson, Mr. James A. Bratton, of Hamorton Chester county, to Miss Jennie T. Poole, of this city. No cards.

FURNESS—FASSITT—On Thursday, March 8th, 1866, by the Rev. Dr. Furness, at the house of the bride's mother, Frank Furness to Fannie, only daughter of the late J. Wilson Fassitt.

DIED.

DRANE—On the morning of the 7th instant, Henry A. Drane, M. D., in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 323 Coates street, on Monday, 12th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

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. 232 South Third street, on Saturday morning next, the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

LEHMAN—This morning, Frank Imlay, son of Charles and Sarah E. Lehman.

MARIANI—On the 8th instant, Rev. Cajetan Mariani, late Pastor of the Italian Church of St. Mary Magdalene of "Pazzi."

The Rev. Clergy and relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Market street, between Seventh and Eighth, below Christian, on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock. Solemn High Mass at St. Paul's Church. Interment at St Mary's Cemetery.

PRICE—At Indianapolis, Minnesota, February 24th, Sarah Paul, daughter of Richard and Anna D. Price, aged 4 months.

ROBERTS—In Smyrna, Del., on the 3d instant, of pneumonia, James Roberts, Esq., aged 48 years.

SIMPSON—At Pittsburgh, March 5th, Col. Edward Simpson, in the 64th year of his age.

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. s628

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL will be opened for navigation on the 16th inst.
JOHN G. STEVENS,
Engineer and Superintendent.
TRENTON, March 8, 1866. mh9-6t

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, 115 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, March 8th, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that an installment of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will be due and payable on or before the 15th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 115 Walnut street.
JAMES A. WRIGHT,
mh9-6t Treasurer.

NORTH AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.
Office, No. 327 WALNUT street, (Second floor.)
80,000 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.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
CLOSE OF THE 100TH SESSION.
The Commencement Exercises will be held at the AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY, March 14th, at 12 M.
Valedictory by Professor HENRY H. SMITH, M.D.
Music by the full Germania Orchestra.
The public is invited to attend. Tickets may be obtained at PUGH'S, Sixth and Chestnut, and at ASHMEAD & EVANS', 724 Chestnut street. Doors open at 10½ o'clock. Music will begin at 11 o'clock.
mh7-w,f,m,tu,4t R. E. ROGERS, M. D., Dean.

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

MR. JARVIS'S MATINEE.—As the season advances the interest in these delightful concerts grows. At the *matinée* yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jarvis executed his several solos with true artistic skill and taste; especially the "Song Without Words," and the Sonata. Mr. Gaertner gave us the grand violin Concerto by Mendelssohn with his usual correctness and ability. The Trio by Schumann was admirably played by Messrs. Gaertner, Jarvis and Schmitz. The Foyer was filled by an appreciative audience, the majority of whom were ladies, many of them students of the piano, who find these pleasant occasions an excellent school for instruction and imitation.

GERMAN OPERA.—*Fra Diavolo* was very well played last evening. This evening *The Huguenots* will be produced for the first time by the Germans, and with a very powerful cast. Mmes. Rotter, Naddi and Dziuba, and Messrs. Himmer, Hermans, Wilhelm Formes, Armand and Weinlich all appear. Hermans will be magnificent as Marcel. To-morrow afternoon the company will close their Philadelphia season with Flotow's delightful opera of *Stradella*.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler has received a new song which is having a great run in the West, called "Get out of Mexico." The words are by E. B. Dewing, and the music by J. P. Webster. It is one of the best hits of the kind that we have had for a long time.

MR. DEMPSTER, the favorite ballad singer, is again in this country, and will give one of his entertainments to-morrow evening at the Musical Fund Hall. The May Queen and a variety of his other popular songs are in the programme.

PARTNER WANTED.—We call attention to an advertisement for a partner, with moderate capital, in an excellent business at Pittsburgh.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

THE CANADIANS AROUSED.

VOLUNTEERS CALLED OUT.

Militia Under Arms.

Fights in the Streets in Hamilton.

The Fenian Plan of Invasion of Canada.

Rumored Seizure of Navy Island, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

MONTREAL, Wednesday, March 8—4 P. M.—Our usually dull city is all at once wide awake, and the centres of news, around Place d'Armes and Great St. James street, are in a great bustle. The principal hotels are as lively as any of your Broadway caravansaries, and for once the sleepy old capital of Canada is tolerably well aroused.

This is owing in some degree to the action of the Home Government in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland, but more directly to the stories here told of the extraordinary activity of the Fenians in New York and other large cities of the United States. It is judged by some of the best informed that the Fenians must make a demonstration on or before St. Patrick's Day upon these provinces, or else the fever will cool off, the sale of bonds will cease, and the entire movement come to a very contemptible failure.

It appears that our Government, whatever they may believe, are willing to admit the fact, and have accordingly taken steps to resist the possible demonstration. It is now known, by despatches from Ottawa, that yesterday, immediately upon the arrival of Hon. Mr. McGee, from Montreal, a Cabinet Council was held. At the important sitting were present Messrs. John A. Macdonald, Galt, Campbell, McGee, Chapias, Backburn and Ferguson Blair.

In view of present circumstances and the vast amount of property at stake, and the more important consideration, the protection of our fellow subjects along the frontier, exposed to the marauding operations of the Fenians, it was resolved to call out 10,000 volunteers for the protection and defence of the Canadian frontier.

This step is adopted mainly as a precautionary measure, but if wanted for more active service, the volunteers will be on hand. It is hoped that active exertions will not be necessary, but if they are, the Government relies with confidence and courage on the Canadian volunteers.

Very naturally this action has produced intense excitement, and the usually phlegmatic citizens who go to bed at sunset, are dazzled and bewildered with the great event. The red-coat martinets of the regular army swell wonderfully and from Colonel down to Orderly Sergeant they are profoundly silent, mysterious and consequential—the salvation of the Provinces seems to rest upon their Atlantean shoulders.

The orders for calling out ten thousaad militia were promulgated in this morning's papers. All at once it was discovered that Montreal was crowded with strangers, and when these innocents came down to breakfast and took seats they had occupied—a good many of them—since the outbreak of your late rebellion, they were glowered on so frightfully by the John Bulls that the poor fellows, innocent as lambs of anything that might possibly smell of gunpowder, shrunk into their very slippers. All nasaltoned sojourners are suspected, and we must show clean bills of health, or very possibly be compelled to take the first train for St. Albans, where our bank accounts are kept.

There are a few armories here, containing relics of the wars of Queen Anne and some modern arms. Around these the authorities have stationed guards, just as if they were in danger. Some suspect considerable Fenian strength lying perdu in this city; but I cannot imagine it possible. Our population is much more than half French, of the Kanuck pattern; and of those who speak English, not one in twenty is an Irishman. However, we have got the scare, and it must run its course.

The *Telegraph*, looking toward and remembering St. Albans, with a sort of guilty conscience-tone, says:

"In view of the fact that Montreal is at the present time favored with the residence of a large number of suspicious strangers, who exhibit a good deal of interest in our banks and other depositories of money and property, it would be a wise precaution for the citizens to organize ward patrols. A little extra precaution at this time may prevent some wailing hereafter over the want of it."

The *Gazette*, after quoting accounts of Fenian movements on your side of the forty-fifth parallel, talks in this way about international obligations:

"If our neighbors really intend to take measures to prevent mischief, and to keep themselves from embroilment because of Fenianism, it is time they should act. It is evident now to every one that the Fenian leaders are making use of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland to inflame the ardor of their dupes to the uttermost. They are making the most frantic efforts to raise men and money. That they can raise money enough to carry on operations on a large scale we do not believe. That they can raise men and money in plenty for marauding parties is not to be doubted. As to the question of wrestling either Ireland or Canada from Great Britain, that we regard as simply preposterous. But there is just now not a little danger that forays along the frontier, or even against Montreal itself, may be attempted before the navigation opens. Not many of those who come over would go back. Our hospitality would keep them forever. But lives will be lost and property destroyed, for which the apathy of their Government will render the United States responsible. It is not a question of secret preparation, of which a Gomment can either be ignorant or pretend ignorance. The preparations are open, avowed, boasted of, paraded. The United States Government takes no step to stop the work, and these men think, and have reason to think, that it desires it to go on, to encourage and foster it. Perchance the Government holds it best to allow the passion of the Fenians to expend itself in gasconade, and; thus fully exerted, it will soonest die out. It is possible the authorities are right, but they risk much by such a course. At all events, the course we must pursue is obvious. A blow will be struck almost immediately, or the bubble will burst. During the next four weeks, therefore, every Canadian must be prepared to do duty as a policeman and soldier; to obtain and furnish information to the government, and to use arms to repel attack should any band of ruffians invade any portion of the country. The Government must act, too, vigorously and with decision. No cost should be spared to secure the safety of the country. Under present circumstances, Parliament will assuredly not haggle over the bills for the militia when sent in. We have apparently very little to hope for from the good faith of our neighbors. We must only act the more vigorously in our own behalf."

From these hasty notes you will be able to learn that we are up and doing, and for once have cast off that hybernation of the long winter of which you warmer blooded people are wont to make fun.

Up to this hour, however, there has been nothing more warlike than the scouring of old swords and the greasing of rusty musket barrels. When the grand onset may come, of course we cannot say; but if the Chief Executive and Head Centres think they can catch us asleep, they will find themselves very distinctly mistaken.

I learn from Rochester that the Canadian militia were called out at Suspension Bridge to guard against an apprehended raid by the Fenians. No raid occurred, it being postponed until St. Patrick's day.

The Excitement in Hamilton, C. W.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

HAMILTON, C. W., March 8.—The excitement here consequent upon the order of the government calling out ten thousand volunteers, simply beggars description. It is just such as convulsed your people when Fort Sumter was fired upon. Among English Canadians but one opinion is expressed—to obey the commands of the government without question, and to rally for the fight now considered inevitable. It must be said, however, that the acts of the Irish here are very mysterious. The sympathizers with Fenianism do not attempt to conceal their exultations, and they declare that Sweeny will be heard from within twenty days. The excitement has expressed itself already in several fist fights in our streets. In one affray, near the post office, an Irishman, named Rooney, drew a revolver on Constable Warner, but the weapon was secured and the offender marched off to jail, surrounded by an excited crowd.

ALBANY, March 8.—The Governor, it is understood, has received a despatch from Ogdensburg, announcing the fact that 10,000 volunteers have been called out by the Canadian government, and that 2,500 men are to be stationed at Prescott. The Governor is implored to call out three regiments of militia, to be stationed at Ogdensburg, to prevent raids from this State, which it is feared will grow out of the fact of the presence of a formidable force of Canadian troops in Prescott. The Fenians of Ogdensburg are very much excited, and state that with the help furnished by the Circles in Potsdam, Canton and Hermon, they can take and hold Prescott. The Fenians here look upon a Canadian-Fenian war as inevitable. ORIGINAL.

The Fenian Plan of a Canadian Campaign.

The *World* says:

The Fenian circles are at this time intensely excited with regard to the opening campaign of the Brotherhood against Canada and the British Provinces. All eyes turn to General Sweeny, who is ready to develop his theories of action. He is believed to have the most practical ideas of war; and having already large stores of arms, a treasury, and transports, he is concentrating upon himself the enthusiasm of those Irishmen who are weary of talk and eager for work.

We visited some of the leading Fenian Circles yesterday, and obtained the following suggestions, which it is believed embody the entire Sweeny programme for the invasion of our British neighbor's territory.

Grand Strategy—The Partition of Canada.

Expeditions for the invasion of Canada will rendezvous at Detroit and Rochester, and at Ogdensburgh and Plattsburgh, and at Portland. The forces assembled at the two first-named points are to operate conjointly against Toronto, Hamilton and the west of Upper Canada. From Ogdensburg and Plattsburg demonstrations will be made against Montreal, and ultimately Quebec; Kingston will be approached by Cape Vincent, while Portland will be the general place of embarkation for expeditions against the capitals of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The Bases of Operations.

The Canadian and Provincial borders once crossed, bases of operations will be established in the enemy's country, so that international quarrels with the Washington government may be evaded. There are to be lands chosen at the head of Passamaquoddy Bay, Saint John's on the Chambly, close to the foot of Lake Champlain; Prescott, on the Saint Lawrence; Wolf Island, at the head of Lake Ontario; Hamilton, Coburg, Goderich and Windsor, in Upper Canada. These places are all within convenient distances of the United States, and afford by water an easy retreat, as well as cunning receptacles for fresh American levies.

The Forces at the Disposal of the Fenians.

The Sweeny government calculates to have, by the first of April, fifteen millions of dollars at its disposal, in ready cash. This will give transportation and maintenance for one month to thirty thousand men, a greater number than were ever before mustered to the conquest of the Canadian possessions. Of this force, eight thousand will carry the line of the Grand Trunk Road west of Hamilton; five thousand, crossing from Rochestor to Cobourg, will be prepared to move either east, in time to act jointly with three thousand men from Wolf Island, upon Kingston, or to take part with the western detachment in the capture of Toronto. All this, it is believed, will be the work of two weeks. Thus intrenched securely in Upper Canada, holding all the routes of the Grand Trunk, with sufficient rolling stock secure to control the main line, the Fenians hope to attract to their colors fifty thousand American Irishmen, and equip a navy on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario. The avenues to return so being secured, thirty thousand men, under General Sweeny, will move down the Saint Lawrence, upon Kingston, simultaneously with ten thousand men by the lines of the Chambly, and these will converge upon Montreal; in the meantime isolated expeditions from the rendezvous at Saint Andrews will reduce Saint John and Halifax, these furnishing depots for privateers and ocean men-of-war to intercept British transports and effectually close the Saint Lawrence. Quebec will thus fall by the slow conquest of time; or, if the resources of the garrison should be greater than the patience of the invaders, the same heights which two Irishmen have scaled before, will again give foothold to the columns of the Brotherhood.

The Plan of Invasion in Detail.

At Chicago, the Fenians already possess five sailing vessels, a tug and two steam transports; at Buffalo, they are negotiating for vessels; at Bay City, Michigan, and at Cleveland, they have other craft in process of refitting; these will simultaneously raise the green flag, and stand ready to succor the land forces. Goderich, Sarnie and Windsor will be simultaneously occupied; all the available rolling stock seized, and the main line of the Grand Trunk cut at Grand river, to prevent the passage of cars and locomotives to Hamilton. The geographical configuration of the western half of Upper Canada will permit of a few thousand men holding the entire section of country between Cobourg and the Georgian Bay. These are connected by a chain of lakes and water coursee, and the country affords subsistence for a vast army. Horses sufficient to mount as many cavalry as the Brotherhood can muster, quartermasters' teams in quantity, and a vast quantity of lake shipping will at once be the property of the organization. The country will at once be reduced to a grand military department, with Hamilton for the capital and a loan advertised for. While this is being negotiated, Gen. Sweeny will push rapidly forward on the line of the Grand Trunk, in time to superintend the fall of Montreal, where ocean shipping will be found in great quantity. With the reduction of Montreal a demand will be made upon the United States for a formal recognition of Canada, whose name is to be changed at once to New Ireland. While this is being urged, the green flag will scour all the bays and gulfs in Canada; a Fenian fleet from San Francisco will carry Vancouver and the Frazer River country, to give security to the Pacific squadron, rendezvousing at San Juan, and the rights of belligerents will be enforced from the British Government by prompt retaliation for the cruelties of British courts-martial.

Ability of the Fenians to Hold Canada.

The population of the British provinces is little above two and a half millions, and the military resources of the united provinces fall short of sixty thousand men Of these nearly ten thousand are of Irish birth or descent. The States will furnish for the subjugation of these eighty thousand veteran troops. With the single exception of Quebec, it is believed the whole of the British provinces will fall in a single campaign. During the ensuing winter, diversions will be put in motion in Ireland and while it is believed the Brotherhood can defy the Queen's war transports to land an army in the West, arrangements will be developed to equip a powerful navy, for aggressive operations on the sea. Before the 1st of June, it is thought, fifty commissioned vessels of war and privateers, carrying three hundred guns, will be afloat, and to maintain these a tremendous moral influence will be exerted upon every Irish-American citizen to contribute to the utmost to the general fund for the support of the war.

By the tempting offer of a surrender of Canada to the United States, Mr. Seward, it is hoped, will wink at connivance between American citizens and the Fenian conquerors, and by another summer it is thought the dominion of the Brotherhood north of the St. Lawrence will be formally acknowledged by the United States, Russia and each of the American republics. The third year of Irish tenure in Canada will, it is believed, array two of the great powers against Great Britain. John Mitchel, in Paris, will organize the Bureau of Foreign Agents; and Ireland, maintaining a position of perpetual revolt, will engage for her own suppression a considerable part of the regular British levies.

European Operations.

At the present time a bureau of operations is being quietly organized in Paris, where the opposition press has already proclaimed for Irish nationality. It is Mr. Mitchel who sees that the funds of the Brotherhood are distributed in Ireland; he also is in correspondence with liberal statesmen in Great Britain, and conducts the disintegration of the British army by touching the loyalty of the Irish troops, who constitute one-third of the Queen's service.

Among the earliest aggressive operations will be the overhauling of a Cunard steamer between New York and Cape Race, with her usual allotment of specie. In like manner, the British lines of steamers proceeding from England to Quebec, Portland, Boston and Halifax, will be arrested and their funds secured.

Military operations in Ireland must, of necessity, be confined to the interior. Three military departments will be organized, the Shannon, the Liffey, and the Foyle, and the campaign will be entirely predatory or guerilla in its conduct. The British Coast Guard stations will fall easy conquests, their number and isolation contributing to their ruin; while from the Wicklow mountains through all the rocky fastnesses of Ireland, the cottagers will descend upon the British garrisons, maintaining perpetual and bloody rebellion till the better news comes across the sea, or the patience of England is quite worn out.

This is the Fenian programme as talked in all the military conventicles, and embracing the extreme aspirations of the boldest Fenians.

Said one of these to us yesterday:

"The logic of circumstances is one of our dependencies. The curse and hazard of Europe springs from the condition of things against which we rebel. As the Celt, in Ireland, is an unwilling subject of the Saxon, so are the Magyars deadly enemies of their conquerors, the Germans; the Sclave nations of the Turks, and the Poles of the Russians. Our example will set these in motion. We will teach them all that the safety of Europe lies in justice to the Irish. There is no reason why we cannot carry on a war like the Northmen, who conquered in succession France, Sicily and England. We are a martial people, and our natural tendency is for the profession of arms. We are bent upon this thing, and if all our race perish, we shall achieve it."

HOW A LADY WAS SAVED.—Among the passengers on board the ill-fated steamer W. R. Carter, was a Miss Canfield, of Cincinnati. How she was saved is related as follows—Miss Canfield was in the water three hours and a half. She does not recommend the cork life preserver very highly. She had one on; and when she got into the water, she get a small board and floated with that. While in the water, some person grabbed her foot and held on in their death struggle. She says she was perfectly calm, and not excited in the least. She saw she could not keep up, so she gave a sudden kick, and the person who held her by the foot let go, and she floated on down stream. She says she was held up by this board, and a mule which had come in contact with the board. The mule held the board up for more that half an hour with his nose. Miss Canfield lost everything she had excepting her watch, which she went back to her state room for before going into the water. She was picked up by a boat from the Evening Star, and taken with others to Vicksburg.

SINCE the war broke out, the Quartermaster's Department at Cincinnati has purchased clothing and equipage to the amount of upward of $80,000,000, at the rate of $2,000,000 per month.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Anticipated Rupture Between Maximilian and the French---Marshal Bazaine in Bad Oder at Headquarters---Actual Position of the Empire--The Internal Improvements, New Railways, Dykes, Public Buildings, &c.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

MEXICO, February 12.—I shall not infringe upon the domain of the Associated Press, or worry your compositors into fits, by sending you full and particular accounts of all the battles and skirmishes which have diversified the life of the French expeditionary corps and the Austro-Mexican legion since I last wrote you. There has been the usual amount of fighting in a small way at places with the usual unpronounceable names, and with the usual results. But the general fact remains unchanged, that the imperial government is the only *de facto* authority existing in Mexico. A few honest Republicans, such as Riva Palecios, Regules, and Alatorre, are conceded even by the imperialists to be; a few impracticable office-holders, such as ex-President Juarez, pretty plainly is; and an indefinite number of rascals like Cortina and Escobedo, are indeed resisting this "general fact" with more or less energy in different parts of a territory half as large as Europe. But that for all practical purposes the Emperor Maximilian is ruling Mexico on the whole more completely than any one man who has tried his hand at the business for forty years past, I really can see no good reason for doubting. Does this imply that the Emperor Maximilian is ruling Mexico wisely, or that he is so ruling it as to lay the foundations of a durable authority? Ah! that is another matter not so easily or so positively to be resolved. Within certain limits, all people agree that the public security is greater than it has for many years been. One of the most accomplished men in Mexico told me, for instance, the other day, that he had just returned from the first visit which he had been able to pay to his estates in Morelos for twelve years. Had he ventured to go there four or five years ago, he would have been captured and held to a heavy ransom by the brigands on the way. During this long interval of non-residence the estate had been repeatedly robbed—losing more than twelve thousand head of horned cattle in all. To-day, the proprietor of this castle in New Spain can see his fields and his houses with his bodily eyes, and even see his little children with him. Of course, he looks upon the empire as the salvation of Mexico. On the other hand, the recent destruction of property at Tancasnequo and Tantoyuquita, almost under the eyes, and entirely under the guarantee of a French force, proves that the organized brigandage of the country has not been suppressed; and that, merely as a means of expressing their hostility to the empire, there are men in Mexico who will use that organized brigandage against private property. As for the highway robberies which take place occasionally near the very gates of Mexico city, and the attacks on the diligences, it seems to me too much is made of these things politically.

At the close of all the discussions I have had with practical people here about the Empire and its chances, one reply invariably comes up: "After the railway is the empire!" This is only the shortest way of stating what seems to me to be the fundamental truth about Mexico. That Maximilian has disappointed the people who brought him here; that he has alienated the "Conservatives;" that he is surrounded by Liberals, who cannot rationally be supposed to have changed their souls with their coats in a few months' time; that he is on the eve either of a rupture with the French or of a revolt against the French—these things are repeated to me so often and with such particularity of circumstantial proof by people from whom, if from anybody, the truth about Mexico must be learned, that I have no reason to doubt their accuracy. That the United States can in any way be induced to help to establish an empire which cannot establish itself is, of course, utterly out of the question. And the position of the Emperor, therefore, would naturally seem to be precarious and perilous in the extreme. But the railway from Vera Cruz to the capital is pushing steadily and rapidly on, and with the successful opening of that railway such a change must come over the face of things here that no man can wisely undertake to forecast its possible results, as well political as social and commercial. Then for the first time Mexico will have a chance to become a nation, instead of the congeries of incongruous States, and races, and districts, and castes which it now is and has been ever since the fall of the Spanish power destroyed the only unity it has ever possessed. If Maximilian can contrive to keep his head above water till that time, it may very well be that the great interests called into being by the opening of a new era in Mexico will find it desirable to concentrate themselves around his throne rather than to risk new convulsions. In the interval, too, no hostile demonstration being made by us, and no sound reason of home or foreign policy pushing it to make such a demonstration, it is difficult to see who can have anything to gain by rejecting him. Those who most dislike him have put their necks into a noose by bringing him here; the French have wound themselves up into a terrible tangle with him. Unless he goes completely mad and upsets all the financial arrangements which other people are working night and day to perfect, it will, I think, be a great deal harder to get him out of Mexico than it was to bring him here.

Like Nezahualcoyote, about whom the good Mr. Prescott so gracefully raves, Maximilian has a tremendous passion for building. He has just bought a new estate near Cuernavaca, where he proposes to put up an Indian cottage, in addition to the palace of Cortez, which he is rebuilding, and which he intends to have refurnished as nearly as possible in the style of the age of the conquest. But there must be a limit to these things, and Mr. Langlais, the French financier, whom Napoleon has sent out to look after the new empire seems to be preparing to put a pretty positive veto upon them. Marshal Bazaine also is out of favor just now at Paris. A special bearer of despatches came out to him by the last French steamer with communications, as I am credibly informed, more pointed and peremptory than flattering, or even polite. The Emperor will return here from Cuernavaca in the beginning of the week, to receive a deputation from his Belgian brother-in-law, and to examine some new projects for building, not palaces but dykes and ramparts, against the waters which threaten to flood the city, as soon as the heavy rains set in. The alarm on this subject among the old inhabitants of Mexico is on the increase, despite the assurances of the imperial engineer in chief, Mr. Garay, that he has saved the capital. The Mexican *Times* recommends the government to call in the services of an eminent engineer from Louisiana, now in Mexico, and familiar with the whole system by which New Orleans has so long been protected from the deluge which is forever at its doors.

Facts and Fancies.

The latest blunder of the age: A Copperhead cotemporary describes the gentleman who writes such pretty notes to the Gas Office as "a rough customer and sharp writer." It should read "a rough writer and sharp customer."

At a gathering of horticulturalists yesterday, a gentleman asked what family of Clymers our Democratic candidate belonged to, and was answered "The Virginia, or Southern Creeper." Mem. One species of creeper is known as the Copperhead.

The "Margaret" is the latest sweet thing in ladies hats. Then the Spring "Openings" will be a grand Scan-Mag.

Mr. George F. Burder, of Clifton, England, states that a spot, or rather a cluster of spots, of very unusual size, may now be seen on the sun's disc. It is so large as to be conspicuously visible to the naked eye when the sun is looked at through a colored or smoky glass. Rather a qualification, that, to the "naked eye"-dea.

A blacksmith named Coles, of Ilminster, has performed a feat which rivals that ascribed to William Tell. A child, aged 7 years, placed over his head an iron band similar to that used for the nuts of cart-wheels. The child's neck began to swell, and the parents were horrified to find that it was impossible to remove the band, and speedy suffocation was imminent. Coles was called in, and suggested the desperate idea of hammering off the iron with a sledge, and he successfully completed his dangerous task. Whilst one person held the legs and another the head of the little one, Coles fearlessly smashed at the ring and severed it. A false blow of half an inch, and instantaneous death must have resulted. The child was tired before the interesting operation was finished.

SAVAGE FIGHT IN SCHOOL.—Capt. Clifford, says a Marion (Ky.) correspondent of January 29th, formerly of the 48th Kentucky Volunteers, but better known as the "Bloody 48th," has for several months past been the teacher of a very large school two miles south of this place. Everything was progressing finely until last Friday, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, P. M., when the professor noticed a disturbance, and, on investigating it, found it necessary to inflict a punishment on some one of his pupils; and while engaged in this, other scholars interfered in behalf of the pupil, while the other part acted in behalf of the professor, and a general fight ensued. There were about sixty boys in school at the time, and they were about equally divided for and against the Professor. Some half dozen boys managed to get the professor in an adjoining room and were about to use the old fellow up, when about twenty of the boys, headed by the gallant Lieut. Woodsides, formerly of the same regiment, came to his rescue, but was unfortunately mortally wounded by a pistol shot. Capt. Clifford was badly cut by a knife. School teaching in Kentucky must be a dangerous business.

A NOVEL BOOK OF ORIGINAL ENTRIES.—Judge Sterrett, of the Common Pleas, was engaged yesterday in the trial of the case of John R. Remaley vs. George Remaley's administrator, being an action for labor done. The prosecutor worked for his uncle, George Remaley, deceased, but being unable to read or write, and having no other account than that kept by notching two little pine sticks, the administrator refused to pay him. The sticks were admitted in evidence by Judge Sterrett, as the only book of original entries, which the plaintiff had, and the notches being sworn to as correct, and made on the days on which the work was done, the jury found for the plaintiff a verdict for $118.

The above reminds us of a story told of a tavern keeper who flourished here many years ago, and who, having sued a customer for a grog bill, was required by the Justice of the Peace to produce his "book of original entries." The dram seller went home and soon after returned with a *window shutter*, upon which the score had been chalked down. The window shutter was admitted, and the defendant had to pay for his nips.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

TURNPIKE CHARTER VACATED BY FINAL JUDGMENT.—After six years of litigation, the Supreme Court of the United States, on Monday last, affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court of Baltimore city, vacating the charter of the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Company. The road is now free to all travelers, and no power has existed to collect tolls on said road from Monday, March 5th. The road bed will, of course, be condemned by the authorities of the counties through which it passes as a county road, otherwise the legal supposition is that the land has reverted to the original owners, with power at once to enclose it.—*Balt. Sun.*

FAYETTE SPRINGS HOTEL BURNED.—On Tuesday, the 27th ult., the large and well furnished hotel at Fayette Springs, with its entire contents was destroyed by fire, which caught from a stove pipe. There were ninety-eight rooms in the hotel, which were elegantly fitted up for a large summer business. The lessees, Messrs. Bunting & Wigging, had made many valuable improvements in the building, and were prepared to accommodate a still larger number of guests than passed the summer of 1865 there. The hotel and furniture were owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, whose loss will be about twenty thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. This disaster will be unpleasant news to many of our citizens, who contemplated passing the coming "heated term" at Fayette Springs.—*Greensburg (Pa.) Herald.*

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY AT ST. LOUIS.—We have additional particulars respecting the perpetrators of the robbery of $40,000 from a messenger of the United States Express Company, in St. Louis, a short time since. Two men, noted thieves, named Jshnson and Neumeister, were arrested a few days since, and about half the money recovered from them and other persons to whom a part of the spoils had been given. Three principals in the robbery are still at large. Johnson and Neumeister have published affidavits in which they assert that some detectives, whose names they give, were the instigators of the robbery. This is denied by the detectives, who call for an investigation.