Baily Evening Bulletin.

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

EVENING BULLETIN. FUELIBHED EVERY EVENING.

THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"Evening Bulletin Association." PROPRIETORS.

CIESON FRACOCK,
F. L. FRYHERSTON,
TAS BULLWING is served to subscribers in the city at
Scenis per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per

HELMICK SMITH. On the 13th instant, at St.
Philip's church, by the Rev. Charles Cooper, Mr. Howswd Helmick to Amelia V., daughter of the late John
F. Smith, Esq., of this city. No cards.

COMBES.—On the 14th inst., of paralysis, Mrs. Loniss M. Crimbes, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. from the residence of her son-in-isw Charles M. Lukens, 1083 Beach street, above Laurel, on Monday afternoon, June 18th, at 2 o'clock. Washington papers please copy.

ISHA ELL.—In Pittsburgh. on Thursday, June 14, 1886, of congestion of the brain. Charles Hutchinson, son of the late Charles H. Israell.

LEWIS.—On the morning of the 16th inst., John Lewis, late of Springfield, Delaware county, in the 98th year of his age. Lewis, late of Springfield, Delaware county, in the sear year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his daughter, in Upper Darby, on Second day afternoon, the 18th inst., to leave the house at 3 o'clock. Interment at Springld. LEWIS.—At Brookfield, Mass., on the 14th inst. Illiam Draper Lewis, formerly of this city, in his

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

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREV J. H. SUYDAM, PASTOR OF THE Spring Garden streets, will preach to morrow, in the morning at 10% o'clock, and in the evening at 6% o'clock. All are invited, particularly strangers in the city.

REV. WALLACE RATCLY FF (Pastor elect)

REV. WALLACE RATCLY FF (Pastor elect)

Will preach at the Woodland Presbyterian
Church—Pine above Forty-first street—to-morrow
morning at 10% o'clock, and in the evening at 8
o'clock. CHUECH OF THE COVENANT. FILBERT street, above Seventeenth — Living Savena

street, above Seventeeuth.—livine Survice To-norrow (Suuday), at 10½ o'clock A, M, and 8 P. M. The Rev. C. M. Butter, D.D., will enter upon his duttes as Rettor, and preach morning and evening. As Rector, and preach morning and evening.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Sixth street, above Green, Rev. Robert W.
Henry, D. D., Pastor. Services Sabbath morning at
10%, and evening at 7% o'clock. Strangers welcome.

THIRD REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
Tenth and Filbert streets.—Rev. S. B. S Bissell,
of New York, will preach to morrow. Service 10% A.
M. and 4 P. M.

118

PECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Seventh Street, below Arch. The pastor, Bev.
E. R. Bezdle, will preach to morrow morning and
syening. Service at 10% A. M., and 7% P. M.

11*

evening. Service at 10% A. M., SHO 7% T. M.

THE REV. W. NEWELL (UNITABIAN),
will preach at Largstroth's Hall, Germantewn, to morrow, at 10% c'olock, A. M., and \$ o'clock
118 P. M.

REGAD AND ARCH STREETS.—Rev. George

Ride. D.D., of Massachusetts, will preach at the
First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, to-mor-

First Baptist Church, Broad and Arch streets, so morning to wo morning to CARMEL OHAPEL, BROAD AND OXFORD streets.—Preaching to-morrow morning by Rev. J. W. Mears, and in the evening by Rev. Daniel March, J. D. Babbath School 2% o'clock. SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. The undersigned, having been appointed a Specia Committee by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia to investigate the management of the GASTRUST, respectfully request all persons interested in the same to either appear beforethe Committee for the purpose of giving such information as may aid said investigation, or propound such questions as they may proper, and forward them to ABRAHAM STE WART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council, South west corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets, in an swer to which the Clerk will notify them of the tim and place of meeting of the Committee.

By order of the Committee.

ROBERT M. EVANS. Chairman A. H. FRANCISCUS, Tenth Ward.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, Tenth Ward.
GEO. DERBYSHIRE, Nineteenth Ward.
JOHN BARDSLEY, Seventh Ward. F. A. WOLBERT, Sixth Ward. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in ithis Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of Enowledge and Scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical; MINING and METALLURGY; ADDITIONAL MECHANICAL; MINING and METALLURGY; ADDITIONAL MECHANICAL; MINING and METALLURGY; ADDITIONAL MECHANICAL; MINING and METALLURGY; ADDITIONAL METALLURGY; ADDIT

berry Fair, to aid in purchasing a home for the aged and infirm members of the M. E. Church, commencing Jane 11th, and continuing two weeks. The Washington Brass Band will be in attendance. Donations thankfully received at any of the M. E. Churches or by the efficient.

Or by the efficien.

PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Bishop Simpson, 1807 Mount Vernon street.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mrs. Reheccs Hammit, 113 Vine street.

Mrs. Alexander Cummings, 1823 Walnut street.

Mrs. E. W. Cassidy 233 vorth Tenth street.

Mrs. — Casidy, Tenth street, below Vine.

Mrs. James Karly, 314 South Tenth street.

Mrs. J. O. Winchester. 734 South Ninth street.

Mrs. A. W. Band, 1821 Wallace street.
TERASURER. (jet2 tu,th,s,6trp)
Mrs. James Long, 1106 Shackamaxon street.

Mrs.James Long, 1106 Shackamaxon street.

NOTIUE.
PRENEYLVANIA RESERVE CORPS.
The Committee of Arrangements for the reception of the Battle Flags of Pennsylvania Regiments, by his Excellency, Governor Curtin, on the Fourth of July next, have expressed a wish that the PENNSYLVANIA RENERVE CORPS should parade upon that occasion as a Division, and have authorized me to give notice to that effect.

I therefore respectfully request the late officers of the Pennsylvania Reserves-Corps to re-organize their respective regiments for the purpose of participating in the ceremonies referred to, and to report to me at an early date the probable number of men they will be able to parade.

HORATIO G, SICKEL,

HORATIO G. SICKEL,

Late Colonel 3d Reg't Pa. Res. Corps and
Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols, HEALTH OFFICE, B. W. cor. Sixth and Sansora sts. jel4-3trp*

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILEO AD
AND GREEN LANE—The undersigned are
delivering the best quality of Lehigh Coal from the
above place, to the residents of cermantown and
richity, at the following low rates, viz: BROKEN AND EGG for Furnace and Stove for NUT OR CHESTNET.....

Address Box 62 Germantown Post Office.
Office, 15 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia
7 yard, NOBTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD
10 GREENE Lane.
BINES & SHEAD

BINES & SHEAFF.

SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The
Annual stated Meeting of the VETERANS of
IBL. will be held at the Supreme Court Room on
WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4th, 1865, at 9 o'clock
General attendance requested. Those residing in this
and adjoining States cordially invited.

PETER H AV, President.

JOHN H. FRICK, Secretary.

THE LADY COMMITTEE OF THE FOLITHING.

MERCANTHEAUTH and FILERARY — By a late change in the By-laws of the Company, a fine of twenty five cents is imposed on all taxes remaining unpail on the first of July. Those members who are still in arrears are requested to send in the amount due without dety. dely.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 162)

Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

8028 PHILADELPHIA ART.

There is now on exhibition and for sale at the gallery of James S. Earle & Sons, a picture by one of our young Philadelphia artists which deserves particular notice. We refer to the "Sheridan's Ride" by Mr. Henry C. Bispham. What Mr. Read's pen has done :

"For the glorious General's name," Mr. Bispham's brush has taken up and presented upon the canvass. The moment chosen by the artist for his picture is that so glowingly depicted by the poet, when, as Sheridan neared the end of his desperate

ride. "Under his spurring feet the road Like a narrow Alpine river flowed, And the landscape sped away behind Like an ocean flying before the wind: And the steed, like a bark fed with furnace

ire, Swept on, with his wild eyes full of fire, But he! he is nearing his heart's desire— He is snuffing the smoke of the roaring fray, With Sheridan only five miles away.

The first that the General saw were the groups
Of stragglers and then the retreating troops;
What was done—what to do—a glance told him both.

Then striking his spurs, with a terrible oath, He dashed down the line 'mid a storm of And the waves of retreat checked its course

there, because The sight of the master compelled it to pause. With foam and with dust the black charger

was gray; By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils play
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester, down to save the day!'

The picture presents Sheridan urging forward his almost exhausted steed, covered with foam and dust, with nostrils distended

and eyes glaring with an almost human in-'As if he knew the terrible need

He stretched away with his utmost speed." His rider has already passed the first straggling bands of his retreating troops through whom he passes, one hand grasping his bridle, while his field-glass in the other suggests his eager and repeated surveys of the road before him. The figure of General Sheridan is admirably drawn, with a true horseman's seat, handling his noble horse with practised skill, even while his whole attitude and expression indicate the most absorbed concentration of thought and purpose upon the business before him. As he dashes through the squads of astonished soldiers he looks neither to the right nor left, and returns no salute to the cheers that welcome his arrival and betoken the reviving spirit of the defeated army. There are points in the picture which will undoubtedly challenge criticism, and yet they are the very points which attest Mr. Bisphams careful and thorough study of his subject. The position of Sheridan's horse may, at first sight, appear constrained and unnatural, but the artist has followed nature here, with minute fidelity. The noble beast, taxed beyond endurance, is literally "on his last legs," and the combination of undaunted spirit with extreme muscular exhaustion is most happily ex-

Taken altogether, "Sheridan's Ride", is not only one of Mr. Bispham's best efforts but one of the most striking of the series o "War Pictures" which the past few years have produced. We hope the picture may be secured, to adorn some one of the nu-

merous fine private galleries of our city. A large, ambitious and very meritorious allegorical picture has lately been finished by Mr. A. G. Heaton, at his studio in Chestnut street, below Tenth. It is called "Columbia's hight Watch," and represents s draped it ale figure walking at night arcid the graves of the dead soldiers of the late war. The idea has also been put into passe

by the artist, as follows: COLUMBIA'S NIGHT WATCH. Columbia wanders forth at night Among the clustered graves, Which multiply upon the sight, Where lie ner fallen braves.

The deep wound in her breast is healed,
The fell blow turned aside,
But by their blood that wound was sealed
And for her like they died.

And she shall never more forget, But restless in her sleep,
Will rise and proe fu
A sad patrol, to we. Not bitter tears, for all meir was.

Is gloriously done; Nor bitterness nor hate can lui i. In the great future won.

No Fate the happiness can check, Which Higher Grace endows, mmortelles shall their green graves deck Wreathed laurels bind their brows.

Yet, to pathetic memories She, deep-embosomed, keeps, Her yearning grateful heart complies, And still she walks and weeps.

Mr. Heaton has very effectively repre sented his poetical conception upon the canvass. The time is night, so that there can be no strong color. But the moonlight on the figure and the landscape is well expressed. The attitude and the countenance of "Columbia" are admirable. A group of youthful angels in the air are meant to indicate that the souls of the dead heroes are at rest. The subject is a difficult one, but it has been very successfully treated. The atmosphere and tone of the picture are excellent. There is a probability that it will be placed in the Union League House for a short time, and it will be well

worth visiting. Mr. W. E. Cresson has just finished and placed in Earle's window a small picture of Falstaff, that is equal to his best efforts. Old Jack is seated at a table, with a mug of sack beside him. The figure and face fully realize the Shaksperian ideal. But the color is what will most delight the connoisseur, for in this quality Mr. Cresson has

profited by the instruction and example of his master, Mr. Rothermel.

A new one of Mr. Milne Ramsey's exquisite still-life studies has been placed, within a day or two, in one of the windows of Bailey & Co. The subject is fruit and a goblet of red wine, and we know of no American artist who could paint them

MERCANTILE TAX,—The mercantile taxes should be paid by our business men, ac cording to the requirements of the law, at the City Treasurer's office, by the 25th inst. So far the payments have been quite slack, and we call the attention our business men to the fact. After t th the matter I the collectors

will be placed in the heat which will entail add all expense.

PENNSYLVANIA E. BOAD.—We call the attention of tourists and others to the ad vertisement of the summer arrangement o trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be found in to-day's paper. Severa changes have been made, and we direct particular attention to the Sunday trains as set down in the schedule.

Facts and Fancies.
A conscientious lady of our acquaintance gives it as her deliberate conviction that the failure of the Finnegans was inevitable, from the fact that the Queen's arms are always Victoria's!

A small "French boy without a Master" remarks that he understands that our City Fathers are about to Place in the Park shed over the Arctic boat presented by Mr. Childs. He spells "shed over" "chef d'auvre." Then he wants to know whether the boat isn't a sort of Kane-new. We refuse to answer.

The Finnegan Fireworks on the Fourth will consist of one big rocket. The part which is considered as particularly appro-priate is the descent of the stick. The Yanks have been having a time over

Professor Blot, which is at once "high" and "old." Here is a single specimen:

"The intelligent public would be glad to know of the Professor: know of the Professor:
"Whether Friar Tuck was a professional

"What is the correct mode of larding the "Can a cutlet be cooked from a false calf? "In a bill of fare, should horse-meat steaks come under the head of Horse

'How he sets a table of contents? "Whether anything should be well done when a 'rare' opportunity occurs?
"Has Professor Blot any family? If so, he must be Blot (below) pa(r).

John Rogers might have learned something from Professor Blot; the careless fellow let his stake burn while he was cooking himself—'That's what's the martyr.'"

We saw Peto, Betts & Co. misprinted in a paper this morning Pelo, Bells & Co. That compositor must have had a peal o' bells ringing in his ears.

Whatever fancy John Bull may have for his Uncle Sam, there can be no doubt that when he sees our iron-clad he will say, "I would like Miantonomiah!" "My-aunt-to-

know-me-aw!" The Worcester Spy states that Mr. J. S. Buttrick, Postmaster of Stirling, Mass., and a director in the Lancaster Bank, has been detected in a series of extraordinary embez zlements by which fifteen or twenty of the citizens of the town are represented as having lost their all. His career seems to

naving lost their all. His career seems to have been but-tricky.

There is some feeling in Worcester because a little freed girl was refused admission to a singing school there on account of her color. That music teacher has evidently got his ideas of chromatics mixed up. An ex-slave of Beauregard's is have married a New England school-marm. She must have chosen her Beau-regardless

Matters Over the Biver. AN ACTIVE CANVASS.—The unusual activity manifested by the politicians of Camden city and county indicates a warm and vigorous indicates a warm and vigorous campaign. The importance of the coming election is great, and cannot fail to elicit determination on both sides to win. Indeed there never was greater consequence attached to any election than there is to this one, and it is incumbent on the National Union Party to put forth every exertion to secure a complete triumph. The necessity of having a decided majority in both or having a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature, in order to elect a United States Senator (possibly two), has been painfully impressed on the minds of all loyal men by the heartless defection of Scovel. Fortunately, however, for the party, his career as State Senator is ended, and it now developes upon the different of Camden now devolves upon the citizens of Camden county to make choice of a new Senator whose honesty and character are unimpeachable, and who will not prove faithless and recreant to the party. There are three members of the Legislature also to elect, and these must be equally zealous of their integrity. In place of Hon, John F. Starr, who has as ably represented the First Congressional District for the past four years, a Representative in Congress is also to be now devolves upon the citizens of Camden Representative in Congress is also to be chosen. These make the coming election one of intense interest; and are awakening a zeal already scarcely manifested in any previous contest. The proposition of the Democrats to allow Scovel to run as an in-dependent candidate for Congress, and they make no nomination, is one which indi cates their own consciousness of utter

THE VETERANS MOVING.—The brave soldiers who entered the army from Camden county, and who have fortunately returned have displayed great zeal in forming them selves into an association for their mutual benefit in providing libraries and other means of information. They commenced this movement about one year ago, and are now actively employed in perfecting their organizations. These soldiers are strongly Union, having realized for themselves sufficient exhibitions of aristocratic demo cracy in the South, and cannot fail in their organizations to exert a powerful influen on the approaching election. They did las fall, and will this. Therefore, they should oe encouraged and liberally assisted in the work they have commenced. They are no

"half-and-half" soldiers. AFTER THE Dogs .- The "catchers" are about, and many poor unmuzzled canine have suffered the penalty of their owners folly, in not complying with ordinances and the Mayor's Proclamation. Very few dogs are owned when the tax assess around, but any miserable cur that falls into the hands of the "dog catchers," is soon found to have an arrow.

soon found to have an owner. ADJOURNED.—The longest term of Court ever held in Camden county, has just adjourned, greatly to the relief and satisfaction of the Judges, and all concerned. Much of the business had to be postponed until

MEXICO.

The News of Santa Anna's Movements Received at the Capital --- Great Excitement Among Liberals and Imperialists--Maximilian Badly Scared -- French War Vessels Sent from Vera Cruz to Intercept Santa Anna---The Interview Between Mr. Seward and the General at St. Thomas -- The Secretary Calls Upon Santa Anna to Savethe Republic of Mexico--Deplorable Condition of the Country,

CITY OF MEXICO, June 3, 1866.—Great excitement has been created among all classes in this city by the news received at Vera Cruz from St. Thomas of the unexpected departure of General Santa Anna for New York. All parties seem to agree in the inference that this move is preparatory to his again taking a prominent part in the affairs of Mexico. The imperialists, especially those holding office under the present regime, show decided symptoms of uneasiness; they fear that the prestige of Santa Anna's name and past history may prove so strong a re-inforcement to the Liberal cause that Maximilian and his mercenaries

&c.,&c.,&c.

will melt away before it. The Liberals, on the other hand, are over-joyed, and the confidence in the approach-ing re-establishment of the republic which nas aprang up among them since the evacuation of the French was announced, has increased tenfold. They regard the downfall of the empire as inevitable, and elapse prior to the departure of the invaders. The most earnest appear to look upon the evacuation of the French as tantamount to a removal of the one insuperable obstacle to the triumph of the republican cause, and the ousting of Max and suite; for they look upon the Austrians and Belgians as "hired assassins," utterly unable to stand alone against Mexican bayonets. Maximilian's project of a grand imperial Mexican na-tional guard, designed to replace the French

troops, is treated by the liberals with ridicole and contempt.

Upon Maximilian and his advisers the news of Santa Anna's departure from St.

Thomas seems to have created a decidedly unpleasant effect. That great alarm was caused by this move is evident from the fact that shortly after the news was received at the capital a telegraphic despatch was received by the commandant of the French equadron at Vera Cruz ordering certain vessels to proceed to sea at once and cruise about for the purpose of intercepting the Georgia, and effecting if possible the capture of Santa Anna and his party. The ex-President was, however, too quick for them.

It is generally believed here that Santa

Anna's sudden departure from his spien-did estate at St. Thomas for New York is traceable to certain loud hints thrown ou by Secretary Seward during his visit to Santa Anna at St. Thomas. Parties reputed "posted" asserted that during the interview between the two statesmen Mr. Seward expressed the opinion to Santa Anna that the republican cause in Mexico was going to ruin for lack of a man of distinction and ability to take the head of affairs, and that he told the General plainly that he (Santa Anna) was the only man capable of controlling and harmonizing the various liberal elements and of insuring the success of the liberal cause. Whereupon Santa Anna, it is believed, took the hint and proceeded to New York, making the voyage, prince-like, in his own ves-sel. It is likewise stated that Santa Anna received assurances from the Secretary of State before leaving St. Thomas that he would receive at least indirect aid from the United States government in his attempt to restore the republic in Mexico and driveout Maximilian and his hirelings. It remains to be seen what Santa Anna will actually do, and how far the United States government will modify the application of the principles of neutrality with a view to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine and the encouragement of the liberal cause in

In addition to the nineteen Confederates whose capture was announced in a previous letter, six more of the unfortunate settlers at Omealca, on the Rio Blanco, have been taken prisoners and carried off by the libe-

rals, who refuse to allow any intercourse between them and their friends.

The new tax law, just promulgated, imposes a tax of six cents per acre upon all unproductive lands, giving collectors power to sell property upon which the owners neglect or refuse to pay the taxes, and confirming the titles of purchasers to such lands. If the Emperor is sustained this law will destroy the immense haclendas and enable the working men to obtain homes, from which they are now debarred. This new law levies a tax of sixteen per cent. upon all products, manufactures and profits of husiness and incomes. This brings taxes

up to about nineteen per cent.
The Council of Ministers has met every day for the past fortnight, and was presided over by the Emperor. Rumors of a general change of ministry gain credence. M. Salizar Harregui, at present of the Interior Bureau, is to succeed M. Somero as Minister of the Interior. M. Salizar Illarregui turns over the portfolio of the Interior to M.

Marin. The news from Chihuahua is favorable to the Liberals. The French, learning of the advance of Governor Toranza, abandoned Parral and retreated to Durango. State of Chihuahua is now entirely rid of the enemy, as also a portion of Durango. A pronunciamiento will soon be issued in the latter State, and the Chihuahua and Durango troops are uniting to drive the French beyond their borders. The city of Durango is soon to be attacked, and from the care used in the preparations and the forces which will be on hand little fear need

be apprehended of its capture.

Society has been very dull in the capital this season. The Mexicans generally not affiliating with foreigners, comparatively few entertainments have been given. The English Minister gave an elegant dinner party upon the Queen's birthday, also an

evening party on Wednesday last, at which many foreigners of distinction were present. The Empress gives frequent soiress, to which entrée is freely accorded to such as make application. The 12th inst., which will be the anniversary of their Majesties' entrance into the capital, will be duly remembered by a grand hall at the pales. membered by a grand ball at the palace.
VERA CRUZ, June 5, 1866.—In the State of

Sonora great wretchedness exists among the people in every hamlet and almost every hacienda. There women are outraged, children are butchered and men are hung, and that almost daily, to satisfy the dictates of revenge generally, and in some instances as far as the hanging and shooting are concerned, to meet "necessities" brought about by the black flag decree of the Emperor Maximilian. Houses are fired, plantations laid waste, and small towns depopulated by redding parties. In Chibushua ware little raiding parties. In Chihuahua a very little better state of affairs exists. In Sinaloa the plantations are deserted, and the inhabitants are forced, in many cases, to travel from place to place begging for something to eat. In the State of Durango, outside of the capital, there is trouble everywhere and grievous complaints on all sides. In Cohahuila there seems to be less misery than in other parts. Tamaulipas occupies too frequently a place in the news columns of the papers of the United States with its griev-ances to need comment. Nueva Leon and San Luis Potosi occupy about the same po-sition; and these, together with Zacatecas and Jalisco, are so thoroughly infested with guerillas that they may be counted almost without the pale of civilization. The acts which are so frequently committed within their limits fully justify this conclusion. Besides, in the two latter States the offences committed by the foreign troops are matters of daily protest. Colima, Michoacan, Guansjuata and Queretaro are nothing more than raiding grounds. The State of Mexico is more fortunate than its neighbors. Never-theless it is not unfrequently the scene of encounters which leave very unenviable traces behind. Puebla is literally a thieving

ground. There stealing its a profession, an art. Vera Cruz is the great tax State. If people are not inflicted here as in other parts, their good fortune is well balanced by the enormous taxes they have to pay. the State, as a whole, is not under the imperial control. The liberals dispute the control of a good portion of it. Oajaca oc-casionally knows an encounter which might be dignified with the title of "engagement," but it generally is the scene of only skirmishes. Tabasco is always in trouble. Chiapas we do not hear much about. Yucatan, outside of Sisal, Merida and Cam-peachy, is controlled by hostile Indians. We have made no mention of Lower Cali-fornia because, since the movement which took place some months ago at La Paz, the Liberals seem to have it all their own way there.
At the city of Mexico the Emperor is re-

organizing. He seems to be as full of new ideas and new plans "for the more permanent establishment" of his plaything, the empire, as though its continuance were not a matter involved in great doubt. And yet, notwithstanding his assiduous attention to such royal business, the people look on and say nothing; but it is known that they entertain serious doubts as to his entire aincerity. They question very much whether he is not beckoning them in at the front door of the empire, while he has everything prepared to go out at the back one, with the sentiment. "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home." That his Majesty can organize what he is pleased to style "a great national party," seems to be a great imperial absurdity, and that he can raise a powerful army to sustain the empire out of the native population of Mexico is another error. That the natives will receive his arms and ammunition, and at first cry out "Long live the empire," there can be no doubt, but that they will not turn those arms against him when they think they are strong enough to do so successfully in regaining their liberty, is a point which the course of events must decide. To-day there are secret liberal organizations throughout the length and breadth of the Mexican territory. Arms and munitions of war are concealed in various parts. The desperadoes, parti-san rangers and insignificant commands now in the field, fighting, or pretending to now in the heid, lighting, or pretenting to fight, for the liberal cause, cannot be taken as a criterion by which to judge of the class of people who will rise and take the field against the em-pire at the first favorable opportunity. The people plainly see that the United States

have assumed a position involving the de-fense of the Liberals—a position that cannot be abandoned without humiliation and dis-To counteract this feeling the Imperialists use men and money to spread the argument far and wide that the ulterior obect of the North American Government is self-aggrandizement at the expense of Mexico; that it will destroy the country, "and one after the other annex the States to the great Republic." That this will produce any particular effect is very doubtful Those who have the most to say on this sub jeot are the fellows who will not fight themselves. They have a special fondness for theory, but a remarkable aversion to handling a musket.

It is generally said that in the matter of the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico France got to the windward of the United States. It is held that in all probability another revolution will break out in the States before the expiration of one year's time from November next, and that, be-sides, other causes may be developed in the interim which will enable France to retain her foothold here. This is the style of "logic" among the hopefuls of the imperial regime. They furthermore say that if no revolution breaks out and the other cause are "found wanting" then France will carry out her agreement and withdraw the Frenc troops.

There are three hundred and fifty patients in the civil hospital here. The n hospital here is full. The general sickness is fever, but not vomito. Four Sisters of Charity and one priest died during the last month in the military

hospital of Vera Cruz. Latest advices from Alamos, Sonora, state

that the people of Alamos are in a suffering condition, and that although the neigboring plantations are sadly impoverished, still they have to travel to them for subsistence of all kinds. Mendinez (liberal), when he he entered Alamos, issued an order declaring traitors several person who fied to Guaymas. He destroyed their estates, and authorized all persons to kill them, no matter thorized all persons tokill them, no matter where found. From the river Rosario, Sina loa, to the United States frontier, the country is in the power of the liberals, except Mazatlan, Guay-mas and Ures. Sonora and Sinaloa are now at the mercy of the liberal commands Guay-

of Corona, Martinez Pesqueira, Garcia Morales. Otero, Augta Zuniga, and Aguirre. No one can go out from the three last named places one league in safety. A short time since Otero, with two hundred cavalry, moved to Rancho, a place situated at two leagues from Guaymas, and carried off sev-

eral individuals who were making themselves obnoxious to the liberal cause. Fis-tier, a French officer, hearing of this, moved to Rancho with two hundred infantry, of the Sixty-second, when Otero retired. The return of the Imperal Lozado brigade to Tepic is said to have enabled the Liberals to

come out more freely.

A column of French troops, two hundred strong, despatched from Durango to Fres-nillo, Zacatecas, is reported to have gained a considerable victory near the latter place, taking two pieces of artillery and some arms and horses. Auza is said to have commanded the liberals, whose strength was far inferior to that of the other side. Aniother triumph over a liberal detachment is reported to have occurred at Cofotlan. The liberal chief, Ramon Sanchez Roman, is reported killed, and Trinidad Garcia de is Cadona, Jesus Sanchez Roman and Preje-

dis Banuelos are reported wounded. The area of the stress of the commerce are suffering considerably. No commerce is being carried on, and everything in the is being carried on, and everything in the provision line is enormously high. At the beginning of May the liberals made a demonstration in that neighborhood against the imperialists, but did not gain any particular advantages by the movement. On the 9th ult. they made another attack, but were defeated. It was said that their intention was to burn several houses in the city. On the 25th the imperialists sent out a re-On the 25th the imperialists sent out a re-connoitring party, eighty strong, who had a skirmish. On the 28th there was another fight, but, taken altogether, the operations have not been extensive enough nor sufficiently fruitful in results to merit further

notice. The estimates put in for expenses from May 1 to December 31, 1866, are as follows: Foreign affairs and marine, -182.045 95 Interior, - - - - - Justice, - - - - -Justice, -Public instruction, -892,536 71 Commerce, -

La Sociedad says that the total expenses of the government for the year ending December 31, 1866, will reach, if not exceed, \$30,-900,000: \$16,000,000 being the amount neces-sary to cover the expenses of the interior administration, and the rest for the general

public debt.

The Esperanza of Jalapa, a paper looked upon as friendly to the Mexican Liberal cause, published an article lately, commenting on the situation, in which these words roccur: "At no time have the Americans ever extended to the Mexicans a friendly hand. The American intervent on will be directors for Mexica. When the time are disastrous for Mexico. When the time arrives for the United States to carry out its projects of absorption it will place its foot firmly upon this land. Its intervention will be of indefinite duration, until, little by little, it will annex one State after another

to the great Republic of the North." General Romulo del Valle died in Mexico a short time since, aged 74 years. He was born in the city of Morelos, served in many campaigns, and was always a staunch liberal. His loss is deeply deplored by his

countrymen. troops lately. French continue to accumulate coal

at Vera Cruz. Considerable sickness is said to exist among people, principally foreigners, at

Here, where there are fevers of all kinds, and the hospitals are full of patients, and the private houses not generally exempt from these, the authorities recently wished to quarantine a vessel direct from New York, "to prevent the introduction of

The Fenians. Reports of threatened invasions were quite current throughout Canada yesterday, but they were most probably without foundation. Fenian raids for the present are confined to localities nearer home. General Meade has ordered the return of all troops to their former stations. He thinks no fur-ther trouble is to be anticipated. The Fenian prisoners in the hands of the Canadian authorities have been transferred to St. Ar-

mand that they may be identified by the citizens of that vicinity.

Yesterday morning, at New York, when Commissioner Betts took his seat in court for the purpose of proceeding with the in-quiry into the charge made against Colonel Roberts, Mr. S. G. Courtney stated, on the part of the Government, that he had come to the determination of abandoning the proceedings, in consequence of the intimidation of witnesses and the difficulty he had met with in procuring evidence. He announced his intention of submitting the matter to the action of the Grand Jury. Colonel Roberts was then discharged, and on leaving the court was greeted with applause by the spectators.

DISTRICT COURT—Judges Sharswood, Stroud and Hare.—On the argument list the following cases have been decided: McMasters vs. Graham. Rule for a new trial absolute. Middleton vs. Carnell. Rule for a new

trial discharged.

Brown vs. Walton. Non-suit taken off.

Breeside vs. Wrigley. Reed vs. Wrigley.

Leave granted to file amended bill and
leave te withdraw demurrers granted, with terms of answering.
Angier vs. Wolf. Rule for a new trial. On plaintiff's entry of a remittitur damna

of \$100 rule discharged. Wynkoop vs. Hamilton. Rule for a new trial discharged. COMMON PLEAS-Judges Allison and Peirce.—Judgments were entered on the following cases:

Estate of George Earp, Jr. Petition for review dismissed with costs.

Theyer vs. Fincher. Motion for special injunction refused. The list was then taken up.

Price vs. Hamilton. Motion to quash defendant's auswer to writ of alternative mandamns. The complainant obtained a writ of alternative mandamus to compel the defendant's. City Commissioner to award him Commissioner with stationer, on the ground that he was the lowest bidder. On the answer of the defendant the motion is made. Some time ago the Court awarded an injunction on complainant's bill to restrain the Commissioner from awarding the contract to one Samuel M. Smith.

TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING .- We were informed a day or two ago by Mr. J. H. McLey, of Sugar Creek township, that on Saturday last, while Oliver Neff, son of E. S. Neff, Esq., of this county, and a man, named Thompson, of Grundy county, were in Mr. Thompson's barn, taking refuge from the rain, the barn was struck by lightning, and both of the men killed. This is a sad event, and we regret much to have to record it. -Bethanyi (Mo.) Tribune, 7th.