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FROM THE SOUTH.

EVENING BULLETIN. FUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted) at THE NEW BULLECIN BUILDING, G07 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

BY THE "Evening Bulletin Association." EVENING DUITELIII ASSOCIATION." PROPRIETORS, GHESON PRACOOK, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON SARPER SOUDER, Jr., TREBULINTS is served to subscribers in the city at PROMIS PER WORK, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per annum.

MARRIED. COXE-YROMANS.-At Subbury, Pa., on the 12th instant, at the residence of James Boyd, Esq., by the Rev. Edward D. Yeomans, D. D., of Bochester, N. Y., Wm. Ellery C. Coxe, of Harrisburg Pa., to Frances, daughter of the late Rev. J. W. Yeomans, D. D., of Danville, Pa. KIMFALL-WHITE.-On the 13th inst., by the Rev. Wm. W. Taylor, Mr. James H. Kimball, to Miss Jennie White.

DIED.

DUNHAM -Suddenly, on the 13th instant, Mrs. En hemis Dunham, relict of the late A. W. Dunham, in phemis Dunham, relict of the measure the 4th year of her age. Har relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her inversal, from the residence of her brother-in-law, at the corner of Johnson street and Green, Germantown, on Eaturday, June 16th, 1666, at 10 O'Clock in the morning. <u>HAZLEHURST.-On the 14th inst., at her residence</u> in this city. Emily, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hazlehurst. el Haziehurst. LLY.-On the morning of the 14th inst., Mrs. hy Kelly, relict of the iste Thomas Kelly, in the KELL Dorothy Beny, tene of a set of her age. Sol year of her age. LeWIS.-At Brookfield, Mass., on the 14th inst. William Draper Lewis, formerly of this cliv, in his William Draper Lewis, formerly of this cliv, in his

William Draper Lewis, formerly of this city, in his 27th year. RHOADS.-On Fourth day morning, Sixth month, 33th, 1866, Elizabeth L. Rhoads, wife of George Rhoads, in the 40th year of her age. Thefuneral will take place from the residence of her Insband, No. 1925 Mount Vernon street, on Seventh day, the 16th inst., at 20 clock. P. M. Her friends and Thorse of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

EYBE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch streets, have Buff Linens, for Ladles' suits. Pongees, light shades, for do. Crape Eugeniss, for do. Pearl colored Mohair, for do. Light Lenos, new goods.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of chow bracks and scholarly culture, sundents can pursue ethose branches which are essentially practical and tech-mical, viz. ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHI-TECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AG-ENCULTURE and the ARPS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special sudy of TRADE and COM-ATERCOLE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILO-SLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATEELL, or to Prof. R. B YOUNGMAN, EASTOR, PA, April 4, 1866. Clerk of the Faculty. my3.6m0

mys.smot N O T I O E.-PERNNSYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS. The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Battle Fligs of Pennsylvania Regiments, by his Receilency, Governor Curtin, on the Fourth of July mert, have expressed a wish that the PENNSYLVA. NIA RESERVE CORPS should parade upon that oc casion as a Division, and have authorized me to give motice to that effect. I therefore respectfully request the late officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves Corps to reorganize their respective regiments for the purpose of participating in the caremonies referred to, and to report to me at an early date the probable number of men they will be able to parade.

NO III. [Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] ST. HELENA, S. C., June.-Leaving Beau fort we crossed to Lady's Island in a row boat, having sent a very rickety buggy, the best to be had at any price, before, in a scow. Lady's Island and St. Helena are divided by a very narrow channel, which is spanned by a bridge. St. Helena is called the Freedman's paradise. It belongs, al-

A Month among the Freedmen and their Schools.

most without exception, to the negroes, or is farmed by them as school farms. They have been able to develop here with less repression from white neighbors. However, they have but just emerged out of great trials and sufferings. When General Hunter evacuated Edisto

because troops could not be spared to garrison the island, the negroes fied in panic leaving their crops standing, the corn half grown, and in their cabins, whatever little worldly goods they were possessed of, jus as their masters had done before them. Numbers of these came to St. Helena in abject poverty; many perished of want and despair before arrangements could be made to procure government rations. and many more died of diseases which broke out among hind book or slate. The teachers have to wink at a good deal of napping, for mere humanity's sake. As a rule the children are obliged to rise at "first fowl crow," as they call the hour preceding dawn, hoe their task them consequent upon starvation. The effect of this sudden dispossession was very depressing to the inhabitants of St. Helena who had bought and paid for their lands.

Hardly had they reacted when they were overwhelmed by an inundation of Sher-man's refugees. When Gen. Sherman en-tered Savannah with his immense train of negro followers the difficulty, of procuring food was so great that it became necessary to issue an order to carry the refugees to the Laborde and retion them there till other per Islands and ration them there till other provision could be made. Hundreds of wretched foot sore wanderers, men, women and children, were landed and left to shift as they could, without shelter or any sufficient food. The imagination shrinks from depicting the sad scenes which followed. A good wo man, one of our teachers who dismissed her school for a time and devoted herself to the work of nursing says, "We did all that we could, working day and night, but the sick died too fast for the well to bury them, When the ration list was made out and sent to the Commissary, he asked, 'Why do you not draw for children?' and the reply was, The children are all dead." But to more cheerful matters. After a drive of five miles, through beau

could have been with me at a night school, taught on the island by two Philadelphis tiful cultivated cotton fields, unexceptionably ladies. Ranged round two long tables, in adjoining rooms, sat from sixty to seventy neat and well farmed, we approached a pic-turesque gothic school house-a New Eugmen and women-men with grizzled head and beard, women with babies clinging to land contrivance, pitched in a grove of live oaks. We heard sweet voices singing, and their breasts, or rolled up in wonderful bundles and placed on the bench beside drawing nearer distinguished the words of a "Welcome" song. Although accidental, the greeting was quite pleasant. We entered the school house, whilst there still rung out found over a hundred children gathered, just closing their school exercises. For our entertainment, they were detained to sing "Rally Round the Flag," which was done with very pretty effect of marching and countermarching of a dozen or twenty boys with small flags, round a mahogany-colored goddess of liberty, who held a large Ameican flag which partially envelope d her in its folds. Whilst I listened to the hearty shouting of the chorus from out a hundred throats, the often-repeated quotation came " Let me write the songs of a nation to me, and I care not who write its laws." These people are receiving an education through their songs which is incalculable. Our teachers discourage the use of their old bar baric chants and besides our beautiful patriotic, and religious hymns, teach th virtues of industry, truth, honesty and purity in rhyme and measure. A ride of six miles through piny wood and swamp brought us to the home of Miss T., of Philadelphia. Miss T. was one of the ioneer teachers. First in the field after the occupation by our troops, she has for four years devoted herself with unwearying energy to the work of teaching and civilizing these people. She now occupies the position of Superintendent of Schools on St. Helena under the Bureau and is principal of the largest school, moreover, a sort of patron saint of the island. To the poor and suffering she distributes food and clothing; to the sick she dispenses medicines or dresses wounds; in all disputes she is arbitrator, and in difficulties, advisor. Every morning before setting out to school she holds court amongst waiting clients to ad-minister justice or potions, advice or bacon, as needs be. Of much interesting informa-tion respecting her work, its encouragements and discouragements, I have noted the following. She is obliged constantly to protect the freedmen from the exactions of their old masters, who come to beg or borrow, and who unsettle the people with threats of certain return of their property to the former owners and of finding themselves again in heir power. The flight from the main, she describes as a constantly recurring source of distress. Negroes from the interior of the State or main short desiring to come to the Islands either to joint this families or to work for the Yankers: are often cruelly abused and sometimes killed. Where the masters have not the fear of the Bureau before their eyes they hold on to their chattels with grim grip. An instance occurred a short time since which is one of many like it. A negro who had worked for his former owner for part of the crop, and at the end of the year had been given as his portion a bushel or two of corn, determined to take wife and child and carry his labor to market. When putting off from shore in his dug-out, his master ordered him to return. He did not obey, whereupon the master shot, killing instantly the wife and infant at her breast, both of whom fell into the river dead. A second shot took effect in the poor wretch's shoulder, who bleeding and heart-broken came to Miss T. to have his wound dressed. It is hard to realize fully the utterly debasing influence of the spirit of slavery. The horrors of Andersonville are perhaps its truest exponent. I have listened to sto ries here, from trustworthy lips, that I would not dare to write, lest propriety and humanity would cry shame, and yet these things are true, the record written in scars, which time has not blotted out. As hand some a piece of cursing as I have ever witnessed, quite Byronic in its way, was done by a former chattel of the Rhett family—an old woman, an octogenarian, with snow-white wool, skin black as Egypt's night, bigh features, fiery eye and carriage worthy of a queen of Ethiopia, altogether the most remarkable specimen of a handsome, pure African I have ever seen. In her broken accents she told the story of how her fourteen children had been sold one by one and how she had plead with tears and prayers

for the last, the child of her old age, and been refused, and how she was desolate. "Rachael mourning for her children and THE FENIANS. would not be comforted." She wound up an eloquent outburst of wailing and wrath ANOTHER CANADIAN with "God know I not give, no! not one drop of water to save his soul alive." These SCARE. contented and happy slaves had odd notions sometimes. We visited most of the schools on the **MYSTERIOUS MOVEMENTS AT** island, beginning with that of Miss T. and her two accomplished assistants, the Misses BUFFALO. M., ladies of English birth and education. This school is under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Branch of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, and it is fur-thest advanced of any school we have yet visited. We listened to very admirable Troops Ordered to Remain on the Niagara Frontier. recitations in American history, English grammar and parsing, geography and men-tal arithmetic in fractions. Also some ex-amples in simple book-keeping and making CAUSE OF THE GREAT SCARE. out bills. The ignorance of figures and the value of currency was such a fruitful source of loss to the negro that the manage-ment of money accounts became an import-The Canadian Commander Challenged ant part of their education. A very neally written bill for so much grits, rice, bread, molasses, so many hoes, and the like, with the fair market prices affixed, all footed up to a Pitched Battle. and properly, receipted, was written, all out of her own little head, by a girl about eight years old as I watched her nimble fingers. THE FENIAN RETROGRADE RESUMED. As we sat the morning hours listening to the buzz and drone of study and recitation with the thermometer at 95°, I felt a warm sympathy with the little heads bobbing and Malone Deserted and the Buffalo Fe-

nians Accepting Transportation Homeward.

OGDENSBURG, June 14. --- [Special to the Herald.]--From one of Gen. Meade's staff, ust arrived from Malone I learn that further trouble is anticipated at Buffalo, Gen. Meade was suddenly telegraphed for, and left via Albany for that point. Four companies of troops have been ordered from Malone to Buffalo. They will pass through here to-night. OTTAWA, C. W., June 14.—It_is reported

to the government that the Fenians are about to make another raid in the vicinity of Fort Erie. There is some uneasiness felt here. Facts are undoubtedly known which the anthorities do not desire to divulge for the present. A despatch has been received announcing the capture of fourteen Fenians in Hamilton. They had despatches which will throw considerable light on the Fenian plans and movements. The military authorities forbid the transmission of any despatches giving movements of troops or vessels of war to the press. There is something

important on the carpet. Brown's explanation of his cause of retirement from the Ministry is looked for with much interest. It is expected tomorrow. Large numbers of Fenians are reported assembling along the southwestern

MONTBEAL, June 14.-Government orders reached here this morning countermanding the return of the troops. The menacing at-titude of the Fenians on the Niagra frontier coupled with the announcement of Roberts' new proclamation accounts for this latest action of the Ottawa government. TORONTO, C. W., June 14th.—The Cana-dians think the Fenians are again on the war path. The fear is inspired by the following despatch just received here by the Evening Telegraph from Stratford : "On parade to day Lieutenant Colonel Gilmour ordered the Queen's Own to assemble fo inspection at four o'clock P. M.; buthe told them if they heard the bugle call mean-

the offer of the government will sign the fol-We, the undersigned, belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, being now assembled in Buffalo with intentions which have been decided by the United States authorities to be violations of the neutrality laws of the United States, but being now desirous to return to our homes, do severally agree and promise to abandon our expedition against Great Britain, desist from any violation of the neutrality laws of the United States and return immediately to our respective

homes. MONTREAL, June 14.—The action of the Lower House of the American Congress in reference to the abrogation of the neutrality laws through Ancona's and Schenck's resolutions is the occasion of a new and unex-pected excitement all through the Canadas. The possibility and the probability of such repeal and modification are everywhere discussed with deep sensitiveness. The feeling here appears to be that the neutrality laws will be suspended or at all events materially modified to Canadian prejudice OGDENSBURG, June 14.-The Fenian camp at Malone is entirely broken up, and of the advance guard of the army of invasion, so lately concentrated there, and which at-tracted so much of the interest felt throughout the country in the movement, not a solitary man will remain after to-day.⁴ The arrested leaders passed through here during the night, on the way for Cananaigua, to await trial there on the opening of the United States District Court, on the 19th inst. In view of the proximity of the day of trial the Fenian officers declined to give bail, preferring to remain under surveillance here a little time than to scatter to their different homes. The following list of the names, residences and birth-places of the the prisoners is taken from the official reeord of the court at Malone: General M. C. Murphy, New York, Ireland; General J. J. Heffernan, Albany, Albany; Colonel³J. T. O'Reilly, Rochester, Franklin county, N.Y.; Lieutenant-Colonel Terence Quinn, Albany, Albany; Major John F. Connelly, Newark, N. J., Newark, N. J.; Captain John Glass, New York, New York; Captain P.H.Grady, Albany, Ireland; Captain John L. Fallon, Potsdam, Ireland; Captain W. H. Lindsay, New York, Ireland; Lieutenant John O' Brien, New York; New York; Dr. W. L. Shine, Newark, Ireland. During their detention at the depot they

whiled away the time singing Irish patriotic airs and talking over their chances for redeeming Ireland when prepared to strike another blow in her behalf.

The prisoners were guarded by two companies of regulars under command of Major Salvey. This force will be quartered at Canandalgua during the forthcoming trial. BUFFALO, June 14-10 P. M.—Eighteen hundred Fenians accepted government transportation this evening, when it was learned that General Meade was expected to arrive and assume command percently to arrive and assume command personally of the department. The balance of the men numbering over fourteen hundred, will leave for their homes to-morrow. The field officers are ordered to report at headquar-ters in New York. General Burns feels confident of being able to take care of the British with the troops now in the city.

Fight Between the Mexican Liberals and French at Victoria--The French Troops Forced to Retire--Proclamation of Escobedo Congratulating His Soldiers on their Success--Failure of an Imperialist Expedition, &c. &c.

MEXICO.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 4th, 1866 .--Since forwarding my despatch of the lat, a courier has arrived at the headquarters of the Liberals in this city. His despatches show that the account of the defeat of the Liberals at Monterey, with the capture of Escobedo and other chieftains, was all a canard.

In accordance with the plan previously indicated, a column of French, under Gen. Joenningres, marched from Monterey and occupied Linares and Morelos. Another column, under Gen. Dousi, marched from Saltillo to Galeano. A third column, under Gen. Dupin, marched from Mateimala upon the rancho Pavlillo, about five leagues from Victoria.

The line of march of these different columns was parallel, and was intended to afford facilities for concentration and mutual protection. It seems that one of the main bjects was to defeat and disperse the army f General Espinosa at Victoria. General Espinosa, under orders from General Escobedo, marched out of Victoria and gave battle to General Dupin. The action lasted half the day and till night parted the combatants, each party occupying their respective positions.

During the night, Gen. Espinosa becoming satisfied that General Dupin had been reinforced by General Doual, retired upon Victoria. He had checked General Dupin, and was not molested on his march. But this is attributable, in a great degree, to the fact that General Escobedo had marched upon Linares, and General Joenningros found himself compelled to abandon the place and retire with great rapidity upon Monterey. In this retreat the Imperialists lost a great many by desertion, and these deserters have taken service with the Liberals.

The combinations of General Escobedo gave him the opportunity to fall upon the French at Linares with nearly his whole force, while Generals Dupin and Douai were not within supporting distance of General Joenningros. The retreat of General Joenbound and Dupin.

The campaign of the French has resulted thus far in a failure. They committed many excesses and left no friends behind them. In Linares, Morelos and Galeano they imposed forced loans. In G leano the people assured them they could not pay the sum required. The French called for an additional ten thousand dollars, which they called a fine. In the town of Teran they burnt several houses because some of the inhabitants were with the Liberals. They Yurbide and his son; and the people had to pay three thousand dollars to ransom them. They drove off all the horses and the mules of the Mexicans wherever they went. At present General Escobedo occupies Li-nares, Morelos and the same points as before the movement of the French.

parade. HORATIO G. SICKEL, Late Colonel 3d Reg'l Pa. Bes. Corps and Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols, REALTH OFFICE, 5. W. cor. Sixth and Sanson sts.

Je14-3trp N. COLORING AND SAUSON FOR PERMISSION FOR PERMISSION FOR PERMISSION FOR THE PENNISYLVANIA RAILROAD AND URBERN LANE.—The undersigned are ielivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the bove place, to the residents of Cermantown and richity, at the following low rates, viz: Broken and Egg for Furnace and Slove for Range \$3 00 Sut or Chestani.

Address Box & Germantown Post Office. Address Box & Germantown Post Office. Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphis, 17 yard, NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAILEOAD IN GREENE LADE. DINES & SHEATE BINES & SHEAFF.

[e5-26trp] HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Me dical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously acta the part of the strength of the streng to the poor.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] A Sadly Needed Amendment to the Con stitution of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14th, 1866.-Mr. Editor: Gratified, as all loyal citizens are, at the joint action of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in their almost unanimous passage of the amendment designed to be the 14th article of the National Constitution, there will, nevertheless, even with this ratified, in view of the present hard-dying civil war, be a fatal want of adaptedness for now known possible emergencies, unless a proposed 15th

possible emergencies, unless a proposed for amendment be jointly passed to the purport herein below presented. Congress has just done well in providing happy expedients for emergencies. This will strike the tap-root of any possible political upas.

not venture to disparage the intelli gence of the community by any reasoning upon the subject. Every thinking patriot will understand at a glance the warning import of such an amendment to any fu ture plotter whose unholy ambition v lead him to essay founding his own fortunes upon the ruln of his country. The present Constitutional provisions are highly encou-raging to traitors. Something very like the following should go to the country on the instant. the instant.

PROPOSED 15TH AMENDMENT TO THE CON-

Article -: In all matters relating to the nation at large, the entire territory of the United States is hereby determined to be one and indivisible; and every citizen of any one State of the Union to be the peer of every citizen of every other State of the Unior

And in case of sedition, insurrection or rebellion, the citizen or citizens accused shall be arraigned and tried before the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, or acting Chief Justice, presiding at the seat of Government of the United States for the time being, by a jury of twelve peers, as above, to be selected in as equal proportion as mathematically possible, giving the pre-ponderance to population, to the extent of their number, from as many several States, which at the period, shall not be or have seen, the seat of any such sedition, insurrection or rebellion. But no pardon shall be granted by the

President to any citizens duly convicted o either of the crimes herein specified, except by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Provided always, that, even if any such offender be pardoned, his previous conviction shall forever debar him of all the rights and privileges of citizenship, either of the United States, or of any individual State thereof.

CHARLES J. LUKENS.

COTTON IN TURKEY, -- The cotion crep throughout Turkey will be much larger this year than any grown before, but the heavy fall in prices will have a serious effect. At present the price of cotton has fallen to eight plastres per oke, the rate some time since ranging as high as twentythree piastres. Various circumstances combine to produce this unfavorable state of things, the monetary crisis and the fall caused by increased imports from America being the principal causes.

them. Soldiers wearing the U.S. uniform, and a sprinkling of boys and girls who could not be spared from the field in day-time; all gathered in after a day of toll. The rays from two kerosene lamps fell upon this group, the light so absorbed by the aces that it threw the picture into deep shadow. To one "who loves his fellowman" there was something irrepressibly sad in these depressed, deeply seamed coun-tenances, the rags, the dirt, the degradation, in contrast with the anxious, eager eyes, as they bent themselves to the task before them. Weighed down with their dulled brains and weary bodies, they agonized to

nodding here and there, snatching a nap be

or quarter acre, cook their pot of hominy,

Often and often, from want of time to eat, they carry with them their tin can of hom-

iny, and only break their fast at their noon recess. My pen cannot pretend to do jus-tice to the intense thirst for education among

ld and young here. Miss T. tells of those

living in remote parts of the island, where there are no schools, coming to her again and

again, and pleading, with tears, for teachers. "If we no know how to read, missus, we no better den when we slaves." We need ten

schools where we have one-a thousand dol-

lars where we have ten; and yet the field

would not be covered. There never was a

missionary work of such promise thrust upon a Christian people. A barbarous race living in our midstawakened to a conscious-

ness of their degradation, and crying out to us for help. What is China or India to this? I wish that some of our good people, who arry in their pockets "the sinews of war,"

and then walk to school five or six miles

earn. Whilst rowing to visit the school of Mrs V., of Ohio, one of our colored oarsmen, man of influence on the island, the righ hand man of our Government agents, told us that a movement was on foot among the legroes to establish a police force of themselves, for the protection of property and the punishment of small offences. In former times the slave, of course, combined against he master to cover up and hide offenders. The schoolboy's code of honor against informers prevailed. Now that they are pro-prietors, they find it to their interest to be law-abiding, and bring the lawless to pun-ishment. Here is a step towards civiliza-

On Sunday we drove six miles to the Bap ist Church, where the uppertendoms of the island worship. The great gala-day gather-ing gave us a very cheerful view of the prosperity of the people. The beautiful grove of oaks, in the midst of which the church stood, was alive with wagons and turnouts of all descriptions, and some that defy description. Groups of well-dressed men and women, with their families, great and small, around them, sat un-der the trees, or, gathered, round the windows of the meeting, house, listening to the rising and falling cadence of the preacher's voice within, as it created the wave or sunk into the trough of the sea. The church, filled to overflowing, would not hold half the would-be worshipers, who seemed not unhappily to improve the time hearing and telling the news, discussing the contents of their lunch baskets and holding a sort of re-

ligious pic-nic. The very neat dressing, the air of comfort and even refinement among these family groups, led me to institute a comparison beween them and the peasantry of many European countries, not altogether unfavor-

One more word of schools and I have done. That taught by Miss H—, of Phila-delphia, is excellently well managed. The greatest proficiency in writing we have yet seen was here. Indeed, we have reason to feel proud of those supported by the Pennsylvania Relief Association. Their appointments were superior to any we have visited and the teachers beyond oriticism. The Tax Commissioners on the Island recall Dr. Johnson's leg of mutton--"Ill-fed, ill killed, ill kept, ill cooked, ill served." Without sufficient books, without blackboards, maps, and often without seats, the children seated on the floor, the governing principle seems to be to give the least possi-ble education consistent with spending so nuch public money.

In winding up this lame account of a very Interesting four days on St. Helena, I only add that it is impossible to understand how much the negroes have been belied, with out seeing the well-farmed fields, the good order and the prosperity of this island.

COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Peirce.-In the case of Wm. McDonald, tried yesterday on a charge of perjury, the jury was not able to agree.

W. D. Jefferson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to three years Joseph Thomas pleaded guilty to a charge

of larceny, and was sentenced to three years in the county prison.

COMMON PLEAS-Judges Allison and Ludlow.-The Orphans' Court list was taken up names of the men. The men who accept this morning.

while to fall in at once in marching order, adding that he could not say whether they would sleep in their beds to-night or on the battle-field. The following despatch from Buffalo was onblished in the extra this afternoon :

The Fenians are concentrating for a grand movement on Canada. Some say that the ow will be struck to night. Meetings have been held nightly, and the leaders are mov ing about the city in a suspicious manner. The arsenal in this city is now guarded by militia. A home guard, in fact, is on duty, showing that the government expects Some movements to-night. SAN FRANCISCO, June 12.—Victoria (Van

couver Island) despatches say that the Fe aian news from Canada created much exitement there. Two men-of-war and two gunboats had received orders to cruise off he harbor. BUFFALO, June 14.—The following chal-

enge has been transmitted to Col. Lowery by Adjutant General Murphy, from Briga lier General Burns. No answer has as ye been received : BUFFALO, June 14, 1866.-To Col. Lowery

Commanding British Forces, Fort Erie notice in this morning's Courier's editorial correspondence the following paragraphs from his visit to Fort Erie. to wit: We conversed with an officer on duty who

anxiously inquired whether there was no probable chance of having a fight with the Fenians. Above all things he desired to meet in a fair field, with bullets or bayonets, an equal number of Fenians. If this opportunity could be offered he was willing to leave the artillery out of the question.] Now, sir, as the officer's name was given, and desirous to accommodate the Queen's forces with a fight, I respectfully address you on the subject. As commander

of the Irish army in this city I accept the profiered challenge, and will fight either two or three thousand of your troops, as you may decide, with an equal number of men-under my command. The engagement to under my command. The engagement to be on the above conditions, to wit: A fair field, with bullets or bayonets, leaving the artillery out of the question. Transportation will be procured for my men to cross theriver, and arrangements can be mutually agreed on as to the locality of the ground and the stated time to commence the en-

gagement. Hoping this matter may receive your prompt consideration, and earnestly await-

ing your reply, I am, Colonel, your most obedient serv't., M. W. BURNS, Brigadier-General, Commarding Irish Army, at Buffalo. P. S.-The bearer awaits your reply. Major Dawson, chief of staff to Col. Low-ery, promises an answer to the Fenian chal-

enge to-morrow at 9 A. M. The Major informed the bearer of message that he was confident the matter could be arranged satisfactorily to both parties to-morrow. The Fenians were under orders to leave for their homes this evening, but on learning that the British regulars were anxious for a fight volunteered to wait and accommodate them

a fair opportunity was presented. Cols. Starr and Quick, of Chicago, leave with their regiments to-night. Gen. Meade is expected to arrive here to-night.

Brigadier General Burns has agreed to accept the following conditions from the government to transport the men to their The Fenians have agreed to accept the government transportation. Brig. General Burns will furnish General Barry with the

CONGRESSIONAL BENCONTRE. Assault on Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa by General Bousseau, of Kentucky.

The Washington correspondent of the N Y. Times has the following: The assault of General Rousseau upon

Mr. Grinnell, which took place this after noon at the east front of the capitol, is the absorbing topic to-night. The account of the affair by the parties themselves and the eye witnesses agree in the main. From these several accounts it appears that afterthe House had adjourned, Mr. Grinnell was seen passing out of the rotunda through the door leading to the east front of the Capitol. When Mr. Grinnell had arrived near the steps leading to the ground, he was overtaken by (tapped bim General Rousseau, wh tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Mr. Grinnell, I have been waiting four days anxiously for an apology rom you for the gress insult of last Monday, on the floor of the House." Mr. Grinnell replied, "I have no apology to make, sir; I have nothing to say." Gen, Rousseau quickly answered, "I'll teach you, sir," and at once applied a rattan cane rapidly upon the shoulders and face of Mr. Grinnell, strik ing him once or twice upon the right and left shoulders, and then upon each side of the face, when the cane broke. Mr. Grinnell then grasped Gen. Rousseau by the arms, remarking as he did so, "I don't want t hurt you, sir." Rousseau, jerking away from Grinnell's grasp, replied: "Nor do I wish to "All right, all right, sir " rejoined Grinnell "yon didn't hurt me much, Sir; all right," and stooping down he picked up a piece the case, and starting off again, said, "All right, sir." The several witnesses gave some additional colloquy, but the parties themselves do not recollect anything further than what is above set forth, nor do the adlitional statements of the witnesses alter th facts as we have given them. Whatever else was added was mere prolongation of the colloquy, or some words that might em-phasize the remarks of the parties. It does not appear that any attempt was made by the witnesses to interfere whilst the contestants were engaged in their pugilistic exercise, and the whole thing was of very brief duration. General Rousseau has been out of his seat for the past two days, but just before the adjournment he was seated in the House by the side of a member to whom he made some allu ion to the insult he had received from Mr. Grinnell, butdid not evince any passion or excitement. Whether General Rousseau had determined to attack Mr. Grinnell prior to the encounter does not appear from the statements of witnesses, but Gen, Rousseau himself states that he had bee informed on Tuesday last th Mr. Grinnell had promised apologize and was about to prepare beer tha to vritten retraction of what he had said in debate on Monday last, and therefore he (Rousseau) waited until to-day and believing that sufficient time had elapsed for the coming of this proposed apology, he ap-proached Mr. Grinnell. The latter is not eriously bruised, and there is but slight swelling on the cheek where the cane applied. It is generally believed that Rousseau was under the influence of liquor at the time of the assault. It is not known

House with regard to this assault. THE GOOD TEMPLARS,-The Grand Lodge of the Good Templars continued their session yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business. The following officers were elected last evening for the ensuing year: G. W. C. T., J. S. Murray; G. W. V. G. W. Sec., L. Ellen Wright; G. W. T., Richard Craven.

As is usual on such occasions, Escobedo issued a proclamation to his troops. I send you the following hurried translatio

MARJANO ESCOBEDO, General of the Republic and Chief of the Army Corps of the North, to the troops of his Command :-COMPANIONS IN ARMS-The enemy, after baving prepared a great combination to fight our forces, and, as announced by his chief Douai, to annihilate us, several Franco traitor columns were set in motion march from Monterey, Saltillo and Matelmala. The proposed operations were nul-lified in a few moments, as may besaid; for hey were compelled to return to their former position, and suffered greatly in their transit from desertions. There is scarcely a battalion constituting the First cavalry division but what has lost some soldier through desertion. This simple fact, laying aside their hurried countermarch. which can well be termed a flight, manifests how demoralized and tired of fighting are those who have adhered to "the Austrian," and how anxiously they await the time when they can return to their homes, very sorry, as they are that they ever came to this country to cement a throne which is in open op-position to the conviction and will of the Mexican people.

That constancy and valor which are always the distinctive characteristics of great souls have ever animated the heroes of Paso de las Cubas, Villa de Guadaloupe, Monterey, San Salvador and St. Isabel, and in many other combats in which the Liberal arms were covered with glory.

Soldiers! the enemy has lost all hope of triumph. For this reason you see him flee whenever you approach. Despair has made its way in his midst, causing him to abanfor his banners and seek yours. Forward, braves! forward! the republic

has a right to expect great things of you yet. There are many forced marches to be made, battles to be fought, enemies to con-quer, and injuries to avenge. Will you fall back now when the enemy has almost given up all hopes of conquest? The valor you possess, the constancy and decision of your chiefs, and the good sense and feeling of the people everywhere make us hope that you vill not recede and that you will not desist until you see your country happy and free. Then you will have fulfilled your duty and history will record your actions, and the future generations will bless your names. MARIANO ESCOBEDO. LINARES, May 27, 1866.

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New Y

FASHIONABLE WEDDING .--- The marriage of Mr. Cushing, of Boston, with Miss Grin-nell, daughter of Moses H. Grinnell, of this city, took place yesterday. A special train was engaged for the occasion, which left the Hudson Railroad depot at fifteen minutes past two P. M. The train comprised six cars, all loaded with guests, including a large representation of the commerce of this

city. Wall street was also well represented. When the appointed hour arrived a large crowd had collected at the depot, and officer order. When the train arrived at Mr. Grinnell's mansion, between Irvington and Tarrytown, it was halted at the platform erected specially for the occasion, and here the entire company disembarked to enjoy themselves with the nuptial festivities, -N. Y. Herald.

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