

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XIX.—NO. 299.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN.
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sundays excepted) at
No. 338 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
BY THE
"Evening Bulletin Association,"
PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, EDITOR.
F. L. FETHERSTON, PUBLISHER.
C. S. WELLS, ASSISTANT PUBLISHER.
The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 10 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 85¢ per annum.

DEED.
PALMER—On the 28th inst. Joseph, son of John 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 late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

DEED.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1115 Vine street, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Services at St. John's Church, at 12 o'clock.

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 Yturbe—French Troops Secretly Despatched to Mexico.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]
HAVANA, March 28, 1866.—Respecting the capture of the Belgian Envoy at Rio de Janeiro, the *Estafete* says that the French police, ably directed by Mr. Maury, are on the track of the instigators of the ambush, and put under great pressure that it is 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 regular orders to commence his campaign against the rebels of Simaloa.

Letters from the 19th of February, state that the town continued to be besieged by the forces of Corona.

Ogazon accompanied by a number of officers, was in Colima, and in virtue of the constitution of 1857, has got himself proclaimed President, according to a communication to the *Estafete*.

In consequence of Maximilian's appointment of his Excellency General Almonte on a mission to Europe, the latter has considered it proper to resign the high post he held, and to return to his native country.

The imperialist General Mendez arrived in Mexico on Tuesday, and it is believed that the government will furnish him with the necessary means for the pacification of Michoacan. His forces had been much reduced by the late battles.

The *Nacion* of the 18th states that the authorities had succeeded in apprehending several of the bandits who attacked the diligence sent to Mexico by the King of Belgium.

There was a French force in Acambaro. Regules and Riva Palacio, with new men and their dispersed forces, had gathered together six hundred men at Arica.

The *Sociedad* says that in the towns of the Jurist line of the East the people were in favor of the continuation of Juarez as President, at least until another public election can be held.

The reports of the affair at Morelia, have been so contradictory that it would appear that the action given by the *Pajaro Verde* 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 report created great alarm in Morelia and Guadalupe, while de la Haye had been made an officer of said Order, and Captains Barbel, Casablanca and Noel knights of the same. The Marshal had decorated General Lopez, of the Emperor'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. Cass and one hundred and fifty Frenchmen perished, and the thirty remaining defended themselves in the college till Commandant Saussie sent their assistance, when the chiefs Viesza, Naranjo, Trevino, Cabada and Rivers fled. General Donay left Buena Vista for Parras with about one thousand men.

The *Evra* and the *Estafete* speaks of a late imperialist 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 Viesza, Juarist Governor of Coahuila.

French, Austrian and Belgian officers, were present at the obsequies to Baron d'Huart, in the Church of San Geronimo.

The 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 the French, which had been vainly solicited for many days, and when it arrived the battle had commenced, and Alamos had no more than three hundred men, debilitated by hunger, and striving to fight an enemy four times stronger in numbers.

The former Juarist officers paid by the government in Mazatlan are loud in their denunciations against the empire—so says the correspondent of the *Estafete*.

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 the rebels, and had been badly treated. The liberation of the former had cost him \$10,000.

Advices from Tamaulipas 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 Luis Potosi.

The *Evra* says the honora Carmen Tarela, the mother of General Miramon, died here three days ago.

The Monterey *Gaceta* states that on Feb. 24th the chief Ellizondo, with a few of his band were attacked and dispersed at San Francisco de Apodaca, Elizondo himself 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 Tlacoalampan, a town on the Alvarado river. As yet, no news has been received.

Most probably it will be a second edition of the late Commandante Superior Mariscal who was killed at Cocuita, a small village near Cordoba.

An indignation meeting was recently held at Cordoba by the American colonists lately imported under the belief that they would give the rebels a lesson, but upon their arrival they have found that the land was not yet surveyed, and no preparation made except on paper to receive them, consequently the emigrants and their families.

Some five hundred went up against the Austrians embarked for Vera Cruz for their longed-for homes a few days ago.

Oajaca.
The liberals, numbering more than a thousand men, under Diaz, Leiva, Piza, and other chiefs, had been at the attack near Liano Grande, a small town on the coast. Their defeat was complete, and the chiefs had to escape on foot through the mountains.

Among the killed was Col. Alberto, chief of the *Plaza* force.

Chief *Pos*, speaking of the fight at Tepetlapan, says: "In this town, the last of the district of Silacoyapan, and bordering on Tlaxcala, the Juaristas have suffered another defeat. In this town, which has a population of about 1,000, they have killed and wounded thousands of men, and have never done him any harm, and had no fault to find with him, carrying him when he demanded it. The result of the action, according to the despatch of Capt. Branel, of the Austro-Mexican contra guerrillas, to the Austro-Mexican commander, was that the Juarists had sixty-three men killed and ten wounded, losing moreover eight prisoners, two hundred and twenty bayonets, four mules, and 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 to march and marauding between Oahuaga and Coahuila.

The *Pajaro Verde* says that since the 12th inst. the charges against Col. Fena, Prefect of the Military Government, have been before a court martial, as also those against the officers of the old regiment of guerrillas, accused of bribery, &c.

The *Nueva Era* states that a despatch from Commander Carranco to the military commandant of that district reports the total defeat of the Liberals of the canton Absolo, under Mendez and Salas. Carranco attacked the garrison of Coshuirichic at half past four o'clock on the morning of the 23d, and at 11 o'clock took the place by storm, when four of the chiefs took to flight, and the rest were made prisoners, together with some of the men.

He inquires "how what are the facts?" &c., and says—"A plurality rule was offered by the members present, and that any candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of the members present shall be declared duly elected. Upon which, notwithstanding, Mr. Stockton states—

"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 above, p. 581.

"I received further sayings," &c. "I met 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 should have taken an effort tooust him (Mr. Stockton) when Republican votes alone made his election a possibility; and further, '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 day after the joint meeting was looking for a gentleman in Trenton, and stopping at the same hotel with Mr. Stockton, he asked how he could find him, when he accompanied me, asking "what's up?" We found the gentleman, and I opened my business by asking, "Is it clear in your mind that you were legally and constitutionally elected to the United States Senate?" He replied, "It is not."

I inquired if there was not sufficient ground for a protest to be presented to the U. S. Senate against his admission? He replied, "There was; when Mr. Stockton said there was no doubt about it, and expressed his regret that he 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 'ancient Constitution of the United States,' the 'ancient Constitution of New Jersey,' the 'Constitution of the State adopted in 1848,' 'usage hitherto uninterfered with in 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;'

"I 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 approval, and the making of a person being declared duly elected for a specific purpose, and no other: to elect officers—not to make laws."

The consequence possible from admitting 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 or in concert 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 be offered.

"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 Honorable James M. Stockton on the one side or the other side are wrong, or vice versa, but 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.

AFRAYS BETWEEN SOUTHERNERS AND SOLDIERS.—Says the *Mobile Tribune*: A one-legged soldier, Confederate, came into Selma, Alabama, with three mules and was taken to a military stable, where 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 pistols and bayonets, and the citizens seizing their revolvers and firing at the hands on. One Federal soldier was killed and two negro soldiers badly wounded. Several citizens were severely cut and other citizens were wounded. The greatest excitement prevailed and the Post Commandant had called out all the troops in town to quell the disturbance. Considerable shooting was still going on when our informant left. The soldiers, it is said, had no authority to take the mules from the countryman, and should have desisted when requested to by the citizens.

James M. Stockton.
CAMDEN, April 2, 1866.—The Editor of the *Evening Bulletin*: I have just read a communication, headed "Mr. Stockton's Position," 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 single individual only was the aggrieved party. In this case the whole Union party of the State of New Jersey, and with a few exceptions, Representatives of the Union States in the United States Senate were charged by Mr. Stockton with delinquencies of a political character; which, if true, would 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.

He inquires "how what are the facts?" &c., and says—"A plurality rule was offered by the members present, and that any candidate receiving a plurality of the votes of the members present shall be declared duly elected. Upon which, notwithstanding, Mr. Stockton states—

"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 above, p. 581.

"I received further sayings," &c. "I met 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 should have taken an effort tooust him (Mr. Stockton) when Republican votes alone made his election a possibility; and further, '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 day after the joint meeting was looking for a gentleman in Trenton, and stopping at the same hotel with Mr. Stockton, he asked how he could find him, when he accompanied me, asking "what's up?" We found the gentleman, and I opened my business by asking, "Is it clear in your mind that you were legally and constitutionally elected to the United States Senate?" He replied, "It is not."

I inquired if there was not sufficient ground for a protest to be presented to the U. S. Senate against his admission? He replied, "There was; when Mr. Stockton said there was no doubt about it, and expressed his regret that he 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 'ancient Constitution of the United States,' the 'ancient Constitution of New Jersey,' the 'Constitution of the State adopted in 1848,' 'usage hitherto uninterfered with in 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;'

"I 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 approval, and the making of a person being declared duly elected for a specific purpose, and no other: to elect officers—not to make laws."

The consequence possible from admitting 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 or in concert 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 be offered.

"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 Honorable James M. Stockton on the one side or the other side are wrong, or vice versa, but 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.

AFRAYS BETWEEN SOUTHERNERS AND SOLDIERS.—Says the *Mobile Tribune*: A one-legged soldier, Confederate, came into Selma, Alabama, with three mules and was taken to a military stable, where 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 pistols and bayonets, and the citizens seizing their revolvers and firing at the hands on. One Federal soldier was killed and two negro soldiers badly wounded. Several citizens were severely cut and other citizens were wounded. The greatest excitement prevailed and the Post Commandant had called out all the troops in town to quell the disturbance. Considerable shooting was still going on when our informant left. The soldiers, it is said, had no authority to take the mules from the countryman, and should have desisted when requested to by the citizens.

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 a part of the State lying South of a line extending from Lambertville, 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 Conference covers the balance of the State, together with a small portion of Pennsylvania. This whole territory was formerly connected with the Philadelphia Conference, from which it was set off by the General Conference in 1836. The New Jersey Conference had 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 body in 1857, when the relation of its members was determined by the position of the appointment then received with reference to the Newark Conference. In 1858 the Newark Conference, and those below it of the New Jersey Conference. At the close of the first year the reports show a ministerial force of three hundred, exclusive of the supernumeraries, and a membership of 20,457, not counting probationers. 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 other objects, Ministers footed up something over \$10,000. In 1855 nearly \$25,000 were raised for the same purposes. In 1858 the receipts for ministerial support were reported, but the next year the aggregate, exclusive of house rent, was \$48,921 65. In 1855 it was \$22,567. The salaries averaged \$600, including sixteen single men and some who received but partial support; the range was from \$100 to \$1,500. According to the reports presented at the recent session the New Jersey Conference is in a comparatively flourishing condition, and the labors of the ministers appear to be attended with successful results.

POLITICAL IDENTIFICATION.—The members of the Republican party in Camden and county, exhibit unusual dissatisfaction at the course pursued by James M. Stockton in refusing to go into joint meeting for the purpose of settling the question of his seat. They regard his conduct as an emphatic abandonment 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. Stockton has been given to him by the Republicans in the State, who was in Trenton, and stopping at the same hotel with Mr. Stockton, he asked how he could find him, when he accompanied me, asking "what's up?" We found the gentleman, and I opened my business by asking, "Is it clear in your mind that you were legally and constitutionally elected to the United States Senate?" He replied, "It is not."

I inquired if there was not sufficient ground for a protest to be presented to the U. S. Senate against his admission? He replied, "There was; when Mr. Stockton said there was no doubt about it, and expressed his regret that he 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 'ancient Constitution of the United States,' the 'ancient Constitution of New Jersey,' the 'Constitution of the State adopted in 1848,' 'usage hitherto uninterfered with in 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;'

"I 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 approval, and the making of a person being declared duly elected for a specific purpose, and no other: to elect officers—not to make laws."

The consequence possible from admitting 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 or in concert 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 be offered.

"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 Honorable James M. Stockton on the one side or the other side are wrong, or vice versa, but 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.

AFRAYS BETWEEN SOUTHERNERS AND SOLDIERS.—Says the *Mobile Tribune*: A one-legged soldier, Confederate, came into Selma, Alabama, with three mules and was taken to a military stable, where 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 pistols and bayonets, and the citizens seizing their revolvers and firing at the hands on. One Federal soldier was killed and two negro soldiers badly wounded. Several citizens were severely cut and other citizens were wounded. The greatest excitement prevailed and the Post Commandant had called out all the troops in town to quell the disturbance. Considerable shooting was still going on when our informant left. The soldiers, it is said, had no authority to take the mules from the countryman, and should have desisted when requested to by the citizens.

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 support of the *soi-disant* Confederacy. It is a matter of greater pity that he forgave the one who took an oath to maintain and defend the Federal Union. Strange as it may appear, the Boston *Post* says that.

A troublesome delegate of Congress from Dakota, the other day bought a snapping turtle, and put it in the desk of a venerable member from Pennsylvania, and then asked the member for a sheet of paper. The unsuspecting 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 at home to dye. Butterflies are out of fashion.

Local politics in Troy are queer. One alderman comes out and accuses another alderman of the fact. 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, gray, 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, Guglielmo Caruso, and a nun of the order of St. Theresa, named Maria Pisan, known as Sister Maria Annunziata. 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, named Franklin, killed a white man, 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 he was killed or wounded, nor were the names of the parties known.