PEACE.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the position in Mexico by any inopportune proceeding, rendering more difficult, by bringing the dig- question, the hon-

terizes in ... wishes been put forth for them ...

From this passage it may be seen once more how ... ill-informed were the writers and how false the course taken by that part of the French press which very mistakingly piques itself on representing the views of the government, in violently making common cause with the South and loudly proclaiming its hopes for the destruction of the American Union. The disavowal is not less energetic nor the lesson less severe for all those correspondences and manifestoes which thought fit to praise the expedition to Mexico, by representing it as one hostile to the United States, and conceived specially for the purpose of opposing an obstacle to their greatness. *Public opinion will feel indebted to the Sovereign for having thus disavowed those who, during four years, had so little understood and so ill expressed his ideas.*

FRENCH OFFICIAL TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Imperial "Yellow Book" laid before the Corps Legislatif.]

Great changes supervened last year in the general situation of the United States. In the presence of a conflict between the North and the South we found ourselves, like the other maritime Powers, under the necessity of recognizing the existence of two belligerents, and of announcing that fact by a public declaration. As soon as it became certain that the Union declined taking advantage of the laws of war to search neutral vessels we immediately revoked the measures which were the consequence of our neutrality. The complete success of the federal forces brought back into the Union all the States which had attempted to secede. From that moment the solicitude of the Washington Cabinet was directed to the means of repairing the calamities of so profound a crisis. We had anxiously desired the pacification of the United States; we rejoiced to see an end put to the shedding of generous blood. *We now wish that great country may be speedily reorganized on the conditions best calculated to secure its future tranquillity and promote the resumption and development of the important commercial relations which it maintains with the whole world.* These happy events have been saddened by a heinous crime, which struck with stupor the American people. The Emperor's government, the Senate, and the Legislative body, in their last session, and all France, shared the public mourning of the United States. So many sufferings and sacrifices have not been endured without benefit to the cause of civilization. Slavery has been abolished, both in law and in fact, throughout the federal territory. The constitutional amendment destined to confirm that grand measure, after being adopted by three-fourths of the States, has been solemnly proclaimed. In reply to the official communication addressed to it on this subject by the Minister of the United States, the French Cabinet sincerely applauded the sentiments which inspired a resolution so similar to the initiative which we had ourselves taken in our colonies.

NECESSITY OF CONTINUED FIRMNESS ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Paris (Jan. 25) correspondence London News.]

The United States government, which has achieved a signal diplomatic triumph in the Mexican question, will yet have to remain firm, and not suppose that imperial promises will be fulfilled further than imperious necessity may compel the fulfilment of them. Already semi-official writers are *trying to explain away the plain purport of the Emperor's declaration that the evacuation of Mexico is at hand.* The *France* to-night says that the latest despatches between the two governments "will not be published so soon as was supposed;" that "negotiations are still going on;" that besides the "French interests" spoken of by the Emperor, which France originally went to Mexico to protect, there are "new interests" created, "under the shadow of the French flag," and on behalf of which the "moral responsibility" of France is engaged. This means that France must insure the full payment of all the Mexican loans. The interests of the speculators who, tempted by exorbitant interest, invested in that bad security, the *France* terms "respectable," and, forgetting how emphatically the government orators denied in the Corps Legislatif that France was in any way responsible for Maximilian's loans, it now affirms unblushingly that "French credit stands associated with that of Mexico." The question raised by the *France* is, I believe, now the only serious one. *All chivalrous ideas of success in Mexico are abandoned, but a desperate struggle is to be made on behalf of the money which French subjects were encouraged to risk in the venture.*

STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH FORCES IN MEXICO.

[Paris (Jan. 26) correspondence London Times.]

The passage in the Emperor's speech on Mexico gives especial interest to the following details. The French army in Mexico under the command of Marshal Bazaine forms two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, with artillery and commissariat.

The infantry regiments at present in Mexico are the Fifty-first, Sixty-second, Eighty-first and Ninety-fifth of the line, who have all two battalions, the Seventh and Eighteenth battalions of Chasseurs a Pied, the Second and Third battalions of the First regiment of Zouaves, and the First and Second battalions of the Third regiment of the same corps, the Second battalion of African light infantry, and six battalions of the foreign regiment, making altogether twenty-one battalions of infantry, forming the divisions of Generals Castagny and Douay, and the brigades of Generals Aymard, De Mansion, Neigre and Brancourt. The cavalry, composing a brigade, under the command of General De Lascours, consists of four squadrons of the Twelfth Chasseurs a Cheval, two of the Fifth Hussars, the First, Second and Sixth squadrons of the First Chasseurs d'Afrique, the Second and Fourth of the Second regiment, and the Fourth and Fifth of the Third regiment—being altogether thirteen squadrons of light cavalry.

The artillery in Mexico, under the command of General Courtois Roussel d'Hurbal, is composed of the Eighth battery of the First regiment, the Second of the Third regiment, the First of the Fourth and Fifth regiments on foot. The First of the Sixth pontonniers, the First of the Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth regiments, of mounted artillery—altogether nine batteries. When these troops shall have returned to France the army at home will be reinforced by a considerable number of old soldiers. There are, moreover, a number of counter-guerillas in French pay in Mexico; but the men of which they are composed are mostly natives, and will remain in Mexico after the departure of the French troops, together with the six battalions of the Foreign regiment.

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

EFFECT OF NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.

The Supposed Conditions Upon Which the Emperor Will Withdraw the French Troops from Mexico—The Committee on Foreign Relations Express Convictions That the Document is Insincere and Calculated to Delay Government Action—Opinions That Our Forces on the Rio Grande Will Be Immediately Increased, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1866.

The Emperor Napoleon's address to the French Senate and Corps Legislatif is attracting much discussion. The first expression of most readers was one of unqualified commendation, but a closer scrutiny and more analytical examination of the language used has failed to convince them that he intends the absolute and unconditional withdrawal of French troops from Mexico. It would have been so easy to declare this intention unequivocally if he really entertained it that most people now suspect its existence. No one knew better than he the anxiety felt on the subject in this country and in Europe, and no one is more able to express himself clearly whenever inclined to do so. He is never ambiguous, unless purposely so, and his language never admits of doubt or double construction when there are no doubts in his own mind and no reason for diplomatic duplicity. The reactionary belief now is that his withdrawal of support from Maximilian will be based on one of three conditions—our recognizing the Mexican empire; our guaranteeing payment of the pretended claims on which his intervention was based, or on our giving him some material indemnity for the expense incurred by the French government in the effort to secure them. The debates in the French Chambers are expected to establish the truth of this interpretation of his address, and will be awaited with extreme solicitude by all.

The Committees on Foreign Relations have had no formal meeting since the publication of the Emperor's address in this country, but different members express their convictions privately that the document is specious and insincere, and purposely worded to deceive the public and delay our governmental action. How far it will affect our legislation cannot now be foretold. The extreme limit of submitting buncombe resolutions and inflammatory denunciations has already been reached. The probabilities are that the address will not occasion more than a ripple on the Congressional surface, and that no decisive measures will be immediately adopted.

Military men express the opinion that our force on the Rio Grande will be increased at once, and everything put on a war footing in that quarter. Others, again, and among them such personages as Senator Wilson, assert that the whole Mexican territory would not compensate us for the loss of one life, and that any complication which threatens hostilities should be avoided. Secretary McCulloch is also understood to be opposed to the adoption of any resolutions or policies looking toward war until we have weathered the financial squalls now beset-ting and threatening us. One high official expressed it as his opinion that the address was unsatisfactory, and therefore much worse than none at all.

The Cabinet met unusually at noon today, and was in session until nearly four o'clock. Of course little or nothing can be known concerning its deliberations; but the general impression is the Emperor's address and Mexican affairs are at the bottom of its discussions.

THE BALL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

Brilliant Assemblage of Fair Women and Brave Men—Statesmen and Warriors ... Demoiselles—The ...

... transferred itself into adjoining ... were in vogue and delicempt the appetite.

... vals had ceased to inundate ... departing equipages had ...

most ... metropolis, and is a bright link ... associations that binds together the two nations. The Marquis bears a name historical in *La Belle France*, and is the son of the General of that name who was the companion of Napoleon the First at St. Helena, and of Napoleon the Third when he was also a prisoner of State, while the Marchioness is the daughter of a gallant general in the old United States army. The house now occupied by the French Legation was built and fitted up by W. W. Corcoran, the banker, and the last public entertainment given there was when his daughter was married to Mr. Eustis, then a member of the federal Congress, but afterwards Confederate Secretary of Legation at Paris. It is a spacious, elaborately ornamented building, fronting Lafayette square.

To-night, as if to impress upon the guests that this was a French festival, the carriages rolled in at a *porte cocherie*, in true Parisian style. In front of the house there was no sign of the gay throng within. The guests, on alighting, were received by servants in full livery, and were escorted through the hall and up the grand staircase, with its bannisters of massive carved oak. The front room on the second story, used by the Marquis as his *Cabinet de Travail*, was set apart as the gentlemen's dressing room, where gloves were put on and the hair brush was applied to give the last touch. The adjacent apartment in the rear was the ladies' dressing room, into which the fair ones entered in their cocoon-like wrappings and from which they emerged in the full glory of evening attire. Descending the staircase again, the guests were shown into the front drawing room, on the left of the main hall, where stood the host and hostess.

The Marquis was attired in full evening dress, wearing around his neck the bright scarlet ribbon and decoration of a Commander of the Legion of Honor, while several other orders graced his breast. He is a tall, well made, graceful gentleman, and his Parisian politeness was conspicuous as he received his guests. The Marchioness, as has already been stated, is an American by birth and education. She wore a dress of white tarlatan, elaborately trimmed, with a superb necklace of diamonds, and the cross of some regal Order on her shoulder.

The drawing rooms of the Legation are elaborately decorated. Prominent in that in which guests were received are three-quarter length portraits of the present Emperor and of the lovely Empress Eugenie, which were the objects of marked attention. Leading from the front drawing room is the library, which is fitted up with carved oak, and not only contains a large collection of standard works, but many rare works of art, prominent among which is a veiled bust, so wonderfully executed that it would seem that the bust is covered with a white veil. Connecting with the library and with the back drawing room is the dining hall. To-night this is the supper room, and the carved oaken buffets are loaded with gastronomic wonders. Pastries, ices, and the many palatable delicacies which have made French cooking renowned the world over, are lavishly supplied, with an abundance of rich Burgundy, sparkling Champagne and other wines of the rarest vintages. All the eatables, we learned, are home productions, from the kitchen of the legation, and were highly appreciated and enjoyed by the guests, many of whom are accustomed to the scanty fare of our Washington hotels.

The drawing rooms, the library and the dining hall are on one side of the main hall of the house. On the other side is a spacious apartment dedicated to art. It is lighted from above, and the walls are covered with choice pictures by the first American and European artists of our generation. At the end opposite the door, in a spacious recess, surrounded by flowers, stands the original Greek Slave, by Powers, as fit presiding goddess for a temple graced by the loveliness of the land. Above her, gracefully entwined, were the Stars and Stripes and the tri-color—those glorious ensigns that have floated over victories on the two continents.

In addition to these spacious apartments there were others of less size. In one those fond of the card table were enjoying their favorite games. In another a host of politicians were discussing whether or not the President would make further disclosures of his policy to-morrow to the Virginia delegation. In another, which was evidently the boudoir of the Marchioness, several couples of young people were always engaged in earnest conversation; neither should we forget a recess in which a table was graced by two huge punch bowls, from which two attendants were ever replenishing glasses of a compound which appeared acceptable to all who imbibed it.

Such another display of beauty, glare of jewels, shimmer of silk and satin, and withal a grand crowd and crush of crinoline, has not been known in Washington for many a day. The generality with which the invitations had been distributed in official circles served to render it more than ordinarily marked and pleasant, and brought together a company made up of the members of the House of Representatives, United States Senators, Judges of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps and all the generals and admirals now in Washington, together with a large number of distinguished officers of a lower grade from both branches of the service. Added to these were the scions of many of the oldest families of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore.

A marked feature was the presence of the officers of the French man-of-war l'Admiral d'Estaing, now at Annapolis. They wore the handsome naval uniform of the empire, with the graceful epaulets and the brilliant decorations of the Legion of Honor. In the hall stood a veteran boatswain, with his broad turned over collar, who appeared to take pride in the gay scene, and who was well pleased when any of the passing throng addressed a few words to him in the language of *La Belle France*.

The guests began to assemble about ten o'clock, though up to eleven comparatively few of the large number invited had arrived. So admirably had all the minutiæ of arrangements been perfected that, although the current of gentle folk flowed in more swiftly and voluminously as the hour grew later, no one, however much a novice in regard to the evening's programme, was at a moment's loss how to dispose of himself. For the first two hours there was nothing especially marked in the entertainment save a confused tide of beautiful women and their cavaliers as they wended their way in and up the grand staircase to the retiring rooms, and later reappeared for presentation to the Marquis and Marchioness Montholon, who received, as has already been noticed, in the front drawing room, immediately opposite the base of the stairway. Your respects paid to the host and hostess, an enticing vista of luxury and enjoyment awaited, turn which way you would. The special mark and felicity of this delightful event was undoubtedly a result of the numbers and variety of classes through which the cards of invitation had been diffused. Here were the majority of members from both Houses of Congress, many of the Justices of the Supreme Court bench, our leading Generals and naval officers, a dazzling array of diplomats and celebrities in every distinguished walk and position in life. Grave Senators found themselves talking courtly nonsense to bewitching young ladies in the sequestered recesses of an alcove; eminent warriors and stern old seadogs chatted in knots together, and fought many a battle over again by land and sea; foreign and native diplomats took more than kindly to one another, and moved, gayly decorated, in and out of the mazes of the throng; younger men, with irresistibly lovely women, were treading buoyantly the measures of foreign and domestic dances to the melody of the softest strains, and over all hovered such a poesy of light, shade, color, mirth, congeniality and delight as would have tempted an anchorite from his cell and led a daughter of the church to forget her vow.

After the first formal tour of the rooms a majority of the company tended towards the dancing saloon, wherein a particular set were already blithely moving to the bewitching harmonies of *les lanciers*. This apartment, above all the rest, was perhaps most noticeable and attractive. Here was a *pot pourri* of broadcloth, lace, satin and brocade, animated and graceful, surging hither and thither, giving voice and gesture to a syllabic refrain that bewildered and allured. You paused upon the threshold, struck for the first with the *chefs d'œuvre* that hung upon the walls; but lower, and upon your own level, was such a marvel of loveliness and refinement that the eye, once caught, could but surrender without discretion. Within a circle, not magic, but gayly alive with begirded sprites and handsome men, hedged about with beauteous women and happy attendants, moved easily in and out the mazes of the dance. Music soft and inspiring issued from within the recesses of a grove of rare exotics, through whose branches the symmetrical shape of Powers' Greek Slave gleamed white and rigidly.

... to criticise the toilets of the many of the ladies belonging to ... were dressed *a la mode de Paris*. Miss Blanche Butler, of Massachusetts, in white tarlatan trimmed, with a blue boddice trimmed with flowers, was a decided belle, and opened the ball with the first Secretary of Legation. Miss Blondem, of Missouri, in a white tarlatan speckled with gold, and with her raven hair powdered with gold dust, was much admired. Miss Doolittle, of Wisconsin, young and fair, contrasted favorably with some of the more aged and overdressed spinsters. Rhode Island was well represented by the accomplished Miss Jencke, who was dressed in white, with pearl ornaments in her hair. One of Ohio's fairest daughters, Miss Denison, was deservedly admired and charmingly dressed; and from the far Pacific there was Miss Haverly, of California, whose dress was an ingenious combination of white muslin and flowers.

Taken as a whole the ladies were dressed with exquisite taste, and there was a brilliant display of jewels, rich and rare. The dresses were almost invariably fresh and evidently made for the occasion; but some of them will never be wearable again, for stupid men will tread on trailing skirts, tearing out gathers, and rendering it necessary to retire to the dressing room and repair damages.

A noticeable feature of the entertainment was the cordial fraternization of the politicians from the Capitol. Senator Saulsbury chatted cordially with Senator Wilson, while Representative Boutwell held friendly converse with Senator McDougall. The democratic Guelphs and the Republican Ghibellines hobnobbed at the punch bowls, while the Western economists sipped champagne with the Eastern protectionists. Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, did not seem unhappy, because the ball was "without distinction of color;" while Mr. Blaine, of Maine, improved his own constitution by partaking of the gastrominic delicacies.

As for the officers of the army and navy, they went through the mazes of the dance as if it was a battalion drill, and showed those at the supper tables how to "fire and fall back." An enthusiastic few, however, who were mostly given to the pleasures of the terpsichorean art, were plainly of a mind to continue the hilarity of the occasion by using the vacated space of their more moderate fellows in keeping it up to the small hours when "daylight should appear."

NEWS FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

General Weitzel Superseded by Colonel Brown in Command of the Rio Grande District—Arrest of Participants in the Bagdad Affair—A French Man-of-War at the Mouth of the Rio Grande—More French Troops Expected—Rumors of the Movements of Liberal Generals, &c.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 2.
Via NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1866.

General Wright arrived from Galveston on the 1st inst.

Colonel Brown succeeds General Weitzel in command of the Rio Grande district.

Colonel J. G. Perkins succeeds General Smith in the command of a division of the Twenty-fifth corps.

The United States Provost Marshal is busy in arresting and disarming parties in Brownsville and its neighborhood.

Colonel Reed, General Crawford's adjutant, has been arrested for complicity in the Bagdad affair.

Captain Sinclair, of the liberal army, has also been arrested on the charge of violating the neutrality laws.

General Cortina and his forces have left for parts unknown. It is reported that before he left he received from President Juarez the appointment of General-in-Chief of the liberal army.

Four pieces of artillery taken from Bagdad by the liberals and brought to Clarksville were seized on the 1st inst. and held by the United States Collector of Customs.

A French man-of-war has arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Two thousand French troops are expected on the Rio Grande.

An aid-de-camp of the Emperor Maximilian was at Matamoros on the 1st inst.

It is rumored that General Canales is at Reynosa with a liberal army; that General Escobedo with another is besieging Monterey, and that General Mendera with another is besieging Tampico. None of these stories are believed here.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Feb. 8, 1866.

The Convention organized to-day, and will incorporate into the new constitution the total abolition of slavery, and give negroes the right to testify in all courts, hold property, sue and be sued, &c. The Convention is divided between original secessionists and straight-out Union men. Some members are in favor of negro suffrage. The President of the Convention voted against secession in the last convention, but was subsequently an officer in the Confederate army.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 8, 1866.

A large sale of ordnance stores took place here to-day. Good prices were obtained; but a large number of articles had to be withdrawn on account of the bids made not reaching the minimum rate established by the government. About five hundred old cannon, rebel and otherwise, were sold at from one to two and a half cents per pound. Three Gatling guns brought thirty-one dollars each; twelve steel guns two and eleven-sixteenth cents per pound; Burnside's carbines ten dollars each. There was also sold a miscellaneous collection of old muskets, smoothbore rifles, blacksmiths' tools, &c., &c.

The stormy weather still continues. The wind is northeasterly. A fleet of some forty vessels is in the harbor awaiting a chance to sail, among which are the barks Delaware, for Rio Janeiro; Eliza Raymond, for New York; the Susan Jane, for New York, and brigs Clara Ellen and Navarino, for New York.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 9, 1866.

The bill appropriating $300,000 for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers passed the House last night.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9, 1866.

The Maryland Legislature adjourned last night. They refused to entertain the proposition to amend or repeal the Registration law. The Susquehanna Boom bill was also defeated.

The Nebraska Legislature.

OMAHA, Nebraska Territory, Feb. 9, 1866.

The Legislature has framed a State constitution, to be submitted to the people on the 2d of June next. An election for State officers is to take place at the same time.

Rhode Island Politics.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9, 1866.

Charles S. Bradley, a leading democratic lawyer, was to-day elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court by the Rhode Island General Assembly.

Alleged Defalcation.

ST. MARYS, C. W., Feb. 9, 1866.

Mr. Phelps, agent of the American Express Company, has absconded, taking twelve thousand dollars. He has gone to Europe.

Mail Robbery.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Feb. 9, 1866.

The mail that should have left here this morning at two o'clock was robbed after being delivered at the railroad depot. The bags were found above the depot, cut open, and all their contents gone.

Movements of European Steamships.

PORTLAND, Feb. 9, 1866.

The steamship Hibernian has arrived from New York and will sail for Liverpool to-morrow.

The steamship St. George sailed for New York this morning.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8, 1866.

The steamer Marmion spoke the brig Valencia on the 29th ult., bound for Boston, out of provisions, with which the Marmion supplied her.

The steamer Lizzie Tate, which snagged and sunk near Grand Bayou, will probably be a total loss.

Cotton is depressed; sales 800 bales; middling, 46c. a 47c. Molasses, 75c. a 95c. Sugar unchanged. Sterling exchange, 150. Gold, 138½. Freights steady; cotton to New York 1c. per lb. by steamer, and to Liverpool 11-16d.

Personal Intelligence.

General J. T. Whiting, Boston, and General J. S. Casement, Ohio, are staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The first news we have from the election of delegates to the Texas Constitutional Convention announces the election of the rebel cavalry general J. W. Whitfield, who raided and ravaged with Forrest in the Southwest. He was formerly a Know Nothing member ...

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

The Disaster at Bloomfield, N. J.—Inquest on the Body of Milton B. Holt—Testimony as to Unsound Railroad Structures—The Jury Charge the Company with Gross and Culpable Negligence, &c., &c.

An inquest was held yesterday at the village of Bloomfield, Essex county, N. J., upon the death of Milton B. Holt, the young man who was killed on Thursday in the railroad wreck which occurred near that place by the breaking-down of a bridge on the Bloomfield and Newark Railroad, as reported in yesterday's HERALD. Coroner Sandford, of Newark, opened the proceedings at half-past one o'clock, the following sworn jurors being present:—Joel M. Hubbard, Horace Pierson, Horace Dodd, Samuel Moore, James McCracken, A. H. Hulbert, E. B. Crane, R. N. Dodd, J. S. Colfax, J. G. Post.

The testimony as given by several witnesses our want of space prevents us from publishing in detail. It appears the young man was at a wedding party in Bloomfield the evening previous, and while returning to business in Newark was so frightfully mangled as to be recognized only by a paper in his pocket which bore his name. It appears that the timbers of the bridge were entirely unsafe, being affected by a dry rot, which defects, noticed two months ago by the engineer, were only remedied by putting in a new cross beam underneath the long timbers, whose span was thirty feet. Two experienced master builders testified that they thought the rotten long stringers should have been taken out altogether. The Bridge Superintendent of the company testified to his being notified by the engineer two months ago, and also to his belief that the repairs made at the time would have been different had he known the decayed condition of the timbers as seen since the accident. He said he had not tested their soundness, except with the eye. A master builder of Bloomfield and others testified that the decay could have been discovered by sounding or boring. Some blamed the iron supporters as being affected by the frost or as otherwise defective.

THE VERDICT.

The Coroner then instructed the jury and they retired. After deliberating two hours they returned the following verdict:—

That the said Milton B. Holt came to his death on the 8th day of February, 1866, at about eight o'clock A. M., at Bloomfield, in the county of Essex, New Jersey, in consequence of injuries received while riding in a railway car of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad Company, his death being instantaneous; the said car being precipitated through a bridge over Tony's brook, in consequence of the breaking of the timbers forming said bridge, the said timbers being rotten and unsound; and that the said company are guilty of gross and culpable neglect in not employing competent persons to oversee and keep in repair the bridges on their road.

JOEL M. HUBBARD, Foreman.

The inquest consumed all the afternoon and evening. A good many citizens went from Newark to witness the proceedings, and much interest was manifested. It being very late when the conclusion was reached, and the village being isolated as regards railroad travel after a certain hour, some difficulty was had in obtaining vehicles to reach Newark.

The other sufferers by this accident are getting on favorably under treatment. There are six or eight in all, most of them being residents of the village and vicinity. Mr. Davis is the most dangerous case, being injured internally; but he is expected to recover.

Another Railroad Accident in New Jersey.

AN ENGINEER KILLED AND A FIREMAN SEVERELY SCALDED.

[From the Trenton (N. J.) American, Feb. 9.]

A severe accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on the Flemington Railroad, on Wednesday evening. The accommodation line which leaves this city for Lambertville and Flemington at seven o'clock ran off the track, owing to the breaking of a rail between Copper Hill and Flemington. The locomotive was crossing a bridge at the time, and was precipitated over the side and demolished, an explosion of the boiler taking place. The engineer was killed, and the fireman was very severely scalded. Fortunately the coupling between the locomotive and the forward car broke, which saved the train from being thrown over the embankment. There were but few passengers on the train, all of whom escaped injury. The remains of the engineer were taken to Lambertville. They presented no outward marks of injury, and his death is supposed to have been caused by suffocation. The fireman was, at last accounts, in a fair way of recovery. This is the first accident that has ever occurred on this road.

Jersey City News.

VENTURE OF A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

In the Hudson county Superior Court, in the case of James C. Jewett vs. Henry Schofield, which has been pending for some months, a sheriff's jury was empanelled to fix the sum due to plaintiff. It appears that in December, 1864, Mr. Jewett, of the firm of James C. Jewett & Co., shipping merchants in Pearl street, New York, chartered and loaded with a valuable cargo the brig Expert, and despatched her for Matamoros, Mexico, with, as supercargo, Henry Schofield, who had been in business in South street, New York, and who had been introduced to Jewett & Co. by one of the first commercial houses in Halifax, recommending him to their fullest confidence. The bills of lading and invoices of the goods shipped were made to the order of Schofield, and he was delegated with full power to sell the cargo at Matamoros and to invest the proceeds in cotton and gold coin, and return the same to Messrs. Jewett & Co., at New York. The brig Expert arrived at Matamoros in January, 1865. The cargo was found to be salable, so much so that an offer in gold was made for the currency value, by which some eighty thousand dollars would have been obtained for the New York firm, and a large profit realized. Schofield declined to accept this offer, and proceeded to dispose of the merchandise by the package, thus obtaining the fullest value. Some considerable time elapsed and no returns were forwarded to Mr. Jewett, and meanwhile the vessel that took out the goods returned to New York, partially laden with freight, but with no golden proceeds of the outward cargo on board. In May, Schofield, without having rendered any account or forwarded any remittances, left Matamoros for Cuba. The vessel in which he took passage was wrecked on a reef on the Mexican coast, and the crew and Schofield proceeded by steamer from Sisal to Havana, and thence the British Consul sent the officers and crew to New York on their way to Halifax, where they belonged, Schofield accompanying them. They arrived in New York in July last, and Schofield, without reporting to his employers, came to Jersey City, where he was followed by Mr. Jewett, who caused his arrest on a warrant issued by Judge Chambers, on a charge of grand larceny. Failing in holding Schofield on this warrant, for want of jurisdiction on the part of the court, proceedings were taken in the Superior Court for damages for embezzlement, and Schofield was arrested, and in default of $80,000 bail was committed to the Hudson county jail, where he has since been confined. The award of the jury to Mr. Jewett was the sum of $69,656 81.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1866.

Advices from Honolulu to the 24th of January state that great damage had been done by a hurricane there.

The United States steamer Lancaster arrived at Honolulu on the 19th of January. Lieutenant Cushing, while ashore at Hilo, was thrown from his horse and had his collar bone broken.

The financial affairs of the kingdom were creating considerable excitement. The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce favors the plan of issuing Treasury notes to raise money.

Striking Oil in Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1866.

Australian dates of the 17th of November state that oil has been struck near Hartly, New South Wales, yielding one hundred and fo[illegible] of crude or one hundred gallons of refined oil per day. The company owning the property calculate, when they get thoroughly at work, to refine twenty thousand gallons of oil per week, and supply consumers of it at forty-three cents per gallon.

Evasion of the Revenue Law in Montana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1866.

The Virginia City (Montana) *Post and Pioneer* of the 20th of January states that a large quantity of merchandise has been seized by the revenue collectors for not having the inspector's mark upon it to show that the duty had been paid thereon. The merchants will suffer severe loss.

News from Denver.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 8, 1866.

One hundred and fifty pounds of bullion from Colorado ores were obtained from the first runs of a smelting process on exhibition here. The process exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

News from Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8, 1866.

The river here is falling rapidly and navigation is nearly suspended. The water is but three and a half feet deep on Harpeth shoals.

Cotton is flat and inactive; prices range from 37½c. to 40c. Receipts to-day, 334 bales; shipments, 154 bales.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Feb. 9, 1866.

The brig F. W. Grade, from Rotterdam for Boston, with a cargo of gin, went ashore during the storm to-day on the beach at Chatham, Cape Cod. She is full of water. The crew were saved.

Execution of Murderers.

WHEELING, Feb. 9, 1866.

Grogan and Boyce, for the murder of Adam Demis, were executed in Parkersburg to-day. The ropes broke in the first attempt; but the men mounted the scaffold again, and stronger ropes were procured, when they were hanged separately.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9, 1866.

John W. Hughes, for the murder of Samson Parsons, was hanged at one o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Capital of West Virginia.

WHEELING, Feb. 9, 1866

The bill providing for the permanent location of the capital at Buckhannon, West Va., passed the House yesterday.

San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7, 1866.

Treasury Notes are selling at ninety cents for gold dust. Currency drafts on New York are at three per cent premium. Flour is $23 a $30 per sack. Bacon 50c. a 57½c. per pound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8, 1866.

Mining stocks are active and advancing. Ophir, $465; Savage, $915; Imperial, $114; Choller-Potosi, $335; Yellow Jacket, $440; Hale and Norcross, $1,025; Crown Point, $555; Local leaders, 71½c. a 71¾c.

UNITED SERVICE SOCIETY.

Reorganization to Form a National Union Party—Interesting Address by Colonel W. S. Hillyer on the State of the South.

A meeting of this association was held last evening at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East Thirteenth street, for the purpose of reorganizing on a national Union platform. The meeting, which was well attended, was called to order by Col. G. D. Kellogg, who stated the objects for which the meeting was called. Colonel J. D. Macgregor then offered the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the United Service Society was the first political organization in the city of New York which, subsequent to the surrender of the rebel armies and the end of the war, adopted a platform endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Andrew Johnson, as matured upon the views of the late President Lincoln; and whereas the present Congress, in its legislative action, has disagreed to that policy, and seems to insist upon conditions being applied which did not emanate from the people, are disregarding the popular sentiment, and usurping the power to direct, instead of obeying the duty to carry out the judgment of the nation; therefore—

Resolved, That we re-affirm the principles adopted by us July 10, 1865; and, in addition thereto, earnestly endorse the views of the President as exhibited up to the present time, and invite the cordial and generous support of all loyal men in behalf of his wise and magnanimous policy.

Col. W. S. Hillyer, President of the Association, who has but lately returned from an extended trip throughout the late seceded States, was invited to address the meeting on his ideas of the position and feelings of the residents of the South. Col. Hillyer accepted the invitation and made an eloquent address, of which the substance is as follows:—

SPEECH OF COLONEL HILLYER.

Ten months ago to-day the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, in response to a note from the commander of the rebel forces, then in full retreat from Richmond, sent this significant reply:—"I will state, however, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertains the same feeling. The terms on which peace can be had are well understood." A few hours after the reception of that note Lee surrendered his army to Grant, and the days of the Confederate States were numbered. The words thus written were telegraphed all over the regions held by the rebel armies; and one after another they laid down their arms, to accept those terms so "well understood." Shortly before this the President of the United States, accompanied by his chief Cabinet adviser, held an interview with the rebel commissioners in Chesapeake bay. He then announced to those commissioners the terms to which Grant alludes as the terms so "well understood:" "Lay down your arms, obey the constitution of the United States, accept the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and you can have peace and restoration to your old relations in the Union." The Congress of the United States had already formally and solemnly announced to the world that this war was waged solely for the restoration of the Union. The enemy having surrendered and laid down their arms, Abraham Lincoln, with a careful regard to the lessons of the past, with a zealous study of the temptations of the future, and yet with these terms so "well understood" as the guiding star of his actions, began to map out the course to be pursued by the rebel States in their return. This work was but just commenced when he was called to join the army of martyrs. Andrew Johnson took up the work where Abraham Lincoln left it, with the same plan and purpose, aided by the same Cabinet counsellors, and by that more intimate knowledge which he possessed of the motives and character of the Southern people. He finished and announced to the country the plan of restoration. The people of the loyal States accepted with a ready and enthusiastic approval; the people of the rebel States considered it with caution and deliberation. After due consideration, amid their desolated homes, with heavy hearts and crushed pride, they accepted it in good faith, and have performed their part honestly and manfully. I speak whereof I know. I have lately returned from a visit to the South. I traversed large portions of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and met men from Georgia, Florida and Louisiana. I talked with people of those States, of all conditions, determined to know how their people felt and what they intended. The Southern people have very little love, but a great deal of respect, for the Yankees. As long as the new-made graves are unsodded, as long as there are empty chairs in every household, we cannot expect that they will be inclined to kiss the hand that has smitten them; but the manhood and courage and endurance which are essential to the success of even superior numbers, and which supported them in so many battle fields, raised the Yankee character in their estimation far above what it was before the war. Whatever may be said of the South, it must be admitted that they are a brave people; to deny it is to rob our heroes of all that made them heroes. Brave men, under most circumstances, respect each other and trust each other. The people of the South accept the result of the war as the full and final determination of the question of the right of a State to secede. Most of the original secessionists of the South are to-day earnest and zealous loyalists. They say there were two modes of determining the question of secession—one by the Supreme Court of the United States, the other by the arbitrament of arms. They voluntarily appealed to the latter; they fought to the last extremity; the decision was against them. They now feel that it is their duty as good citizens to submit to the decision. I do not think there is an intelligent man in the South to-day who believes that the right of secession will ever again be an open or disputed question. I believe that the South regard slavery as dead beyond the possibility of revival. The suggestions so industriously circulated in the North that the people of the South are looking forward to the time when they can re-establish slavery is false as false can be.

The speaker cited the opinions of Governor McRea and other noted secessionists in the South in support of his opinion. The people of the South are greatly desirous for Yankee immigration. They want Yankee capital and labor and energy, to cultivate their neglected fields and develop their boundless resources. The general supposition that it is unsafe for Northern men to settle in the South outside of military protection is false. [The speaker here quoted the opinion of General Webster and other officers, late of the federal army, who have settled in the South.] As a general rule the people of the South have no animosity to the freedmen; on the contrary, they have a much more genuine sympathy and exercise a much more practical philanthropy towards them than many of their champions at the North. If a war of races should ever come upon that people, and result, as it necessarily would, in the extermination of the negro, what would be the result of the action of our zealous friends abroad? The prevalent opinion that there is no sympathy between the master and the slave is a great error. The history of this war should have taught us better. When it commenced we all thought that the sound of our armies marching South would be the keynote for negro insurrection throughout the rebel States. On the contrary, the relation of master and slave was but little disturbed outside of the train of our army. Slavery would exist throughout the South to-day, notwithstanding the war, were it always true that

"Who would be free, himself must strike the blow."

The people of the South desire such legislation for the freedman as will secure him the just exercise of his personal freedom and at the same time secure the State and the freedman against the encouragement of that idea—far too prevalent—that freedom means freedom from work. (The speaker here quoted the opinions of Governor Patton and divers members of the Legislature of Alabama.) They have politicians who say foolish things and do wicked things, just as we have—men whose sole argument is the cry of "Yankee" and "abolitionist," just as we have men whose argument is the cry of "rebel" and "traitor." Such men do not represent the intelligence, the courage or the decency of any section. They have bad men, too, who are not politicians—the scum of their late armies, men out of employment, idlers around hotels, &c. These men's sayings are often quoted in Washington as indicative of the popular sentiment of the South. It would be as just to judge the morals of the city of New York by the blasphemy and obscenity of the concert saloons on Broadway. (The speaker here quoted the testimony of Grant and Sherman and Thomas and other federal officers.) Whose testimony have we adverse to this? First, Carl Schurz, whose pilgrimages were made at his own suggestion and request, and not in accordance with any desire of the President, unless it was a desire to be rid of his importunity. The President well knew that Schurz was not the man who would have the discrimination or impartiality or opportunity, in a trip through the Southern States, to look into the Southern heart or feel its pulse. His reputation before the war was familiar to those people. He was known to them as the child of German radicalism; a man of genius, but Utopian in politics and philosophy, and skeptical in religion, with the narrow prejudices which often accompany strong convictions. He hated most venomously, not so much the political opinions to which his were adverse, as those who entertained them. Regar