## Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

**VOLUME XIX.---NO. 299.** 

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866.

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GIESON PEACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON, GASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

DIED.

PALMER—On the 3d instant. Joseph, son of John and the late Margaret Palmer, in the 20th year of his and the late Margaret Palmer, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, No. 1017 Fitzwater street, on 'Thursday morning, at 3½ o'clock. Services at St. John's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

PENN-GASKBLL—On the 3d instant, Peter Penn-Gaskell, aged 65 years.

His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence. No. 1613 Chestaut Street. on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. Stsphen's Church.

WILLTS—On the evening of the 3d instant, Lydia S. Willits, relict of the late Joseph B. Willits, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 118 Vine street, on Sixth day afternoon, at 2 P.M., without further notice. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

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

special notices. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med atment and medicines furnished gratuitously

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

A PEW in middle aisle for sale. Immediate
possession given. Address RANDOLPH, Box 594
Postoffice. Postoffice.

OFFICE OF THE FLORENUE OIL COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders
will be held at the Office of the Company, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 5th inst., at 7% o'clock. Business of importance. By order of Directors.

11\*

O. F. FOLWELL, Secretary.

O. F. FOLWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE POURING ROCK AND
E. SANDY OIL COMPANY, No 619 WALNUT
street.—PHILADELPHIA, April 3d, 1866.
A Special Meetl. g of the stockholders will be held at
the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the
lith of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the consideration of important business. By order of the Directors,
ap4,7-242.

C. S. GILLINGHAM, Sec'ry. ap4,7-2td C. S. GILLINGHAM, Sec'ry.

DEDICATION OF KENDERTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Our friends are notified
that this Church will be opened on THURSDAY, the
5th Inst. at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of dedicating it to the Almighty. All who feel interested are
cuidially invited to be present.

The cars running on Eighth street and Germantown
rosd, every fifteen minutes, to Bising Sun, also the
Philladelphia and Germantown Raliroad, fr: m Ninth
and Green every hour, will land passengers within
three squar, so f the Church.

O. S. CLAPLIN,
O. S. CLAPLIN,
O. S. CLAPLIN,
THEO, MEGARGEE,
It\*
W. J. P. WHITE,
GERMANTOWN!

SEMINARY OF ST. CHARLES BORRO Of the new Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo will be laid
ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 4,
At 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock.
dresses will be made by
THE RT. REV. BISHOP WOOD,
THE REV. MICHAEL O'CONNOR, S. J.,

Formerly Rector of the seminary, THE VERY REV. DR O'HARA, V. G., and others.

Most of the Reverend Clergy of the Diocess will it

A SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN
Will leave the Pennsylvania Railroad Station across
the Market Street Bridge on Wednesday afternoon,
April 4th, at 2 °ciock, for the grounds of the new
Seminary, and will return to Philadelphia at half-part
4 °ciock Excursion Tickets 25 cents. Can be had at any of the

Letter from Archbishop McHale to Fa ther Conway in Philadelphia. The following interesting letter has been Righ Rev. Bishop, and the clergy and peo-ple of five Philadelphia Catholic Parishes, make a very prominent and pleasing figure

in it.
"St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Ireland, March 9th, 1866.—My Dear Father Conway: I have just received your letter containing a draft of the Messieurs Drexell, Bankers, Phila delphia, for three hundred pounds, one shilling and eleven pence, sterling. Within an interval of time, (under three months) since you have left home, I have received from you towards the completion of the work of the Headford Church, and liquidating the debt thereon, by three successive bills of exchange, the large sum of seven hundred and fifty-one pounds, one shilling and sixpence, sterling—United States Currency, five thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars and twenty-four cents-which, from your report, is the voluntary offering of the Irish people who reside in five Parishes within the city of Philadelphia, namely, St. Joseph's (Jesuit Fathers), St. Mary's, St. Paul's, St. Theresa's, and St. John's. It is certain you must have labored much, but to the credit of the people be it recorded, that neither the labor of the applicant, nor any hope of persuasion he could resort to, would be of any avail, without the noble spirit of generosity so signally manifested by the Hiberno American People.

"For so gratifying a result, we cannot be sufficiently thankful to the good Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of Philadelphia, who so kindly helped you, and gave you an opportunity of appealing to the people. But whilst we are deeply sensible of their kind-ness, we owe a vast debt of gratitude to their flocks whose nobly responded by their munificent contributions. "Hoping, that from your unwonted suc-

cess, we may expect your early and safe return to your parish, I remain, my dear Father Conway, your fathful servant, "†John MacHale,

"Archbishop of Tuam. "The Rev. Peter Conway, P.P., St. Augustine's Philadelphia."

A MASSACHUSETTS YANKEE has invented a cotton picking machine which, it is claimed, will do the work of twenty men, gathering cotton as clean as the most expert hand could do it, at distances ranging from six inches to six feet, and taking it only from the balls which are ripe and well open, leaving the undeveloped pods unin-jured, and not harming the plant.

ACQUITTED.-Mrs. Mansfield. who stabbed and killed her husband, Jacob Mansfield, in Madison county, Mo., last month, has been tried and acquitted. The deceased was 70 years of age, but was in the habit of cruelly beating his wife while he was under the influence of liquor. MEXICO.

Gen. Ogazon Proclaims Himself President of the Republic of Mexico---Arrest of the Assassins of the Belgian Envoy---The Liberal Victory at Uruapan---Imperialist Reverse Near Parras--Compact Between Maximilian and the Children of Yturbide---French Troops Secretly Despatched to Mexico.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] HAVANA, March 28, 1866.—Respecting the outrage upon the Belgian Envoy at Rio Frio, the Estafette says that the French police, ably directed by Mr. Maury, are on the track of the instigators of the ambush, and the public impression that it was a blow struck from political motives will probably be confirmed. It is, however, feared that the two wounded bandits may have been killed by the conspirators before they gave any information. Gen. Lozado has already received regu-

lar orders to commence his campaign against the rebels of Sinaloa. Letters from Mazatlan of the 19th of Feb-

ruary, state that the town continued to be besieged by the forces of Corona. Ogazon, accompanied by a number of officers, was in Culiacan, and, in virtue of the constitution of 1857, has got himself proclaimed President, according to a communication to the Establishment. nication to the Estafett

In consequence of Maximilian's appointment of his Excellency General Almonteon a mission to Europe, the latter has considered it proper to resign the high posts he held, agreeably to the system of retrenchment which has been inaugurated. His Majesty has been pleased with the new proof of self-denial and patriotism on the part of Almonte, and has accepted the resignation of his posts (Grand Marshal of the Court, Minister of the Household and Grand Chancellor of the Orders of the Empire). The Emperor has thanked him accordingly.

The Sociedad of the 15th says: "Although the text of the Corcordato will not yet appear officially in Europe, it will be published before the ratifications are exchanged. As the Mexican Commissioners in Rome have finished their labors satisfactorily, it is expected that they will soon be recalled. The arrival of Senor Zalazar Harrequi in the steamer Ciudad Condal from Vera Cruz, induces one to suppose that the contemplated changes in the ministry will be carried out effectively. We do not yet know whether Senor Somera has taken charge of the Ministerio de Fomento (Public Works)." The imperialist General Mendez arrived in Mexico city on Thursday, and it is be-lieved that government will furnish him with the necessary means for the pacifica-tion of Michoacan. His forces had been

much reduced by the late battles. The Nacion of the 18th says that the authorities had succeeded in apprehending several of the bandits who attacked the dili-gence with the returning commissioners ent to Mexico by the King of the Belgians.

There was a French force in Acambaro. Regnles and Riva Palacio, what with new men and their dispersed forces, had gathered together six hundred men at Ario. The Sociedad says that in the towns of the Juarist line of the East the people were in favor of the continuation of Juarez as President, at least until another public election

The reports of the affair at Moretta, have been so contradictory that it would appear that the account given by the Pajaro Verd seems the most likely. The action took place on the 20th, in the plains of Uruapan, and was an obstinate battle, although adverse to the imperialist arms, inasmuch as even General Mendez had to escape by fighting his way through the enemy. The rout created great alarm in Morelia and Joluca. Mendez, far from being disconcerted, rallied his forces, collected five hundred. dred men who were straggling, harangued them and threw himself upon Uruapan, where the enemy were resting on their laurels, and cut them up badly.

General Mendez made his entry into Moelia on the 25th, with the prisoners he had captured and the arms taken from the

According to the Gaceta of Monterey the recommendation the recommendation of Marshal Bazaine, in reward for the brilliant conduct of General Jeaningros at Monterey and Lermas, his Majesty had decorated him with the Grand Cross of Officer of the Order of Guadalupe, while de la Hayrie had been made an officer of said Order, and Captains Barubel, Casablanca and Noel knights of the same. The Marshal had decorated Colonel Lopez, of the Empress's regiment, with the Cross of Officer of the Legion of Honor for his gallantry in the action of San

Salvador. The Sociedad of the 19th states that accounts had been received the night before from Monterey, dated the 8th. In the action at Parras, Commandant Brien, Capt. Casse and one hundred and fifty Frenchmen perished, and the thirty remaining defended themselves in the college till Commandant Saussie sent them assistance, when the chiefs Viezca, Naranjo, Trevino, Cabada and Rivera fled. General Douay left Buena Vista for Parras with about one thousand

The Era and the Estafette speaks of a late imperial reverse suffered by a section of the foreign regiment under Count de Brien, near Parras. Two small detachments were surrounded and destroyed by the bands of Escobedo, supported by a large number of American negroes. Brien and most of his officers and one hundred and fifty men were killed and horribly mutilated; two hundred surrendered, and they were immediately shot in retaliation for executions of liberals under Max's late decree. The forces of the enemy were those of Viezca, Juarist Gover nor of Coahuila.

The defeat of Campos on the road between Parras and San Juan de Guadelupe, is confirmed.

The rebels in Husjuco or Villa de Santiago were defeated on the 3d. A French force had arrived at Monterey.

Maximilian had accepted the resignation of Senor Hidalgo as Minister Plenipoten-tiary to France, and named him Councillor of State. Rumor says that he had refused that dignity also:

The Emperor and Empress, attended by part of the court and government officials. the Belgian Legation, and a number of

French, Austrian and Belgian officers, were present at the obsequies to Baron d'Huart, in the Church of San Geronimo. from Guaymas of the 13th of February give more melancholy details of the occupation and fate of Alamos. The loss of the place was attributed to the delay

of pecuniary aid, which had been vainly solicited formany days, and when it arrived the battle had commenced, and Almada had no more than three hundred men, debilitated by hunger, and having to fight an enemy four times stronger in numbers.

The former Juarist officers paid by the government in Mazatlan are loud in their declarations against the empire—so says the

From Sonora I learn that Martinez had moved from Alamos on Hermosillo. Two French residents, named Camu and Pujot had fallen into the hands of guerillas, and had been badly treated. The liberation of the former had cost him \$10,000.

Advices from Tancanhuitz state that only one rebel band remained in the vicinity of the farm Limon, Tamaulipas. The rest had retired to the dividing line of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi. The Era says the Senora Carmen Tarela, the mother of General Miramon, died here

three days ago.
The Monterey Gaceta states that on Feb. 24th the Juarist chief Elizondo and a few of his band were attacked and dispersed at San Francisco de Apodaca, Elizondo him-

self being killed.

It is reported that some 1,500 men of all nations, in the service of the empire, have started from various points to unite at Tla-cotalpam, a town on the Alvarado river. As yet, nothing is known here of the result. Most probably it will be a second edition of the late Commandante Superior Marezhal who was killed at Cocuita, a small village near Medelin.

An indignation meeting was recently held at Cordova by the American colonists lately imported under the belief that they would have land given them to cultivate, but upon arrival they have found that the lands are not yet surveyed, and no preparation made except on paper to receive them, consequently they are exasperated against the emigration companies and their agents.

Some five hundred used up French and Austrians embarked for Vera Cruz for their onged-for homes a few days ago.

The liberals, numbering more than a thousand men, under Diaz, Leiva, Piza, Lopez, Orozco and Segora, had been attacked near Llano Grande by an imperialist cavalry force. Their defeat was complete, and the chiefs had to escape on foot through the woods. In their flight they left their prisoners, arms, ammunition and all they had. Among the killed was Col. Aburto, chief of the Tlapa force.

The Paz, speaking of the fight at Tepetlapam, says: In this town, the last of the district of Silacayoapan, and bordering on Tlapa, the Juarists have suffered another reverse under a certain Cano, who has committed thousands of depredations in that

mitted thousands of depredations in that district, even shooting poor Indians who had never done him any harm, and had no fault but that of not "carrying" him when he demanded it. The result of the action accord. ing to the despatch of Capt. Brannel, of the Austro-Mexican contra guerillas, to the su-perior commander Hotze, was that the Juarists bad sixty-three men killed and ten wounded, losing moreover eight prisoners, two hundred and twenty bayonets, four cases of ammunition, two horses and two mules. The imperialist loss was six killed

and six wounded According to the La Bandera, Regales was at Uruapan trying to augment his forces; and Bonda continued marauding between Ouiroga and Coeneo.

The Pajaro Verde says that since the 12th inst. the charges against Col. Pena, Prefect and Military Commandant of Tula, had been before a court martial, as also those against the officers of the old regiment of

gendarmes, accused of bribery, &c.
The Monitar de la Frontera of the 17th of February confirms the capture of the four eces of artillery in the rancho of Cortina, which were sent by him to Brazos Santiago last year and had been delivered by the American officers. They have been retaken from him because of the depredations of his men on that side of the river. The pieces or ordnance at the mouth of the river, which were taken by the negro troops in the assault on Bagdad, are also stored on that side of the river. Canales was three days ago in front of the dispirited troops of Cortina, and his pickets within rifle shot. Two of his men were killed in the first action, as the latter always avoids and the former never fails to provoke a fight.

M. Langlais' last decree ordering the col-

ection of all the international duties to be immediately made at the ports on the coast is finally ordered to be respected. A depu-tation of merchants from Vera Cruzrecently visited Mexico city, where they had an auience of the Emperor, who informed them that their memorial would be submitted to council of his ministers; but Marshal Bazaine ordered the decree of the late financial active clauses and the right of entry and search in merchants' warehouses included. When it is considered that the thirty per stocks of goods on hand on which the duties have been paid, and that officers are to be appointed to visit merchants' warehouses and ascertain by investigation whether the stocks on hand correspond with the reports rendered, it will prove very obnoxious to

Tampico.

The Iris of the 3d, under the head of Cuidad Victoria, says that from advices reeived from Santa Barbara of the 26th of February, there was no doubt that Garza had taken the command on the 6th, as gen-eral of the central and southern forces of hat department, as he publishes in his proclamation. It also appears that he was organizing his troops to carry out the "great enterprise" which he had proposed. In order to obtain the means to do so he had ent his brother with four hundred and fifty cavalry to take possession of this place by a sudden attack, in order to obtain four or five hundred thousand dollars from the commercial community of this port, to de-fray the military expenses.

The criminal Cheno Cortina, who is charged by the American authorities with participation in the atrocities committed at Bagdad, has passed over to this district, recognizing Garza in his new character as Governor and commander-in-chief, and offering him the aid of five hundred armed

The official organ of the 17th states that Ascension Gomez's second, has taken command of the forces marauding in Tamaulipas, and it was said that he was on his way to Cuidad Victoria to suppress a mutiny got up by Manuel Gardett, who it appeared aped to the frontier in search friend Canales. Gomez had appointed Antonia Perales as political chief of Cuidad

Chihuahua. The Nueva Era states that a despatch from Commander Carranco to the military commandancia of that district reports the lotal deleat of the Liberals of the canton Abasolo, under Mendez and Salas. ranco attacked the garrison of Cosihui-riachic at half past four o'clock on the morning of the 22d, and at 11 o'clock took the place by storm, when part of the chiefs took to flight, and the rest were made prisoners, together with some of the men. There were eight wounded and six killed, and among the fugitives there are many wounded, including Mendez. On the Imperialist side there were seven wounded and one killed. and one killed. The enemy lost a great many horses, arms and munitions.

Secret Agreement between the Emperor Maximilian and the Children of Augus-tin de Yturbide, the Liberator of Mexico.

His Majesty the Emperor, being desirous of honoring the memory of the Liberator of Mexico, Don Augustin de Yturbide, who has just right to claim the gratitude of the nation, and the children of the Liberator, wishing at the same time to facilitate all measures conducing to the realization of the noble demonstration conceived by his Majesty, therefore Don Fernando Ramirez, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Minister of State, &c., by order of his Majesty, and Augustin, Angel, Augustin Cosme and Josefa de Yturbide, have entered into the following agreement:—First—His Majesty will accord distinguished positions to the Empager's two grandens. tions to the Emperor's two grandsons, Augustin and Salvador, and likewise to Dona Josefa de Yturbide, the daughter of the said Emperor. Second—Their Imperial Majesties will defray the expenses of the education of the two forementioned areas. education of the two aforementioned grandons of the Emperor Augustin in a manner some and of Dona Josefa. Third—As an evidence of the special favor and protection which his Majesty desires to extend to the said grandsons of the Emperor, Don Augustin and Don Salvador, he constitutes himself. tin and Don Salvador, he constitutes himself their guardian and trustee, appointing Dona Josefa de Yturbide as joint guardian. Fourth—Messrs. Augustin, Angel and Augustin Cosme de Yturbide hereby promise for themselves, and for Dona Sabina and their legitimate descendants, never to re-turn to the empire without the previous authorization of the sovereign or legitimate regency. Fifth—His Majesty's government

regency. Fifth—His Majesty's government will order payment to be made to Messrs. Augustin, Angel, Augustin Cosme, Josefa and Sabina de Yturbide of the sum of \$30,000 cash, and \$120,000 in bills on Paris at the current rate of exchange, \$60,000 thereof to be paid on the 15th of December of the present year, and \$60,000 on the 15th of February, 1866, making a total of \$150,000 on account of the indebtedness of the nation to them. His Vajesty's edness of the nation to them. His Majesty's government will liquidate the accounts of the family of the Liberator Yturbide, both direct and derived from inheritance, and will keep a record of the proceeds. Seventh

—The government of his Majesty will give
instructions to the proper authorities to pay
to Augustin, Angel, Augustin Cosme, Dona Josefa, and Dona Sabina de Yturbide the pensions which they now enjoy, the same to be paid punctually and without any discount whatever at their residences or at the nearest point thereto, in case Mexico should not have mercantile relations with said residences. Eighth-The government of his Majesty grants to the said Augustin, Angel and Dona Sabina, in said Augustin, Angel and Dona Sabina, in addition to the pensions which they at present enjoy, the following annuities, viz: To the first named \$6,100, to the second \$5,100, to be paid to the wife of Don Angel in the event of his decease; and \$1,524 to the last named; and to Don Augustin Cosme the pay entire corresponding to his military rank. The necessary orders will be given to insure the punctual payment of these allowances, on the conditions expressed in the preceding article referring to the pen-sions. In testimony of which the present agreement has been signed in duplicate at

he Castle of Chapultepec, on the 9th of Sentember, 1865. By order of his Imperial Majesty. Jose F. Ramirez, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting

Minister of State A. DE YTURBIDE. ANGEL DE YTURBIDE.

Confirmation of the Befeat of the Imperial General Mendez - French Troops for Maximilian. WASHINGTON, April 3, 1866,—The following official letter, addressed to General Alvarez, is communicated by him from La Providencia, under date of March 1, 1866, to Minister Romero:

HUELTAMO, Feb. 28,1866.—I have now the pleasure of confirming the news of the deeat of the Imperial General Mendez, which I gave in my last, having last night received the official despatches. In a word, the enemy lost all the reserve, their provisions, nggage pack, clothing, and the private cor baggage pack, clothing, and the private or respondence of Mendez, together with his military chest, in which was some twelve thousand dollars, which is now in our hands, and, what is more, the flags of the different corps and a large number of pri-

Pastcuaro was occupied on the following

In consequence of these successes we have obtained other small triumphs in Apeisen-gua and Irambo, all of which I hasten to ommunicate to you and to our companions in arms. GREGORIES, Pref Jardon.
The following extract from a letter from
Paris has been received in this city:
PARIS, March 19, 1866.—The principal

bject of these lines is to let you kno three thousand two hundred men left here week ago for Vera Cruz with the greatest secrecy. Among them are four hundred jussars of Algiers, Brest and Cherbourg. The press has not mentioned anything about it, nor do they care to speak at all about the Mexican question, because they

have been warned not to do so.

A telegraph despatch from Vienna, published here day before yesterday, informs us that an agreement has been concluded with Maximilian for the purpose of sending him two thousand Austrians to fill up the losses of the Austrian contingent in Mexico. The necessary expense will of course be defrayed by the French government.

SAYS the National Intelligencer: It was currently rumored yesterday that Chief Justice Chase, with his daughters, Mrs. Sprague and Miss Chase, with the child of he former, had set out for New York, on he way to Europe. There is great improbability in this rumor.

A college of the New England stamp is to be erected upon Lookout Mountain, the scene of General Hooker's famous battle in the clouds. A retired merchant of New York has purchased 400 acres of land, including twenty-one buildings erected by government. It is expected that the colege will be opened next May, with accommodations for eighty students

James M. Scovel. CAMDEN, April 2, 1866 .- To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: I have just read a communication, headed "Mr. Scovel's Po-

sition," which I believe first appeared in your paper on Saturday last. About two years ago a misstatement appeared in one of the papers relative to the above named gentleman, when my attention was called to it, I hastened to correct it through the same channel. In that case a sin-

gle individual enly was the aggrieved party. In this case the whole Union party of the State of New Jersey, and, with a few exceptions, the Representatives of the Union States in the United States Senate are charged by Mr. Scovel with delinquencies of a Political character, which if of a political character; which, should be reprobated by every right-minded man, as I know some of the statements are directly contrary to the facts. I will briefly refer to two or three items in the article which calls out this communication.

which calls out this communication.

He inquires "now what are the facts?"

&c., and says—lst "A plurality rule was offered by a Republican in the joint meeting," &c. Now what is the truth in the case? I have before me the "Senate Journal, 1865," p. 880; "Joint Meeting, present 81 members." When Mr. Daniel Holsman, who have never before mere the truth in the control of the contr who has never before been charged by his worst enemies or best friends with being a Republican, but on the contrary a Demo crat of the "peace-on-any-terms" sion, and representing the county of Bergen, offered the following—
"Resolved, That the Resolution that no

candidate shall be declared elected unless upon receiving a majority of the votes of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature. be rescinded, and that any candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of the members present shall be declared duly elected." Upon which, notwithstandng, Mr. Scovel states-

and, Air. Scovel states—
2d—"It passed by Republican votes in joint meeting," &c. It (the Resolution) received, affirmative, 41 votes, of which 40 were Democrats and 1 Union and negative 40 votes. 37 Union, 3 Democrats—See as whose p. 881

above, p. 881.

3d. Mr. Scovel further says "Iwent out of that meeting and made up my mind then and there, that after the adoption of this plurality rule, as a man of honor, I could not take part in an effort to oust him the stockton, when Papulican motes." (Mr. Stockton) when Republican votes alone made his election a possibility;" and turther, "believing him by law entitled to his seat, I have persistently refused to enter into the adventure to drive him out of the Senate.'

The facts in regard to "thirdly" are these: The next day after the joint meeting I was looking for a gentleman, one of the soundest lawyers in the State, who was in Trenton, and stopping at the same hotel with Mr. Scovel. I asked Mr. Scovel if he could find him when he accompanied me acting bim, when he accompanied me, asking "what's up?" We found the gentleman, and I opened my business by asking, "Is it clear that Mr. Stockton was legally and constitutionally elected yesterday to the United State Senate?" He replied, "It is not." I State Senate?" He replied, "It is not." I inquired if there was not sufficient ground for entering a protest, to be presented to the S. Senate against his admission?" replied, "there was;" when Mr. Scovel said there was no doubt about it, and expressed

wish that I should proceed with the matter, I accordingly had a protest prepared, addressed to the U.S. Senate, which, after setting forth the facts of the election, referred "to the Constitution of the United States;" the "ancient Constitution of New Jersey;" the "Constitution of the State Jersey; the Constitution of the State adopted in 1846;" "usage hitherto uninterrupted;" this being the "first instance in the history of this State of a person being declared duly elected without a majority of the members present and voting;" cludes as follows:

"It cannot be said that, because the joint meeting is composed of the Legislature, they can alter or add to the law. It requires separate action, and Executive aproval. And the meeting of the members n joint meeting is for a specific purpose. and no other: to elect officers-not to make

"The consequence possibles from admit-ting the right to select by a plurality vote, furnish a conclusive argument against it. If two members vote for one person, and every other member, by himself, for different individuals the person having two votes would have a plurality. Can it be that in such case he would be Senator? This is indeed an extreme case; but such cases test the propriety of legal doctrine, and many equally unjust but less extreme may easily "Believing, therefore, that the Hon. Jno.

"Believing, therefore, that the Hon. Jno. P. Stockton is not elected Senator from New Jersey, we respectfully pray that the Senate of the United States may so decide and declare his seat vacant." [Signed.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE — W. W. Ware, Cape May county; Jos. L. Reeves, Gloucester county; James M. Scovel, Camden county; Richard M. Acton, Salem county and all the Union members of the den county; Richard M. Acton, Salem county, and all the Union members of the

Assembly — P. C. Brinck, Camden county; Jas. D. Cleaver, Essex county; Thos. Beesly, Cape May county; James H. Nixon, Cumberland county, and the balance of the Union members of the Assembly. I have thus given the facts, as they actually occurred under my own observation

being an active participant myself. I do not propose, beyond this, to enter into an argument, as to whether the Honor-orable James M. Scovel on the one side is right—and many hundred other honorables in the State of New Jersey and other States and in the Congress of the United States, on the other side are wrong, or vice versabit simply to correct what I know to be wrong, and as Mr. S. appreciated a communication when in his favor, he certainly, if a fair, honorable man, as he says he is, will be proportionately pleased when so many are interested among his friends, who have placed him where he now is.

P. C. Brinck.

AFFRAY BETWEEN SOUTHERNERS AND SOLDIERS.—Says the Mobile Tribune: A one-legged soldier, Confederate, came into Selma, Alabama, with three mules and was taking them to a livery stable, when he was stopped by some Federal soldiers who endeavored to take them away from him. Some citizens in the vicinity interfered, and tried to prevail on the soldiers to let the man alone. This they refused to do, and a difficulty ensued, the soldiers drawing their intelligence of the soldiers of the soldiers. pistols and bayonets, and the citizens seizing whatever weapon they could lay their hands on. One Federal soldier was killed and two negro soldiers badly wounded. Several citizens were severely cut and otherwise injured. The greatest excitement prevailed and the Post Commandant had called out all the troops in town to quell the dis-turbance. Considerable shooting was still going on when our informant left. The oldiers, it is said, had no authority to take the mules from the countryman, and should have desisted when requested to by the

New Jersey Matters. THE NEW JERSEY CONFERENCE.-The

territory embraced within the limits of the New Jersey Conference, which has just closed its thirtieth session in Camden, is that part of the State lying South of a line extending from Lambertsville, on the Delaware River, to New Brunswick, on the Raritan River; thence to the ocean by said river and the Bay into which it empties, including the two cities named. The Newark including the two cities named. The Newark Conference overs the balance of the State, together with a small portion of Pennsylvania and New York, including Staten Island. This whole territory was formerly connected with the Philad liphia Conference, from which it was set off by the General Conference in 1836. The New Jersey Conference held its first session the Jersey Conference held its first session the next year. In twenty years it became too large, and another division was provided for by the General Conference of 1856. The whole body met as one Conference in 1857, when the relation of its members was determined by the precision of the expense. determined by the position of the appoint-ment then received with reference to the division line; that is, those above the line, became members of the Newark Conference, and those below it of the New Jersey Conference. At the close of the first year he reports show a ministerial force of one hundred, exclusive of the supernumeraries. and a membership of 20,457, not counting probations. Last year's reports give 122 probations. Last year's reports give 122 ministers, 22,703 members. But, while the numerical increase has not been large, there is a gratifying advance in contributions for benevolent purposes. In 1858 the collections for Missions, the Bible, Tracts, Sunday Schools, Education, and disabled Ministers footed up something over \$10,600. In 1865 nearly \$25,500 were raised for the same purposes. In 1858 the receipts for ministerial support were not reported, but the next year the aggregate, exclusive of house rent, was \$48,921 65. In 1865 it was \$82,507. The salaries averaged \$660, including sixteen single men and some \$660, including sixteen single men and some who received but partial support; the range was from \$100 to \$1,500. According to the statics presented at the recent session the New Jersey Conference is in a commenda-bly flourishing condition, and the labors of the ministers appear to be attended with satisfactory results.

POLITICAL INDIGNATION.—The members of the Republican party of Camden city and county, exhibit unusual dissatisfaction at he course pursued by James M. Scovel in refusing to go into joint meeting for the election of a United States Senator. They regard his conduct as an emphatic abandon ment of the portra that nment of the party that elected him to the Legislature, and favored him with other marks of esteem and appreciation. In fact, all the political importance Mr. Scovel has had since he left the Democratic ranks, has been given to him by the Republicans; and they feel incensed that, just as the Union Party had gained a position whereby New Jersey can justly claim a voice in Congress for the cause of freedom, that claim must be thwarted by the very man upon whom the Unionists showered so many blessings. They unanimously agree that Mr. Scovel has no right to allow his personal animosities or preferences to interfere with the action of the Senate, simply because he holds the balance of power, in going into a joint meeting, nor has he the right to dictate who shall be the nominee of the party. It is Mr. Scovel's duty to go into joint meeting for that is an imperative constitutional requirement; then he can vote as he pleases. The course he has thus far pursued in the mater, viewed in all its aspects, is more unfortunate to himself than it will be to the party he has betrayed. Leading Republicans say they can never receive him into their confidence again.

THE DIRTY STREETS .- The different committees on streets are rather derelict in the work of urging the contractors forward in the work of cleaning them. They are inthe work of cleaning them. They are inviting proposals for that purpose, but what good will that do, if the contractors will not do the work? The near approach of sultry weather, and with it, in all probability, the much-feared plague, the cholera, ought to be sufficient to induce the committees to see that the streets and all filthy alleys are cleaned at once, and kept so every day. If one set of contractors will not attend to their duties in this respect, give the work to others who will. The sanitary condition of the city demands this, and the Council should delay no longer in enforcing the ordinance concerning it. There are many places that need a full and thorough purga-

Facts and Fancies

Three hundred New England pulpits are vacant. About the same number are vacant in Philadelphia, but it is expected that they will all be filled next Sunday.

It seems from his testimony before the Commission, that General Lee cannot remember that he ever took an oath in sup-port of the soi disant Confederacy. It is a much greater pity that he forgot that he once took an oath to maintain and defend the Federal Union. Strange as it may appear, the Boston Post says that.

A frolicsome delegate of Congress from Dacotah, the other day bought a snapping turtle, and put it in the desk of a ven member from Pennsylvania, and then asked the member for a sheet of paper. The un-suspecting gentleman nearly lost one of his fingers by the trick, greatly to the delight of the practical joker.

Since the close of the war a number of Southerners have settled in British Honduras, and so far as heard from have done very well. They now propose a line of steamers to New Orleans. They calculate to make a living by enabling their friends home to dye. Butternuts are out of fashion.

Local politics in Troy are queer. One alderman comes out and accuses another alderman of theft. We could name an alderman or two, nearer home, who would cheerfully compromise for a trifling charge of that sort.

Breckinridge is reported to be in Canada, weary, careworn, grey, and anxious to return home. Dare say. But we hope he won't be invited home until he doffs the

grey.

The Italian papers mention a marriage between a barrister, Guglielmus Caruso, and a nun of the order of St. Theresa, named Maria Pisani, known as Sister Maria Anuziata. Maria escaped from the convent, simply because they were careless and did not keep a-nun's-eye-at-her.

DOUBLE MURDER.—We learn from the Meadville, Pa., Republican that on last Friday a colored man at Franklin killed a colored woman, and made his escape by the train coming up. At Shaw's Landing he was discovered by another colored man who was in pursuit and jumped off the cars and attempted to retreat, but his pursuer followed him closely and was seen to shoot him. It had not been ascertained whether was killed or wounded, nor were the