MEXICO.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

Furious Celebration of the National Day in the Capital of Mexico.

Ex-Rebels, Unionists and Mexicans Engaging in the Celebration.

The Ex-Rebel General Magruder Replying to the Toast of the United States Army and Navy.

Official Report of the Battle of Acapulco.

The Defeat of the Austrians at Loyaltpec.

&c. &c. &c.

OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5, 1866.

THE FOURTH IN MEXICO.

The Fourth of July was duly remembered by the Americans residing here, and through the liberality and patriotism of our Consul, Marcus Otterbourg, the day was celebrated in a spirited and becoming manner. A public invitation was extended to all American citizens to call at the Consulate between three and five o'clock in the afternoon, and it was also announced that at the latter hour the Declaration of Independence would be read. Accordingly at the time specified the following named gentlemen presented themselves, several of them, however, being prevented from remaining and taking part in the celebration:—Judge O'Sullivan, of New York; M. McManus, of Chihuahua; John White, J. A. Hull, of Illinois; Henri Hiersch, John A. Gadsden, of North Carolina; F. Lohse, O. M. Jackson, of Mississippi; R. W. Tumer, of steamship Manhattan; Nicholas B. Schaueldar, of Louisiana; Lewis C. Castle, John S. Creppe and J. M. Schnierle, of South Carolina; M. G. de Lozardi, T. de Lozardi, James C. Lohse, Theodore Daioing, A. J. Bertram, B. C. Barksdale, New York; E. D. Blake, South Carolina; Thomas C. Reynolds, St. Louis, Mo.; Lewis C. Slocum and W. H. Disbrow, Jr., New York; Ed. B. Healey, Merylarnd; E. Fairfax Gray, Texas; John Campbell, Maine; J. Ernest Meire, Maryland; Charles Krebs, New York; Edward Daily and Robert Britzmann, Wisconsin.

His Excellency Mr. Magnus, the Prussian Minister; Prince Salm Salm, of Prussia, and Mr. Sutter, Swiss Consul General, also called at the Consulate to pay their respects. General J. Bankhead Magruder, formerly of the Federal army, likewise visited the Consul to express his love and veneration for his native country and countrymen and for their constitution and laws.

The American Consulate occupies a portion of the entresuelo, or second story, of the residence of General Baz, formerly Governor of this district. General Baz is one of the most distinguished, honorable and patriotic leaders of the liberal party, and is at present in New York, preferring to be abroad while his native city is governed by a foreign emperor. Mrs. Baz is one of the most accomplished and talented ladies in Mexico, with a genius for politics, and has done much for the liberal cause, to which she is ardently devoted. The Consul having determined to give his countrymen a regular American entertainment, Mrs. Baz very kindly placed her dining-room, in the third story of her mansion, at the Consul's disposal, and to the dining-hall the company proceeded to hear the Declaration read. Our friends were very agreeably surprised to find prepared for them a most magnificent entertainment—one which showed that the science of cooking had arrived at perfection in Mexico. The table was spread in a most costly and elegant manner with every description of viands and edibles, and it is not too much to say that, for lavishness of expenditure, taste in selection, arrangement and display, it has rarely been equalled upon such an occasion, and certainly never in Mexico. The table called forth many praises from every one present, several of whom were conversant with the courts of Europe, and who had attended many royal banquets, but none of which evinced better judgment or more regard for the appetites and inclinations of guests than did the "spread" of Mr. Otterbourg.

Twenty-seven gentlemen took their seats, when the Consul proceeded to read the Declaration of Independence, prefacing it with the following trite and happy remarks:—

"It is in keeping with the custom of the people of the United States to recite the Declaration of Independence on the day we celebrate. If I follow this custom in a foreign country I do it with a view to refresh our minds and keep alive the sentiments and principles laid down in that document, and in order that we may pay a tribute to the memory of those who signed and fought for the principles advanced therein. To them we owe the day we celebrate—the name of a nation, independent, respected at home and abroad, and wherever our flag is unfurled. Your presence here, my fellow citizens, is an evidence that you are in favor of the sentiments I have expressed. Our Union is my notive—it is certainly yours! Do your share toward it. You will never find me wanting to promote it, and do everything consistent with my position to preserve the Union among the American citizens in Mexico."

The reading of the Declaration through with, the more important business was commenced and carried on with a spirit which showed that the Mexican climate had not spoiled American appetites, and after an hour spent over the viands, the wines were brought on. The Consul, as master of the ceremonies, proceeded to give the memory of Washington, which was responded to by ex-Governor Reynolds, of Missouri. The speech of Mr. Reynolds was a glowing eulogy upon the character, virtues and influence of Washington, and was more like a studied oration than a mere extemporaneous address at a dinner party. It was an impassioned burst of finished oratory, which well deserved to be preserved.

The President of the United States, and the Press were the next toasts, followed by the Army and Navy of the United States. General Magruder, who was present, was called upon to respond in behalf of the army, and made a most happy and eloquent response, expressing the gratification it would afford him could he do so legally. He gave in return:—"President Johnson—the firm and wise defender of the constitution of the United States, which was bequeathed to us as a sacred legacy by our ancestors."

Lieutenant Fairfax Gray, of Texas, formerly of the United States Navy, responded for his old branch of the service, and ended by giving "The United States—Manifest destiny."

The sentiment—"The Father Land," brought up Mr. Desseter, a naturalized citizen, who spoke in glowing colors of the future of his adopted country, and gave—"The grand future of America."

The memories of Jefferson, Scott, Lincoln, and other American patriots, were duly honored—that of Mr. Lincoln being particularly distinguished, and received with marked respect by the Southerners present.

Several national songs were sung and poems recited, and General Magruder gave some very valuable reminiscences of Jefferson, with whose family he was familiar in early life, and numerous anecdotes were related of General Scott by General Magruder, Colonel Blake and several other officers present, who had served under the old chieftain.

Several Mexican ladies honored the assemblage with their presence in the course of the evening, and who were received with demonstrations of the highest respect. The health of the "Ladies of Mexico" having been proposed, one of the ladies present begged the Consul to offer, in their name, "The ladies of the United States." Mrs. Baz, the estimable lady to whose exertions so much of the pre-eminent success of the entertainment was measurably due, was presented by the Consul, at the request of his countrymen, with the beautiful Temple of Liberty, which graced the centre of the table; also the elegant bouquets, which had been brought by Americans as offerings to their country's representative.

Mexico boasts of three of the finest military bands in the world—French, Austrian and Mexican—each numbering some sixty or seventy pieces, and performing the music of its own country.

The Austrian band, which plays for the balls and parties at the palace, is renowned both in Europe and Mexico for its superior excellence, and certainly its music is almost unapproachable. This band was engaged by the Consul for his entertainment, and at intervals played several national airs.

This celebration marks a new era among Americans in Mexico. Through the admirable management of Mr. Otterbourg all disquieting remarks or allusions were carefully excluded, and all met as American citizens, rejoicing in the happiness, prosperity and greatness of their country. Not the slightest circumstance occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, and the determination, particularly of the Southerners, to be Americans in sentiment and deed, was plainly marked by the manner in which the sentiment offered by the Consul to the memory of the martyr President was honored. Not only do American citizens here, but the government, rest under obligations to Mr. Otterbourg for his liberality and management of this entire affair. He has achieved a great work and reunited the little band of Americans, who, coming from all sections, make the city of Mexico their temporary home.

IMPERIAL OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE AT ACAPULCO.

ACAPULCO, June 6, 1866.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR—I have much pleasure in announcing to your Excellency that I resolved, on the 28th of the last month, in concert with the commander of the French war steamer Lucifer, to attack the enemy, who was in close proximity to this city. In the afternoon I gave the order to advance to the auxiliary guard. As soon as the insurgents perceived this they commenced to issue from the gardens which sheltered them, and ranged themselves in open line, to the number of eighty men.

We opened fire on both sides, and with the first volleys the Police guard killed the enemy's commander, whose name is not known, but who is believed to have commanded the section of Tecoanapa. Some cannon shots from the fortress convinced the insurgents of the wisdom of a hasty retreat, after having taken up their killed and wounded.

On the day following, before dawn, the commander of the Lucifer set sail for a spot contiguous to Boca del Puerto, with a few small gunboats. Here he selected a position at a suitable distance from the shore, and hurled in upon the enemy, who was locked in the arms of Morpheus, a shower of cannon and rifle shot. Very few, indeed, had the good fortune to escape. They were nearly all killed or dangerously wounded, the cries of the latter as heard from the house in which they were attacked being truly heart rending. A commander bearing the name of Chano is among the slain.

Your excellency will design to accept the respects of yours, obediently, APOLONIO MONTENEGRO,

Military Commander of the District.

REPULSE OF A BAND OF INSURGENTS BY MEXICAN CITIZENS.

The Mexico city *Ere Nouvelle* states, on the authority of its correspondent that a band of insurgents, enrolled in the District of Sombrenete, Department of Durango, was repulsed with considerable loss by the populations of those towns, which they had attempted to take by surprise.

FORMATION OF TWENTY BATTALIONS OF MEXICAN CHASSEURS.

According to the *Pajaro Verde* of Vera Cruz twenty battalions of chasseurs similar to those of Vincennes are in process of formation and will be composed of Mexicans and foreigners. They will be styled the Mexican Chasseurs and are to replace the French troops.

RUMORED DEPARTURE OF GENERAL MEJIA FOR THE DEFENCE OF TAMPICO.

We have been informed, says the *Ere Nouvelle* of Mexico city, that General Mejia, who, as our readers are already aware, lately arrived at Vera Cruz, has received peremptory instructions to betake himself to Tampico, where he will have command of the imperialist forces engaged in the defence of that town.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29, 1866.

The steamship Continental, from the ports in the Gulf of California, arrived here on Sunday, June 24, with dates from Mazatlan to the 19th inst. She brings a large number of imperialists flying from the wreck of the empire, and seeking that protection under the stars and stripes which they find the mongrel demoralized hordes of Maximilian unable to give them. Among the refugees are fourteen from Hermosilla, Sonora, who came through in a single party, under French escort, to Guaymas. There are also a number from Mazatlan, and some from Cape St. Lucas.

THE SITUATION.

The situation in Sinaloa may be briefly stated as follows:—Ramon Corona, whose army has been beaten and utterly dispersed at least fifty times of late, if the French bulletins in the *Temes* don't lie, has the entire town of Mazatlan—all of Sinaloa occupied by the French—invested. He has thirty-five hundred men tolerably well armed in camp, and his headquarters, which were eighteen miles out at the Presidio before the last battle, are now only three miles from town, just out of cannon shot from the intrenchments. His men had kept up a continual skirmish with the garrison, consisting of four hundred French and six hundred traitor Mexicans, for the four days last preceding the sailing of the steamer, and had killed many of those inside their intrenchments. The garrison were constantly under arms to repel an assault, and the most energetic police regulations were required to prevent a fire in the rear, as the whole native population is bitterly hostile, and Corona's emissaries pass through the city fomenting disturbances day and night. He had succeeded in planting a battery on the island opposite the city, within point blank range of the town, and the French had not been able to dislodge him, as the water in front is too shallow to allow of the war steamers getting near enough to do effective service. This battery had thrown shot into the city, and as at this season of the year a gale is liable to drive the French vessels out of the roadstead at any moment, the imperialists in the city know that their necks are liable to stretch at the shortest notice. Should the fleet be absent twenty-four hours the garrison would inevitably fall into Corona's hands, and after the outrages which the French have perpetrated on his men they know they have no mercy to expect at his hands. This was what induced Jones and his compatriots to immigrate so suddenly. Corona allows everybody to go into the interior, but no one can pass through his lines into Mazatlan—not even foreigners with passports.

IN SONORA.

In this unfortunate State all is confusion and violence, and disorder reigns supreme. Pesquiera and Martinez have again taken Hermosillo, and again retired at the approach of the French and their Opate Indian allies. Eighty French dragoons, sent to bring away any Mexican families in Hermosillo who had been compromised by adhering to the empire, and did not dare remain, were routed and nearly all killed at the Cienaga, near the town. The French started out from town to chastise the "brigands," but found none and returned to the city of Guaymas, leaving the helpless families behind. Business of all kinds has ceased. Mining cannot be carried on, and the miners are all returning to San Francisco, leaving works which have cost immense sums—the property of Americans—utterly unprotected and going to swift destruction. The French impress everything, and give only abuse and insult when remonstrated with by Americans. No respect is shown to anybody, and there is no safety for life or property.

The garrison of Guaymas have been at great straits to provide for their animals—mules and horses, of late; but that trouble is now over. The liberals made a raid the other day and carried off every animal—some four hundred head, all told. It will not be necessary to send any more forage to this port from San Francisco.

LOZADA.

This famous bandit chief, after his defeat by Corona in Sinoloa, retired to Tepic, and it is positively asserted that he has pronounced for the liberals, and is now for the first time in his life on the right side. Whether his conversion is due to the fact that the French left him to be whipped by Corona when they were near enough to have assisted him at Acaponeta, and then refused or neglected to furnish him means to pay his men, or to other causes, this deponent expresses no opinion.

NO PROTECTION.

The Americans complain bitterly of the want of protection. There is not a government vessel either at Mazatlan or Guaymas. A correspondent of the *Alta*, writing from Guaymas, says:—

The French remorselessly conscript the unresisting miners and run off their supplies, and what is left the liberals ask as a favor, and if they are short of animals, provisions or men, are apt to help themselves. On the road down from Las Lagas the liberals did not disturb us or demand our arms, feeling we might require them against robbers, who, in the name of liberals, plunder friend and foe alike; but when we came to the French quarters we were disarmed, and not by saying "by your leave." As Americans, we were robbed by the the French officers, and what was most galling to us all was, on our arrival at Guaymas not to find a man-of-war, or even a representative of the great American government, to take our complaint in hand, or a single man in authority who could and would listen to our complaints and redress them. One after another have the Americans and American interests been driven from the country, and injustice and persecution of the worst kind been heaped upon the heads of the Americans by the French, and yet there was not, nor is now, a single individual, ship, bark, schooner or man-of-war flying our glorious ensign of protection in the Gulf Mexican ports.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Everywhere south of Sinaloa, where the imperialists were recently in the ascendant, the liberals are in arms and making headway. A correspondent of the *Bulletin*, writing from the interior, says:—"I have advocated the empire from an honest belief that through it peace would be restored to this distracted country. I was wrong; the empire is a disastrous failure, and the evils which afflicted the land have been aggravated a thousandfold by it." You will learn most of the news from this section via Acapulco or the city of Mexico sooner than via San Francisco.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

The entire peninsula is still in the hands of the liberals. I shall have full particulars of the details of the colonization scheme, which embraces the late purchase of the realty of most of the peninsula, by next steamer. Meantime the agent of the empire in San Francisco, has closed all the ports in Southern California, so far as he can close them, by a stroke of the pen, as follows:—

Official notice is hereby given, that, by virtue of a decree, dated November 1, 1865, issued by the government of the Mexican empire, and transmitted to me under date of 14th of April, the ports of La Paz and Cabo de San Lucas, in Lower California, are closed to foreign commerce, the only ones open to the same in the Pacific being those of Guaymas, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo and Acapulco. All infractions of said decree will be punished according to the revenue laws of Mexico. MANUEL GUILLEN,

Agent of Mexican Empire.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1866.

As this paper blockade is enforced by not a single war vessel, it is of course treated with perfect contempt, as it deserves, and goods can be cleared from San Francisco any day for either of the ports named as closed. It is simply an attack upon American mining interests in that quarter, in revenge for the open sympathy manifested by all Americans for the liberals. We have still a few mining companies working there under every disadvantage, and the "Agent of the Mexican empire" gives a last kick at us in the manner stated. His kicking days are nearly over.

THE NEW STEAM LINE TO CHINA.

The Chinese merchants are taking hold with a will in the matter of the steam line to China. The Colorado will bring back a full load of Chinese goods and as many passengers as she can carry on her first trip, and of the success of the enterprise there can hardly be a doubt. "John" is wide awake in commercial matters, and fully appreciates the advantages to grow out of the establishment of the line. The first result of the establishment of this line will be a vast increase in the Chinese population of the State of California and the adjacent territories. Eleven thousand Chinamen are now at work cutting the Pacific Railroad through the Sierra Nevada and the number will be greatly increased next season.

GOING HOME.

General John S. Mason, late in command of Arizona, and Assistant Adjutant General Green, of his staff, return home by this steamer, having been mustered out of the volunteer force and directed to report for duty in the regular army from their homes in Ohio. The *Alta* says of them:—

General Mason, after serving with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, came here as Military Provost Marshal, an office which has many unpleasant duties, and served in that capacity to the entire satisfaction of our loyal population and his superior officers to the end of the war. He was then appointed to the command of Arizona. His duties in that district have been arduous in the extreme; but, in spite of the many difficulties with which he has had to contend such as lack of supplies, an inhospitable climate, a desert country, a swarm of hostile Indians, with insufficient forces to pursue them to their strongholds, or garrison the whole country committed to his charge, he has acquitted himself in a manner to earn the warm commendations of the commander of the Department of the Pacific. He now resumes his old rank as senior Major of the Seventeenth United States infantry. No officer who has ever been among us has carried away the best wishes and hearty friendship of a larger number of our citizens than General Mason; and Captain Green, though less widely known, stands equally high in the estimation of the public as a soldier and gentleman.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Defeat of the Austrians at Loyaltepec with Heavy Loss—The Imperial Losses at Camargo, &c.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1866.

Letters from General Diaz, commanding the Eastern military division of the Mexican republic, dated at Jocchi Oajaca, June 24, have been received here. The following is an extract:—

General Irgueroa reports that he defeated the Austrian column which attacked him at Loyaltepec and followed the enemy up to the walls of Tehuacan, causing the Austrians great losses in killed, wounded, prisoners and missing. The Indian inhabitants of the villages from Loyaltepec to the valley of Tehuacan, joined very heartily in the campaign against the French, and succeeded in taking a good number of prisoners. The Austrians returned to Tehuacan with half the number they took to Loyaltepec. Hacotalpam was on the eve of being abandoned by the French.

The official report sent to the headquarters of the Austrian troops in Mexico shows that the number of Austrian troops engaged at Camargo, on the 16th ult., when Olvera was defeated, was 270, of whom 130 were killed, including all the officers; 126 taken prisoners, and 14 missing.

THE PORTLAND CALAMITY.

Catholic Church Collections Yesterday—Sermon at St. Joseph's Church by Bishop Bacon.

Collections were yesterday taken up, in accordance with the request of Archbishop McCloskey, in all the Catholic churches in this city, the proceeds of which are to go to the relief of the sufferers by the late disastrous conflagration in Portland. As is well known, the Catholic population of that city have been severe losers by the fire, and many of them have been reduced to a state of penury in consequence. Besides this, their cathedral and another church, the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, many of the Catholic schools and the Bishop's residence are among the buildings destroyed. The collections in all the churches were very large. The sum total contributed will be given to the Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, at present in this city, to be distributed among the sufferers according to his discretion.

BISHOP BACON'S APPEAL FOR AID.

The sermon at the half-past ten o'clock high mass at St. Joseph's church, in Sixth avenue, yesterday, was preached by Bishop Bacon, and was an eloquent appeal for aid on behalf of his distressed flock. Twenty-three years ago the Bishop was the pastor of this church. The first gospel having been read the right reverend speaker ascended the altar and proceeded to deliver his discourse. Taking his text from Luke xix., 41-47, the gospel of the day (wherein the Evangelist narrates how our Saviour wept over the evils that were to befall the city of Jerusalem, in consequence of its having displeased Almighty God), the Bishop said that the language of the gospel was the most appropriate that he could use on this occasion. Our Saviour was moved with pity and compassion toward Jerusalem, because its people "knew not the time of their visitation." The evils that were about to befall them had been brought down upon them by their own acts, and our Saviour wept over their obstinacy and perverseness in putting themselves under the Divine vengeance. We, too, said the speaker, weep to-day for the evils that have fallen on a city of this nation—evils that, he hoped, were not the result of God's wrath, as was the destruction of Jerusalem, but that were afflictions sent by the Almighty, in the order of His providence, as parental chastisements—as reminders of the duties we owe to the Sovereign Creator, and as cautions against infringing on any law of Him who giveth and taketh away at His own good pleasure. Afflictions were the common lot of mortals, and God sends them upon his creatures in the same spirit as that which animates a father who corrects a beloved child. They come to us under a variety of forms. In one case the loss of children, in another of a beloved spouse; sometimes in the deprivation of all earthly possessions, and at other times the loss of good name and reputation by means of the malice and enmity of our fellow men. All these afflictions, however, if accepted in a proper spirit, will tend to our welfare in the world to come. If we consecrate them to God in submission to His divine will, they partake of the nature of blessings, and inure to our credit in the final accounting between man and the great Creator. He was happy to have it to say that his people in Portland, though they had been plunged into the deepest affliction by the late disastrous calamity, bore up under the dispensation with a heroic fortitude, and submitted to it in a spirit of resignation that was truly Christian. They now stretched forth their hands to their fellow Catholics here and elsewhere to aid them in this hour of their sad sorrow. He knew that their appeal would be heard, for, among the Catholics of this great metropolitan city, no call for charity was ever known to be unheeded. Twenty-three years ago he had, standing at that same altar, solicited their assistance for the poor orphans. Well did he recollect how nobly they had responded to that call. Now he was once more among them, craving their charity on behalf of his sorrowful and sorrowing flock in a far distant city, and he knew that their response would be as generous as it was on the former occasion. About eleven years ago the Holy See saw fit to confer upon him the dignity of the episcopacy, and assigned him to a newly erected diocese in the northern portion of New England. The soil he was there expected to plant with the seed of Catholic truth was not congenial. The prejudices of the people against the Catholic Church were very strong; the Catholics were few in number (not more than five thousand), poor in the worldly sense of that term and widely scattered. So great was the opposition expressed against any Catholic bishop taking up his residence among them that one of his clergymen, writing to him from Portland after his consecration, said:—"I very much fear that you will enter your episcopal city only through the blood of many of your spiritual children." This feeling of malevolence and prejudice had, however, thank God, now passed away, and a better, kindlier one had taken its place. He set himself to work, on arriving, to visit his diocese, collected his scattered flock as well as he was able, and instituted measures for providing them with means to observe the practices of their religion. Churches were built, a convent and bishop's house were erected and schools were established for the children. Long and patiently had his people labored to effect this result, and manfully did they co-operate with him in achieving it. But now their day of trial had come. Churches, convent, schools, all had been destroyed in one night. The poor people under his charge had indeed suffered severely. The demon of Fire had swept everything away from them. In many cases even their little savings had been lost, and they were now rendered houseless and penniless. From among all his flock he knew not one who had not suffered by the conflagration to a greater or less extent. Fifteen thousand people were now living in tents near the site of their once happy homes, exposed to the burning heats of this torrid season and subjected to all the inconveniences that loss of home occasioned. It was under these circumstances that he had ventured to appear before the congregation of St. Joseph's and ask their aid and assistance for his suffering flock. He knew he should not ask it in vain. The new cathedral for his diocese had been nearly completed when this conflagration occurred, and his people were looking forward with hope and pleasure to the time when they would be privileged to worship in it. But their pleasant dream had been dispelled. Fire had consumed the edifice, and all their and his labors for eleven years had been brought to naught. He himself had lost the labor of thirty years. Whatever he possessed in the way of sermons or other literature had been destroyed, and the case was the same with most of his priests; but still they did not despair. Trusting in God they would re-enter the field, replace what had been taken away, build up what had been destroyed, and again provide the people with what was necessary to carry out the observances of the church. The noble response of the generous Catholics of New York to day would give them fresh courage and reanimate their efforts in this direction. In conclusion he hoped that the exercise of charity on the part of this noble archdiocese would cause Almighty God to shower down his graces and favors upon them in this life, and tend to secure for them eternal happiness in the life to come—a blessing which he wished them all.

A very large collection was then taken up, the collectors' plates being heaped with greenbacks, and the high mass was proceeded with to its conclusion, the Right Reverend Bishop pronouncing the Episcopal benediction after the administration of the communion.

Contribution for the Portland Sufferers.

AUGUSTA, Me, July 21, 1866.

Mayor Caldwell forwarded to Portland this morning $1,600 for the sufferers by the Portland fire.

Subscriptions are still going on.

GRAND ORANGE CELEBRATION IN CANADA.

Our Canadian Correspondence.

TORONTO, C. W., July 12, 1866.

THE DAY IN TORONTO.

This is a great day in Upper Canada. It is the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, which good Orangemen declare was the grand conflict that conferred civil and religious liberty to the British part of Christendom. This battle, which terminated adversely to King James the Second, who was at the head of the Roman Catholic party, and gave a fatal blow to the prospects of the Stuart family, was fought on the 12th day of July, 1690. About this time Orange institutions—so called in honor of William, the Third, Prince of Orange—sprang up all over the kingdom, taking, however, a deeper hold among the stanch Protestants of the North of Ireland than among the less bigoted population of England and Scotland.

THE ORANGE BROTHERHOOD

is a secret society, the members of which are bound by a solemn obligation never to countenance anything that may seem like Popery; to use all their influence to prevent the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion, and to fight whenever occasion demands it on behalf of these principles. An Orangeman of the simon pure kind believes, and is so taught to think, that Popery is the Alpha and Omega of every evil under the sun, and that his Holiness at Rome, surrounded by his cardinals and dignitaries of every degree, is continually concocting plans by which he hopes to wrest from them the cherished liberties and privileges which his forefathers gained at Boyne Water. In Ireland the Orange institution gave rise to the counter Roman Catholic order of Ribbonmen. Many were the fights between these religious (?) bodies. On the respective anniversaries of the two rival factions—the 12th of July and the 17th of March—unfortunate Ireland was flooded with riots, murders, and rowdyism of every description. These antipathies of race and religion are said to be as strong at this day as they were one hundred years ago. It is to the disgrace of Canada that she has not allowed those Old World ideas, so subversive of peace and order, to die out. The fact must be acknowledged, however, that they are fostered. I have good authority for saying the Orange Society in Upper Canada numbers as many as one hundred and fifty thousand members at the present time. Of course they are made a handle of by crafty politicians. There is many an M. P. remarkable alone for his dulness, who would never see the interior of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa were it not for his connection with this order. The Hon. John Hillyard Cameron is the Head Centre for this vicinity, but he generally leaves town on the 12th, having always some particularly urgent business to call him to the country just about that time.

THE PROCESSION

to-day was composed of about one thousand men, whose persons were decorated with regalias and badges, in which the blended colors of "orange and blue" were the most conspicuous. Each lodge was headed by a band (composed of fifes and drums for the most part), which played such appropriate airs as "Protestant Boys," "Boyne Water," "Croppie Lie Down," and the like. The chief officers of each lodge were dressed in quaint garments, which bore a striking resemblance to the fanciful Chinese costume of a mandarin of the blue button. Mayor Medcalf was a noticeable figure in the procession. He was clothed in a loosely fitting bright red cloak, which looked entirely too warm for the day, but which he wore, however, as if perfectly conscious of the increased dignity which it lent to his bearing. His worship addressed the brethren in the afternoon from a soda water wagon. He spoke about loyalty in the province generally, and although he considered the Roman Catholics were not to be trusted to the same extent as the Protestants, yet he deprecated suspicion of them without good proofs of their treachery. The ladies and children, who looked on admiringly as the Orangemen paraded through the principal streets, seemed fully to enter into the spirit of the occasion. Many of them wore appropriate badges. The partisan young lady showed her hatred of the Pope by wearing an orange ribbon about her neck; the combative "true blue" youngster sported an orange ribbon in his buttonhole. They walked to the Park, where refreshment was provided, and where speeches were made. The latter were chiefly explanatory of the object of the order. Frequent mention was made of the late Fenian raid. Each Orangeman wore a piece of crape on his arm in remembrance of the Canadians who were killed at Fort Erie and Limestone Ridge.

The Brotherhood passed the evening in copious libations to the "glorious, pious and immortal memory," and did not seek repose until long after the "wee sma' hours."

This yearly procession was some few years ago generally attended with rows, which oftentimes amounted to serious riots; but in these latter times the Irish Catholics, —although no doubt they feel deeply the open insult thus offered to them—have taken a more sensible view of the matter, and allow the party to carry out their arrangements without disturbance, it being mutually understood that they shall have the same forbearance shown them by the Orange party during the celebration of their great anniversary, the 17th of March.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19, 1866.

Since my last a committee of the City Council, including Mayor Gaillard, visited General Sickles in relation to the late disturbances. The committee laid before the General a mass of testimony which they say confirmed the general conviction of the citizens that nearly all the riots originate from colored troops. The following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

was read to the City Council at its last regular meeting:—

The special committee appointed to wait on the Commanding General with reference to the recent disturbed condition of the city and request his assistance and co-operation to secure the former peace and quiet of the city, beg to report that in pursuance of the duty imposed upon them they called upon the Commanding General and submitted to him a statement in writing of the more serious disturbances as well as some of those committed by smaller parties, but which also rendered our streets insecure, together with their opinion as to the causes of these disturbances and their suggestions as to the most likely course by which they might be stopped.

The committee state that after a calm and deliberate consideration of the several occurences enumerated, and from their own observations, they are led to the conclusion that but for the example and, in their opinion, the apparent instigation of the colored soldiers, our colored population would be peaceable and orderly, and were they made subject to the jurisdiction of the civil courts, these would prove sufficient to correct such occasional breaches of the peace as may occur. Even now, in our present disturbed condition, a large portion of our colored population take no part in these riots, and deprecate them as much as we do. The influence of these, however, is completely overshadowed by the negro soldiery; but were this disturbing element removed, there is every reason to believe it would not again be felt.

The committee expressed the opinion that if a sufficient stand of arms, with ammunition, (not for daily use, but to be held in reserve in quarters, and used only in cases of emergency) were furnished the police much good would be effected, as they believed that the knowledge of the fact that the police are provided with arms would obviate the necessity of their use, and concluded with the following suggestions:—First, That the colored soldiers be removed from the city. Second, That the colored population be made amenable to civil law. Third, That a sufficient stand of arms and ammunition be furnished for the use of the police.

As yet no reply in writing has been received, but in their interview with the Commanding General he discussed the matter at large; but your committee regret that he differed from them in their conclusions as well as suggestions.

It is due, however, to him to say that in the first suggestion he expressed a willingness to acquiesce (whatever his own opinions on the subject might be) did he have a sufficient number of white troops to enable him to do so; and with regard to the second, he stated that that matter had been discussed between himself and Governor Orr, who, he thought, was satisfied with his views and position thereon.

On the third suggestion he differed from the committee on the score of policy, believing that it would tend to harm rather than good.

Your committee would further report that every assurance of assistance and co-operation has been given, and since their interview with the Commanding General it has been realized; and in consequence thereof so decided and marked a change has been observed by them, that they recommend Council to take no further action on the subject, believing that the object of their mission has been accomplished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
WILLIAM RAVENEL.
WILLIAM T. WRAGG.
JOHN H. HONOUR.

A RIOT PREVENTED.

The Mayor further remarked that since the visit of the committee to the Commanding General a very manifest change has been observed in the deportment of the colored troops, and the prompt and efficient steps taken by General Sickles last Saturday no doubt prevented a serious riot. The suppression or prevention of this last contemplated disturbance was, doubtless, owing to timely information furnished by Major R. C. Gilchrist, a member of Beauregard's staff during the war. A concerted plan of some colored troops to attack the policemen in the market on Saturday evening was revealed to Major Gilchrist by two colored men, who made him their confidant. The Major, declining to give their names to the General, was placed under temporary arrest, but afterwards released. General Sickles held that the matter was of a too important public nature for the names of the informants to be withheld from the military. The arrest of the Major produced a general sensation.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

A public meeting to nominate delegates to the State Convention to be held at Columbia for the election of delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention will be held Saturday evening. The committee of arrangements embraces every class of politicians and interest in the community. Governor Aiken will no doubt preside.

DR. MACKEY NOT A RADICAL.

Your Washington correspondent has been misinformed in regard to Dr. A. G. Mackey, Collector of the Port, as to the part he was to take in south Carolina against President Johnson's policy. While the Doctor has always during the rebellion and since its subjugation expressed his detestation of both copperheads and secessionists, he agrees with the President that secession was a nullity, and that the Southern States, never having been out of the Union, are entitled to loyal representatives, such, for instance, as are willing to take the test oath. Besides his personal feelings towards the President and some of the members of the Cabinet are of so warm a nature that I feel assured he will never be counted on as one who would violently enter into an opposition to those gentlemen. His office here is a laborious one, and he is hard at work endeavoring to perform the responsible duties that the government has devolved upon him, with an anxious desire for the speedy restoration of union and harmony. I speak from no other authority than that derived from my daily personal knowledge as a resident of this city; but I think I may say, with perfect confidence, that there is no danger of finding the Collector of Charleston among the enemies of the President. I am also free to say, from my knowledge of Dr. Mackey, that he will shrink from no responsibility or loss of office in maintaining the principles he upheld during the rebellion, and the truth of which is too well known to need further evidence than the public odium attached to him, as a native South Carolinian, preferring his whole country to his own State.

THE LATE JAMES L. PETTIGRU.

A compilation of the eulogies on the distinguished jurist, James L. Pettigru, delivered by the members of the bar of this city and others, has been made and forwarded to your city to be published in pamphlet form.

THE COLORED PEOPLE HAVE A CELEBRATION.

Some of the colored population here had a celebration last evening in honor of the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill over the veto of the President.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Judge Bryan, of the United States Court, and General Sickles have as yet received no further instructions from Washington in reference to the recent writ of habeas corpus case.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Accident to the Steamer Saginaw—Cattle Disease in California—Conflict With Indians, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21, 1866.

The United States steamer Saginaw, which sailed recently for Victoria and Petropaulowski, encountered heavy weather and has returned to Mare Island to refit. The extent of the damage to the vessel is not reported.

Three million of dollars in treasure have been received from the interior during the present month.

A disease among the cattle is reported in San Joaquin county. They die suddenly.

A Ruby City (Idaho) letter says much excitement was created there by intelligence that Captain Jennings and party, fifty miles distant, were surrounded by Indians. Two hundred volunteers went to the rescue; but on their arrival the Indians had disappeared. The besieged party fought two days without food. They killed forty Indians and lost but one man.

Mining shares are generally dull. Ophir, $290; Imperial, $94; Gould & Curry, $200; Savage, $900; Yellow Jacket, $550; Crown Point, $760; Chollar, $185; Legal tenders unchanged.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TAX.

Opinion of an Officer of the Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The course of Judge Nelson in the controversy between the bankers and brokers on the one hand and the taxpaying public generally on the other, as represented by the officers of internal revenue, will be found in many respects worthy of attention.

The magnitude of the interests involved and the formidable combination of classes opposed to taxation made it especially important that the matters in dispute should be considered with the utmost care and research, and adjudged without favor or prejudice.

The controversy originated in an attempt on the part of the bankers and brokers to resist the effect of an amendment made by Congress in 1865 to the ninth subdivision, seventy-ninth section, of the Internal Revenue act for the purpose of checking the notorious frauds of those classes in making their returns of sales as for personal account to evade taxation.

To the astonishment of all conversant with the facts the Judge, when the question came up before him, decided the case against the government. In respect to the effect of the amendment by Congress, which was the gist of the whole case, he declared in a written opinion—"This enlarges the definition of a broker and makes the term embrace a person or firm negotiating purchases or sales of stocks, &c., for themselves as well as for others," and also "the object of the change of meaning in the ninth subdivision of section 79 by the amendment is not apparent."

The government properly ignored such a decision, and directed the revenue officers to proceed as before. Certain brokers then applied to the same judge for an injunction, who, while saying "if the question before us on this application turned solely upon our opinion as to their liability to this tax we should feel bound to grant it at once," yet declined to grant the writ for reasons which will be hereafter mentioned. The cases were promptly carried before the Supreme Court, where, upon the real point in issue, the effect of the amendment of 1865, the decision of this judge was unanimously reversed. The opinion of the Supreme Court by Justice Grier flatly contradicts the statements of the Circuit Judge declaring that the amendment did not enlarge the definition of a broker, and that the object of the amendment was transparent. As there is no record of dissent by the Circuit Judge it is to be presumed that he had found out the error of his ways. It may well be a subject of speculation, however, to the common mind, how that which was so clear to the full bench of the Supreme Court in December was so dark to the Judge at Circuit in August. The result, at all events, it would seem, should have inculcated caution and modesty of judgment for the future.

The public were justly gratified with the result, and the matter was supposed to be settled. The brokers had, in fact, received their quietus, but the bankers imagined they had still a loophole of escape, and the appearance of the same judge in town was the signal for a new combination and a batch of applications for injunction against the officers of revenue. The merits of the case were assumed by the Circuit Judge to depend on what was decided in the case of Fisk & Hatch in the Supreme Court, which he states as follows:—"The United States vs. Fisk et al., decided at the last term, carried the privileges of the banker far beyond the present case, for it was there held that he could purchase and sell stocks, bonds, &c., for himself and on his own account under his license—a business not specified in the definition of a banker. That case in effect decided that any business which a banker could carry on as such did not fall within the ninety-ninth section of the act."

How utterly absurd this is may be judged from the fact that the right of a banker or of any person to "purchase and sell stocks, bonds, &c., for himself and on his own account" was never in question. It was in no sense a "privilege" accruing to the banker by virtue of his license,