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 $3 00 per annum.

MARRIED.

BEATTY—HUDDELL.—On Tuesday evening, March 20th, by the Rev. Chas. H. Vandyne, William H. Beatty to Rebecca M., daughter of George H. Huddell.

BINGHAM—BALL.—On Thursday, March 22d, 1866, by the Rev. J. H. Suydam, John C. Bingham to S. Anne Ball. No cards.

OAKFORD—BONNAFFON.—On the evening of the 22d, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Wm. H. Oakford and Florida A. Bonnaffon.

DIED.

BREMER.—On the morning of the 21st instant, Lewis Bremer, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 631 Vine street, on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BURR.—At Germantown, on the morning of 23d instant, Mary Burr, in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Ellwood Johnson, Main street, above Washington lane, on Second day morning, 26th instant, to meet at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Fair Hill.

EVERLY.—On the 19th instant, in the 82d year of her age, Mary Everly, relict of the late Adam Everly. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HUNTER.—On the morning of the 22d inst., Ann Hunter, relict of the late Edward Hunter, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 911 South Third street, on Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

LAMBDIN.—In Germantown, on the 21st instant Mary Cochran, wife of J. R. Lambdin.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, on Friday afternoon, at quarter after 5 o'clock.

PAYNE.—Suddenly, on the 20th instant, of scarlet fever, Warren Hammond, youngest son of Edwin W. and Helen E. Payne.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 850 North Eighth street, on Friday afternoon, at two o'clock.

ROBB.—On the 21st instant, James Robb, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 421 Pine street, on Monday, 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SHOEMAKER.—At Germantown, on the 21st inst., Florence Maria, daughter of Franklin and Mary H. Shoemaker, in the 12th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her father's residence, on Sixth day afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

VAN CLEVE.—On the 23d instant, Lincoln, infant son of Frederick A. and M. E. Van Cleve.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

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

MACPHELAH CEMETERY SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Ground on TUESDAY EVENING, March 27th, 1866, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Society.
M. GRIER, Sec'y.
mh23-31*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, 524 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 22d, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after 30th inst., clear of State taxes. The transfer books will close on the 24th, at 3 P. M., and open March 31st.
THOMAS R. SEARLE, Secretary.
mh23-6t

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.—MUTTER LECTURESHIP ON SURGICAL PATHOLOGY.—Dr. PACKARD will deliver the Second Course of Lectures under the bequest of Dr. Mutter in the Hall of the College, at THIRTEENTH and LOCUST streets, beginning TUESDAY EVENING, April 3, at 8 P. M., and continuing on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, until May 4. Subject—*Fractures of the upper extremity.* Fee, $5. mh23,26 ap2,3trp

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
Will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
March 26th, Subject—HABIT.
March 29th, Subject—TEMPERANCE.
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, 20th inst. No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.
Tickets for the South half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, 606 Chestnut street, and for the North half at Ashmead & Evans's, 724 Chestnut st. mh17-tf

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	$8 00 per Ton.
EGG OR SMALL FURNACE	8 00 "
STOVE OR RANGE	8 00 "
SMALL STOVE OR CITY NUT	8 00 "
NUT OR CHESNUT	7 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;
BOX 62 Germantown Post Office, or to the Yard,
BINES & SHEAFF,
Green Lane and North Pennsylvania Railroad.
PHILAD A. Feb. 24, 1866. fe26-1mrp

Facts and Fancies.

The Metropolitan of Toronto preached to the scared volunteers last Sunday from the *text*: "Be not high-minded, *but fear*." His Lordship's advice was most superfluous. The Canadian's motto appears to be just now: "Timeo Danaos—I fear the Greeks."

The trial of Gee at Raleigh, for cruelties to Union prisoners, is expected to last till June. An application of a rope's end, accompanied by a "Gee up!" would terminate it satisfactorily.

Gloucester, Mass., is probably the largest fishing town in the world. Possibly, but is not New Bedford larger? It takes in all Whales.

Ex-President Buchanan is said to spend most of his time in telling stories about the grandeur of his administration. J. B. is an old hand at story telling.

A baby convention was held at Muscatine, Iowa, recently. Fifteen mothers, with their little ones, were present, and voted on the question of the prettiest. Each baby got one vote, and no more. Every mother voted for her own offspring. The question ought to have been decided by the eyes and noses.

COURTS.

NISI PRIUS.—Justice Thompson.—The Frankford and Bristol Turnpike Company vs. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company. Before reported. Verdict for defendants.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—The case of Morris Abrams, charged with the murder of Captain Cox, of the brig Theodorus, is still before the Court, the Commonwealth not having concluded this morning.

THERE is a tax on dogs in Virginia, the proceeds of which are, upon satisfactory evidence, to be applied to the payment of the owners of all sheep killed by dogs.

AT ST. PAUL, Minn., on the night of the 16th, the thermometer indicated eleven degrees below Zero.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

OVER THE PLAINS.

LETTER VII.

SOUTH PARK, Colorado, March 3, 1866.—*Messrs. Editors*—In my previous letters I have given a brief description of the mining region near Black Hawk, Gilpin county, widely known as the Gregory mines, the first part of the Territory in which our lodes or veins of gold-bearing ore have been properly opened and thoroughly tested. At the same time, I deemed it proper to describe, somewhat at length, the new processes for extracting the gold, as on them the production of bullion in the Territory must necessarily, in the future, depend. Another equally important, although less developed, mining region, that of the South Park, next demands attention, which requires but the application of capital and labor to become as widely known as is the Gregory district above mentioned.

A few words on the topographical peculiarities of Colorado Territory would render the system of parks, as they are called, the peculiar feature of the country, more fully understood. The main snowy range, in its passage through Colorado, pursues a nearly northerly direction, sending forth spurs or smaller ranges which, with their accompanying valleys, fully occupy the country between long. 105° and 107° (W. from Greenwich), rendering the country mountainous in the extreme. Many of these valleys, several of which are of large area, are nearly circular in form, and much resemble the beds of ancient lakes, nearly free from timber, with which the hillsides are densely covered, carpeted with luxurant buffalo grass, it certainly deserve the name they receive, that of Parks. The principal of these Parks are the North, Middle and South (of nearly equal area), and the San Louis Park of greater extent. In addition to these there are numbers of smaller ones, varying in area from a few hundreds to several thousand acres, through numbers of which the road to the South Park, taken by your correspondent, pursued its way, and from their number and beauty forming the charming features of the journey. The scenery between Denver City and the South Park from its constantly varying character is most beautiful. After leaving the city, a distance of six or eight miles brought us to the base of the foot hills, as they are called. From the point to the edge of the Park, a distance of about sixty miles, our road was a mountanous one, and at times difficult to travel.

Crossing the first small "divide" or ridge, we entered Bear Canon, a long narrow valley surrounded by mountains behind us, forming a natural wall to the "canon" (pronounced canyon) as perpendicular as if built by the hands of man, lay a ridge of red sandstone, which rising gradually from the great plains, which lay between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, had by the action of water or some other great agent of nature, been worn perpendicularly, leaving a wall varying in height from fifty to several hundred feet. The peaks of this wall, which extends as far as the eye could discern, were worn into most curious shapes, resembling as the fancy of the beholder might imagine, the forms of various animals, human faces, &c. In the centre of the canon stood an isolated peak of the same red sandstone, at least one hundred feet high. On its summit which was but a mere point, rested, nicely balanced by nature, a huge boulder of several hundred tons weight, a point of which rested on the point of the peak; it seemed hardly possible that this huge rock, which resembles a pumpkin balanced on a needle point would remain so secure.

After crossing Bear Canon, we began the ascent of Bradford Hill, celebrated throughout the country for its steepness, and the dread of all freighters to the Park. It required us nearly four hours to cross it, fully three of which was consumed in reaching the sumit. At this point the view was a grand one, seldom equaled in the opinion of your correspondent, in grandeur and sublimity. As we stood on the summit several thousand feet above the level of the plain beneath us, Denver city was to be seen in the distance, distinguishable in the darkness by a few twinkling lights; behind and on all sides lay ranges of mountains, to which the beams of the rising moon gave a peculiar brightness, far in the distance the snow-clad summits of Long and Pike's Peaks shone like twin stars, while the ravines and vallies beneath us were plunged in inky blackness, forming a view, once seen, never to be forgotten. A few moments having been given to the beholding the beauties of nature, so widely and grandly spread before us, we began our downward journey into darkness, the moon being but high enough to tip with light the peaks o'er head. About 9 P. M., we reached Danforth's Ranche, the exact counterpart of all others on the road, as regards appearance, &c. Built of logs, "chinked" with chips and mud inside, the main feature was a huge open fire-place, extending nearly across the side of the room, in which blazed great logs of pine, sending forth both light and heat. On the rafters overhead hung several rifles, and in fact, down to the modern latch, lifted by a string from the inside, the cabin was just such as we read of as being the dwelling of the frontiersman and pioneer in the early days of the settlement of our Western States. A hearty welcome, always given to strangers in this part of the great West, did much to relieve the weariness of our journey. Our journey next day was a devious one, climbing steep hills with the corresponding descent into the valley beneath, which oftentimes would widen out into one of the above mentioned small parks, through pine forests, around hill sides, and along the banks of mountain streams, the scenery ever changing, ever beautiful. The third day brought us near to the main snowy range, and we here met the first snow, which, from this point, increased in depth until we reached the edge of the Park. As we approached nearer to the range, the mountains increased in size and grandeur; at times rising perpendicular on either side of us, to many hundreds of feet in height, with but a narrow pass between, natural fortifications, where a few men could bid defiance to an army.

The following day saw us fairly in the region of snow, great drifts barred our passage, through which we wearily and slowly made our way, becoming at times fast in them, then came hours of shoveling and tramping to clear a way for the horses. So bad was the road, that although our team was a large and powerful one, but seven miles was all we were able to accomplish. At night we rested within three miles of the edge of the South Park, and early morning found us prepared for the remainder of our journey. After climbing the last long and steep hill, about 7 A. M., we emerged from the pines on its top and looked out as did the messengers of the Children of Israel, upon the promised land, the great South Park, and its treasures of gold and silver. Imagine, dear reader, after wearily climbing a mountain road, to suddenly find yourself nearly a thousand feet above the level of a great inland basin, for such is the Park I describe. To look out on this great plain seventy miles long and forty wide, as it lay at your feet, ridges without number, densely clad with pine forests, bordered and ran into it on all sides, while the plain, with its unbroken expanse, lightly covered with snow, lay tinged with red in the first beams of the morning sun. The snow clad peaks of the great snowy range, the main Cordillera, the back bone of the great American Continent, far away in the distance, bathed in the fair sunlight, seemed like mountains of silver, ruby tipped—fair indications of the great store of golden treasure they hold in their bosoms. No sound but the roaring of the wind among the pines was heard; no living creature was to be seen, save an occasional wolf, as he appeared on the edge of the forest, or now and then a bird, as it sailed in the pure, clear air overhead. The scene was perfect. The hand of man had not yet marred nature's beauty. All appeared as if they had just left the Creator's hand. An hour was delightfully passed in watching the various colors of the mountain tops, as the sun gradually rose towards the zenith. The brilliant shades of crimson red faded slowly away, replaced by tones of lighter hue, which in turn, as gradually passed away, leaving the snowy summits of their pure, cristal white. The scene was one unsurpassed in grandeur, and imprinted itself indelibly on the memory of your correspondent. A last glance having been given to the fair vista spread before us, we began our downward journey, and having good roads, early in the afternoon we reached the Hamilton, better known probably as Tarryall, the famous gulch mining region of a few years ago, noted for the amount and purity of the gold obtained there. It being winter, but few men were engaged in mining, the superior attractions for richness of return and permanency of value which lodes present, having attracted many from its mines. An easy journey, the next day, brought us to Fairplay, also a place of notoriety in the palmy days of Colorado gulch mining, now but little worked, for the reason above stated. In summer, when water in abundance is to be procured, these gulches, in places, are still extensively worked, although the busy population of hundreds they once held, is to be met with no longer. Having crossed a corner of the Park, we followed the course of the South Platte River, a stream, whose branches we had crossed a number of times, taking the mountain road, we, early the following day, reached Laurette, in Buckskin Joe mining district, at the foot of the main range, and but three miles from its summit. The head waters of the Platte have their origin in three small streams, fed by the melted snow from the range, these streams run down Mosquito, Buckskin Joe, and Montgomery gulches, all of which are thickly permeated with mineral lodes and forming the South Park gold mines.

Across the range, in rifle shot of the head waters of the Platte, the great Rio Colorado emptying into the Gulf of California, and the head waters of the Arkansas flowing through a pass, across the plains into the Mississippi have their origin. This part of Colorado is then the dividing line, the great water shed, from either side of which the great rivers of the East and of the West begin the journey toward the ocean. The three gulches above mentioned being, as I have stated, the centre of the mining region of the Park, and destined from the richness and extent of their mines soon to rival the famous Gregory district, merit a full description, which the length of this letter reminds me must be postponed until the next, which I propose to devote to a brief description of the mineral and mining advantages which this section so largely presents. Until that time I will remain

Yours, KINGSESSING.

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Statements to the Connecticut Delegation.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

A part of the Connecticut delegation remained over to-day, and had another interview with President Johnson. He frankly admitted his sensitiveness on the point of having had the Union triumph in New Hampshire heralded as a defeat of the Presidential policy. He knew differences of opinion existed, and he was willing to tolerate them while earnestly desiring the success of his own peculiar views, yet he had never had any other thought than to fight out these differences in the Union party and not out of it, and he had never, by word or deed, knowingly given any one occasion to suppose him in favor of a restoration to power of the corrupt and disloyal party which had vilified and opposed him during all the dark days of the war.

He asserts that the effort making in Connecticut to represent the Administration as hostile to the success of the Union-Hawley ticket, and desirous for the triumph of English, as totally untrue. The statement that the Federal officeholders in that State have been in any way influenced or directed adversely to Gen. Hawley, is equally false. The interview of Mr. Foster and Gen. Hawley yesterday lasted nearly two hours, and yet this morning's *Intelligencer* has the hardihood to assert that Gen. Hawley failed to get an interview with the President. This paper is pronounced by the leading Copperhead journals in Connecticut, for their own purposes, as "the Administration organ;" and by such audacious and systematic falsification does it hope to aid the cause of its friends, the Copperheads, in Connecticut.

THE GLOVE MANUFACTURE OF FRANCE.—The manufacture of French gloves has increased considerably for the last few years. In the year 1837 the gloves exported were estimated at 5,516,600 francs. Their value increased to 25,000,000 francs in 1849, and to 30,900,000 francs in 1853, and is still increasing. The kid and lamb skins used for glazed gloves are dressed at Paris, Grenoble, Annonay, Romans, and Charmont. The Paris manufacturers, whose gloves are most highly esteemed, employ workmen from Vendome, Montagne, Verneuil, Mittry, Trembly, and other towns in the departments of the Oise and Seine et Oise. Kid gloves of second-rate quality are manufactured at Grenoble. Gloves called *gants de Suede* are made of the refuse of leather dressers' skins, with the wrong side turned out, and are manufactured wherever glazed gloves are made. Paris and Grenoble are the only two markets for the sale of gloves, the manufacturers in the other towns having depots and agents in the two former. The use of leather gloves has been introduced into France since the revolution, and the dressing of skins has made great progress during the last twenty-five years.

English Views of President Johnson's Reconstruction Policy—His Speech of February 22d.

[From the London Times, March 9.]

The memorable speech of President Johnson on Washington's Birthday would not have been unworthy of the great founder of the American Republic. He, too, had reason to know that peace brings anxieties more formidable than all the ordeals of war, and the calm determination which carried him through them has justly won for him a foremost place among the rulers of mankind. Nor was the task of Washington, after the recognition of American Independence, altogether unlike that of President Johnson since the subjugation of the South. The creation of the Union was then the first object of the American statesman, as the restoration of the Union is now, and if the principle of federalism was predominant in the mind of Washington, while that of State rights is uppermost in that of Mr. Johnson, it is only because the present danger proceeds from an opposite quarter. When the doctrine of State rights was pushed to extremes inconsistent with the existence of a Federal Republic, Mr. Johnson took his stand upon the same ground as his illustrious predecessor. Now that "a consolidation equally dangerous and objectionable with separation" is the avowed aim of the Radical party, and that a committee appointed by a Congress from which the seceding States are excluded is assuming to dictate the terms of their readmission, Mr. Johnson interposes his authority to save the Constitution, and Washington would assuredly have done the same. There is, indeed, no answer to the pregnant argument which is at once the keynote to this remarkable speech, and the keystone of that conservative policy which Mr. Johnson inherited from Mr. Lincoln.

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It is impossible not to admire the resolute will and truly patriotic spirit which give this outspoken declaration an interest far above the ordinary utterances of American Presidents. An equally striking merit, however, is its singular clearness as an exposition of the sentiments which distinguish Mr. Johnson's party, as it is now called, from those which have hitherto appeared to engross the whole field of Northern politics. He does not scruple to state that he ever was, and still is, for the Union at any price. Such was, doubtless, Mr. Lincoln's real opinion, and passages very similar in tone might probably be culled from his earlier addresses. But it is one thing to use language of this kind when the issue is undecided, and the abolition of Slavery had not yet become a military or political necessity; it is another thing to repeat it when its advocates are victorious, commanding a majority in Congress, and almost prepared to risk a fresh revolution rather than sacrifice the doctrine of negro equality.

* * *

There is one reflection that is almost forced upon us by the spectacle of these exciting conflicts on the other side of the Atlantic. Political movements on so grand a scale quite dwarf our own domestic interests, and we are sometimes half tempted to envy a state of things which gives scope for the display of the highest public virtues. No hereditary monarch, nor even an elective Emperor inheriting the traditions and administrative system of an hereditary monarchy, can ever be placed in the same position as President Johnson; and it is to be feared that few Princes born in the purple would be capable of facing a great emergency with equal courage and dignity. There is a stamp of reality and proud self-confidence in this appeal to the sovereign people which obliterates the effect of some indiscreet expressions, and make us feel that Mr. Johnson is equal to guiding the destinies of a great nation through a perilous crisis. It is only civil war and the dire exigencies which arise out of it which can develop qualities of this type, or show the difference between Parliamentary ability and the powers of a Cromwell or a Washington. Yet that nation is surely not the happiest in which such powers have the amplest room for their exhibition. Nations do not exist to produce or show off great characters, but to cultivate the well-being of all their members, and to fulfill the ends, moral and material, of human society. When we contrast the tameness of party struggle at home with the colossal proportions of American politics, the caution and reticence of our own statesmen with the decision and simplicity of President Johnson, we should remember, though in no spirit of arrogant self-complacency, that bold seamanship cannot be manifested in fair weather. Had we several millions of emancipated slaves among us, whole provinces lately in revolt to pacify and govern, the wounds inflicted by four years of war to heal, and the most desperate of financial problems to solve—were Parliament at issue with the Crown, and were the monarchy, if not the life of the Sovereign at stake—then, indeed, we might expect to see revolutionary virtues, as well as revolutionary passions, elevated to an heroic pitch of which we, fortunately, have no experience.

[From the London Daily News, March 8.]

Mr. Johnson's speech was full of the old Tennessee spirit, with this important difference, that instead of being directed against the Southern disunionists it was pointed at men but for whose public spirit and constancy under disappointment and misfortune he would not now be President of the United States. His denunciations, however, were not altogether without cause. The President was defending himself against violent and unjust attacks. He had been personally assailed with a bitterness which has rarely been surpassed, on account of his reconstruction policy, and since the promulgation of his veto on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, has been denounced in Congress itself as a rebel and traitor, and as an "obstacle which must be got rid of." It is not, therefore, surprising that he should have spoken of his detractors with words of wrath. The problem of reconstruction is a very difficult one; it may be that the policy which the President is pursuing will not succeed in winning back the South, and yet it may be his duty to try it, and to hope for its success. Nor will his present opponents have any right to taunt him with its eventual failure. The difference between the President and the Radicals is, that his plan contemplates the whole Southern population, while they care only for the negroes; forgetting that if the black man is to prosper it must be by the prosperity of the whole community, and that if he is to enjoy freedom it must be through the reinvigoration of free institutions; and that no legislation which should impair these could permanently serve his interests. We can discover no signs that the course which the radicals have followed has had the effect of driving President Johnson into the hands of the old copperhead party, although it was well calculated to have that effect upon a weaker man. The President has plainly and repeatedly declared that for the present the negro must and shall be protected at the South by special legislative and administrative measures, with the execution of which he is ready to charge himself. Two days after the date of his veto he told Gen. Howard that he interpreted the act of Congress passed last session as authorizing the continuance of the Freedmen's Bureau for one year from the proclamation of peace which he proposes shortly to issue. And he has declared himself ready to go further than this, and to give assent to a bill extending the powers and operation of the existing Bureau for two years. It is, therefore, most unjust to represent him as opposed to measures necessary for the protection of the freedmen, and we cannot wonder at the indignation he expressed on Washington's Birthday. His speech was provoked by personal attacks; it was uttered in defence of the Constitution; and, unlike those to which it was a reply, it contained no menaces. But for all this it was a coarse exhibition, and altogether unworthy of the high office of the speaker. In the very endeavor to become superior to parties, Mr. Johnson is becoming a partizan.

[From the London Daily News, March 10.]

Thus far, it it is already clear that a vast preponderance of public opinion is with the President, and against the Congressional majority which ought not to have passed any measure so crowded with unconstitutional provisions as the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The instant effect of Mr. Johnson's explanation of his veto was to convince several members, who thereupon voted against the bill instead of carrying it over the veto, as they might easily have done. It may be understood to be a settled point that the Southern people who desire to re-enter the Union are not to be deprived of any essential or common constitutional rights for the protection of the body of the negroes, who ought to be rendered safe at a much less cost. It is again, a settled point that the actual President will never agree to admit the worst evil and danger menaced by a conflict about State rights—the giving of inordinate powers to the Central Government. By the rejected bill, the Executive, through its agents, could have interfered in every corner of every State where negroes were living; judging, deciding, controlling, in places where peculiar or unknown laws, customs and manners prevail, or where the dictation of strangers must keep up a constant irritation. By that bill enormous patronage would have been put into the hands of the Executive, creating as much suspicion and cupidity at the North as offence in the South. By that bill a vast almshouse would have been created and established as a department of the National Government. By that bill the Executive would have usurped to a considerable extent the distribution and guarantee of lands, which are the proper business of the courts. Assigning these grounds and some others for his action, the President has refused to aggregate new powers for the use of his successors, and to destroy the balance which alone renders union possible, by granting only a nominal and not a real restoration and a pretended independence to the humbled States, which may be won over to loyalty and patriotism now if ever.

[From the Manchester Examiner, March 10.]

There can be no doubt that President Johnson entertains the fullest hope of being sustained in the course he has adopted by the sympathies of the people. Whether he is right in this opinion time will show, but in the meantime it is equally certain that he is acting in entire consistency with the opinion he has always held, and which he was known to hold when the suffrages of the people raised him to the second position in the Republic. His Washington speech is one of the boldest that the world has listened to for many a day. It is terribly in earnest. We recognize in it the same dauntless courage, the same fidelity to conviction, and the same recklessness of personal consequences, as were displayed in his own State of Tennessee, when he had to back the cause of the Union and the rights of the negro against the prejudices of the slaveholding oligarchy. Those were the qualifications which procured for him unbounded popularity throughout the North, and led to his being placed on the same ticket with Mr. Lincoln for the office of Vice President. Events have singularly interwoven themselves with man's intentions in the process which has made this bold-hearted man the arbiter of his country's destinies. We can understand the position of his opponents. It is intelligible, and from their point of view entitled to respect; but so far as we can judge, the welfare of the United States, including in the account the interests of the negro race, is inseparably associated with the maintenance of those constitutional principles which his message to Congress and his speech at Washington, so unanswerably expounded, and which the ascendant party in Congress shows a perilous eagerness to ignore.

George N. Sanders in the London Bankruptcy Court—His Wanderings in Pursuit of a Contract.

[From the London News, Jan. 10.]

In the London Court of Bankruptcy yesterday, before the Commissioner, Holoyd, an application was made for the release of George N. Sanders, a prisoner for debt. The bankrupt in this case was George Nicholas Sanders, sued as George Nathaniel Sanders, who was thus described—Formerly of Kentucky, then of New York, then lodging at the Trafalgar Hotel, Charing Cross; then of Richmond, America; then of Weymouth street, Portland place; then of Denbigh street, Pimlico; then of Paris; then traveling through England and Ireland; then of Canada; then of Langham Place Hotel, and late of Grafton place, Fitzroy square, now a prisoner for debt; contractor with the Confederate Government of America for the building and running of iron-plated postal vessels. It appears that the bankrupt at one time held the position of Consul in this country for the United States of America.

This was an application for release from custody. The bankrupt in examination before the Registrar, stated that his execution creditor was Mr. T. F. Ramsay, to whom he owed £284. He was also detained in custody at the suit of Mr. James Pharo, for £544, and Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co., shipping agents of Austinfriars, creditors for £2,302. His debts amount in the aggregate to £10,323. The principal creditors are Mr. A. Rankin, Windsor, Canada, £3,000; Mr. W. A. Townshend, Montreal, Canada, £3,000; Messrs. Baring Brothers, Bishopsgate street, £250, and Messrs. Lindsay & Co., £2,302.

The bankrupt attributes his failure to "disappointment in the execution of his contract with the Confederate States of America for the building and running of iron-plated postal vessels."

There was no opposition; but it appearing that there was an informality in the notices, the application stood over till the 23d inst.

BURLINGTON, Vt., has decided by a majority of two hundred and seventy-three to provide a water supply for the city. The estimated expense is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Lake Champlain will be the "main reservoir."

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Difficulty of Pacifying the Country—The Mexican Army—Mistakes of Maximilian's Government.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 9.]

Any one wishing to attain a clear idea of the difficulties attending the pacification of Mexico will do well to look through a series of papers lately published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, under the title of "La Contre-Guerilla Francaise au Mexique." The writer, Count E. de Keratry, seems a keen and not too partial an observer, as he is certainly a rough and ready soldier, not accustomed to make too much of difficulties. Notwithstanding, then, his pride in the exploits which his corps, under the command of the famous Col. Du Pin have achieved, he is forced to confess their essential futility. His ultimate conviction is despair of seeing Mexico brought into peace and order within any limited time by any of the agencies now at work there. The insuperable difficulties are the immense extent of the country totally untraversed by roads, the scarcity of food, and the sparseness of population. To compress anarchy over so vast a region would require a great army, since the difficulty of carriage and the impossibility of obtaining local supplies made it hopeless to replace numbers by ubiquity. This army must consist chiefly of foreigners. The Mexican portion of the Imperial army is deficient in two military qualities—courage and loyalty. Mexican officers take very kindly to all the pomps and pleasantness of war pay, sonorous titles and showy uniforms, but they are averse to personal danger, and very prone to betrayal and desertion. Where Mexicans really appear willing to "pay with their persons" is in attempts at assassination. In such enterprises they will occasionally incur some risk. Col. Larumbide, chief of the staff to Gen. Mejia and the divisional commandant of Mexican Artillery at Victoria, attempted to murder the author of these papers in a manner which, though he was unarmed and unsuspecting in his own quarters, showed that they were not incapable of acting in their own persons. The only shadow of motive for this attempt at assassination was jealousy of the Mexican officers towards their French allies. The punishment for this irregularity was a month's arrest, but even this was remitted, and the would be murderer was shortly after appointed to the command of an Imperialist brigade. The worthlessness of the native military material is not compensated by enthusiasm or even good will on the part of the population. What national feeling there is is against foreigners and the cause which foreigners may happen to support. The Government of Maximilian neglected an opportunity when it shunned to invite the co-operation and sympathy of the Indian population, not only the most numerous, but on the whole the most hopeful section of Mexicans. Nearly all the prominent Mexicans who are not entirely odious or contemptible are pure Indians. Juarez himself is an Indian, so is Almonte, so is the bravest of the Imperialist officers, Mejia. This measure, the emancipation of the peones, which the Imperial Government should have taken, has now been announced by the Juarists, and Maximilian has thus sacrificed a source of strength. Anarchy in Mexico, as war did under Wallenstein, maintains itself. To ask the people to be industrious or peaceable, is asking them to accumulate prey for the robber and to offer their throats to the assassin. The only way not to be a victim is to victimize. The chief difference between the native partisans of the two faction is, that the Imperialists exercise relations with more timidity and circumlocution. Why should a people desire peace when they do not value comfort, when they hardly require food or shelter, when their real necessity is tobacco? Is it reasonable to expect conclusive results from military operations in a country where the roads, so pompously traced on the maps, can only be guessed at in practice here and there by hoof-marks where the ground is soft, or by the horses' skulls suspended from branches, which roughly represent milestones, or rather league stones, where there happen to be trees? The Count de Keratry shows us that the succor afforded to the Republicans by America is, if less ostentatious, hardly less efficient than that given by France to the Imperialists. This is not solely a disinterested sympathy with an idea—no idolatry of the Monroe doctrine—on the part of the United States. It is not pure love for republicanism, but very warm love for some republican provinces. On the 28th of April, 1862, after the French repulse before Puebla, Juarez signed a treaty with Mr. Corwin, the Minister of the United States, by which two provinces were ceded to the latter country, as security for a loan which assuredly would never have been redeemed. Lastly, among the hopeless features of the struggle is the circumstance that the republican cause is not represented by any men of such eminence that their death or conversion to the cause of order would paralyze insurrection. Cortinas, Mendez, Carbojal are not superior to the base average of their followers. Cortinas is only conspicuous for the impudence of his many treacheries. Mendez, it is true, though a signal coward even in Mexico, has a talent at organizing a foray. On the other hand, the Imperialist cause does not possess a single native soldier, except Mejia, who has shown the smallest capacity for command, and very few who have not shown themselves deficient in courage and doubtful in loyalty. Altogether, judging by Count de Keratry's experience, it looks as if we might hope for peace and civilization in Mexico when there shall be no more Mexicans.

"A WORM PROTECTOR," designed to capture and kill the worms which annually infests the trees of forests, and parks and fruit trees, has been invented by F. R. House, of Connecticut. It consists of a tin screen of bell shape, which is to be soldered around the tree and suspended on an India rubber band that fits the bark closely. Under the expanded edge of the screen and concealed, there is a receptacle for oil. The worms in their ascent cannot pass the "protector," but are likely to fall into the oil. This invention has been tested, it is said, with the best results; and it will be likely to supersede the use of the ropes and bands of hay or straw, saturated with various substances, which are temporarily useful, but very unsightly.

THE Richmond (Va.) *Republic* is exceedingly indignant that the ladies of that city, after parting with jewelry, clothing, &c., in order to buy bread, should now be forced to labor fifteen hours a day to earn thirty or forty cents. It adds: "If the ladies will furnish us with the names of these ghouls, and a list of the prices they pay, we promise to so brand them with their infamy that they shall be known and despised throughout this land."