THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1866.

THE FENIANS REIGN OF TERROR IN IRELAND. SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

was issued last evening :-

HIGHLY IMPORTANT:

[Irish harp]

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.

HEAD QUARTERS, DEFAUTMENT CIVIL AFFA'RS } March 1, 1863, 5

BROTHERS! The HABEAS CORPUS ACT is SUSPENDED IN IRELAND!

IRELANDI Our comparisons are thus thrown into the field and are doubliess fighting as Gob sives them strength at this moment. MEE VI Remember your PROMISES, and be prompt

MEETI Remember your PROMISES, and the PROTHER-in your ASSISTANCE. The MILIT AV DEPARTMENT of the BROTHER-HOOD will take charge of your MILITARY CONTRI-BUTIONS and mobilize them. The FIN AS CIAL DEFARTMENT will strain every merre to supply the trave men in the 'GAP." SUCCESS depends upon immediate ACTION! Let every mas understand his daty. PATENCE J. DOWNING, Secretary Civil Affairs.

THE BOBEETS HEADQUARTERS.

A large meeting of members of the Fenian

Brotherhood was held last night at the Roberts

Headquarters, No. 814 Broadway. The proceed-ings had reference chiefly to the present position

of affairs in Ireland, as indicated by the news received yesterday, which shows that the habeas

corpus act has been suspended in every one of the thirty-two counties. The meeting was en-thusiantic in its denunciation of this measure,

which, after being passed through the House of Commons with unusual haste, has received the

The meeting declared that this sort of thing was nothing uncommon in Ireland-that in

1848, when there was but a poor attempt there at

insurrection against the rule and authority of

England, the suspension of the habeas corpus

act was effected in two or three days; and that now a similar course has been adopted to

strike down the people and gag and imprison every one who is suspected of entertaining

the slightest sympathy with Fenian prin-ciples. It also seemed to be the impres-sion of the meeting that if this oppressive

system were persevered in the English G vera-ment would not have room enough in their jails

for the victims of the informer. At tais moment

men are being flong into prison in Ireland on mere suspicion of being concerned in revolu-

tionary projects, without a particle of proof being advanced against them. Spies have their

hands full of work. They are kept as busy as

they possibly can be in the vicinity of Dublin Castle, where for seven hundred years English Lord Deputies have planned and plot ed against the liberties of Ireland.

The belief prevailing among those present at

last night's meeting was that the present harsh proceeding of the British Parliament, in place of

allaying, would but still more excite public feel-

ing and public indignation among the Fenians.

and hopes were expressed that when the day of

reckoning came an exasperated and wronged people would be able to inflict a crushing blow

on their old and implacable enemy. We believe many leading Fenians have arrived in this city,

including General Sweeney, and they will, no

doubt, take counsel with each other as what is best to be done in the present critical position

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE DIFFE-

BENT CIRCLES.

of affairs.

assent of the Qucen.

EFFECTOFTHENEWSHERE

Excitement Among the Brotherhood.

O'MAHONY'S		CALL	" TO	ARMS."			
Etc.,		Etc	esto.	- Etc.			
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THE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE HADEAS CORPUS ACT. In the House of Commonsy on the 16th of February, Sir George Grey gave notice that on the following day (Saturday), the House having agreed to specially meet on that day, he would ask for leave to bring in a bill to suspend for a limited time the habeas corpus act in Ireland. Loud and general cheers followed this announcement.

In the House of Lords on the same day Earl Russell annowneed the proposed suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland, and asked the House to sit on Saturday, the 17th ultimo, that no time might be lost in passing the measure. Earl Derby said it would be for the Government to justify the course it was about to take. If the House of Commons agreed to the proposal would not interpose a moment's delay, but he hoped that at the earliest possible moment the Government would state the grounds on which they relied for the justification of their proceedings

On the 17th ult. a special session of Parliament was accordingly held.

Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in asking leave to bring in a bill suspending the habeas corpus act in Ireland, said that the Fenian conspiracy had only re-cently assumed its present proportions. It was necessary to strike an effective olow at the Fe-nian schemes, which were wholly discountenanced by the American Government. The loyalty of the British army was beyond a doubt. The Lord Lieutenant of ireland carnestly requested the suspension of the act, saying that he would not hold himself responsible for the safety of the country is power were withheld from him.

Mr. Disraeli, leader of the Opposition, concurred in the remarks of Sir George Grey. Mr. Bright protested agains' the suspension of

the act, but said he would not oppose the Government. Leave was then given to suspend the habcas

corpus act in Ireland by a vote of 364 to 6. The bill was then passed through all the stages, and sent to the House of Lords, who likewise

passed it without opposition. The royal assent was given to the measure at 11 o'clock the same night.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS. The London Times says that the Irish Govern-

The following call on all the Fenian Circles read very nicely and quite classically, but which in plain English is very homely. This same say-ing appines with equal force to acts of national bad inith and anfriendliness. Sooner or later, "like chickens they come home to roost."—N. Y. All Circles of the FENIAN BROTHERHOOD are hereby reasoned to assemble on RECLIP (OF THIS ORDER, in their respective Balls and Armorics, to the action on the NEWS JULY RECRIVED FROM IRE-L'NDI JOHN O'MAHONY, H C. F. S. PAT'K J. DOWNING, See Civil Affairs. MOBILIZING THE FUNDS. Herald.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Fall Text of Marshal Forey's Speech-The Late to amander-in-Uhiei's Oplnion of the Condition and Prospects of Mexico-Humanity to the Mexicans and the Conservation of French Interests Domand the Continuance, if not the Reinforcement of the French Troops-Austrian Ald for Maximilian, Elc. Etc.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, February 12.

Missieurs:-Last year you permitted me to say a couple of words concerning Mexico. I will not trespass longer on your time this year. I will perhaps say a few words more than then. You know the interest which this Mexican questhen has for me, who commanded the Expedi-tionary corps, and was charged with the tinty of taning reparation for the outrages of which our compatriots had been the victims. Let it not be thought that the Government which we overturned maintained itself in Mexico by popular sympathy. No. It maintained itself only by the fear which it inspired; and it was for this reason that the presence of our flag was sufficient to overthrow it; that flag which, in the beautiful language of the Emperor, every where represents the cause of the people and of civilization. Once delivered from the rule of Juarez, the Mexican people, free to exercise the elective franchise, decided for Maximilian. I have no pretension of here discussing the letter written by Mr. Seward to M. de Montholon on the 6th of December, 1865; but let me say that the popular suffrage was by no means exercised under stress of force or under the pressure of our arms. No. A thousand times, No! It was the people themselves, who, fatigued with a sanguinary anarchy, proclaimed that the Empire was more in harmony with their wishes and their needs.

One must have a very slight knowledge of One must have a very shift knowledge of Mexico to believe that a republican form of gov-ernment was desired by the population there. For a long time power had been successfully confiscated by the more audacious, if not by the more honest. It cannot be repeated too often. No, the French army did not go to Mexico to overturn a Government to which the Mexican people had accorded, ss is pretended by the let-ter I have mentioned, their sympathy and submission. No. We went to Mexico to obtain reparation for spoliations, for outrages of which our tellow-countrymen had been the victims on the part of the Juarez Government, and, the Mexican nation seized that occasion to throw off an oppressive yoke by overturning the Presidential chair, wherein so many tyrants had sat, and crecting a monarchical throne, where there came to sit a wise and enlightened prince, who has already given Mexico useful and liberal institutions which will lead to the efficient prosperity of the country. I come to the question of the return of our troops. At what time ought they to come back? Many whom I believe sincere, but who do not seem to me to be sufficiently sensitive as to our national honor, would wish the return immediate. As to myself, I would wish our troops to come back, if not immediately, at least as soon as possible; but still, it must be looked to when this will be

It is now generally believed by the Brother-hood of this city that their friends in Ireland are already fighting, and bitter are the denunare already fighting, and bitter are the denun-ciations of the Senate by the adherents of O'Mahony and Stephens. In fact, the feeling against them now runs so high that it is feared that should it be established beyond a doubt on the arrival of the next mail that the Fenians are fighting in Ireland extremes will be gone to here, and acts of violence committed. The Senate un-doubtedly did choose a bad time to pick a quarpossible. I foresee the objection that will be made. You protend, it will be said, that the Emperor Maximilian has been spontaneously, unani-mously proclaimed, and consequently he has no further need of the support of our arms to keep him on his throne. My answer will be easy, and although at first it may appear paradoxical,

with reward to the ultimate destination of curses, which have been sent to France. It suffice to which, if rendered into French or Latin, would see them in the different towns where they are the order to estimate these with the order to estimate to estimate the order to estimate the or see them in the different towns where they are quartered in order to estimate their writh. duritered in order to estimate their worth. They are, without exception, miserable wret hes, decidedly inferior to their soldiers. The sol-diers, as you know, are not Mexicans by any means. The Mexicans are all generals or colonels. They are poor enslaved Indians who should for the Emperor Maximilian from the moment that they were freed. You are awars how they were enlisted. They were torn violently from their fanities, and dragged off with a rope about their necks. This is what they call a national army. These poor tellows became soldiers because the couldn't help themselves, and at the first opportunity to desert took advantage of it. At Puebla they would have descried *en masse* bad they not been incessantly watched by their officers, who forced them to fight by shutting them up in churches and convents without leaving them any outlet. It was the same at Onjaca. Let no one, therefore, say that the army of Juarez was a national army. The truth s, there is no national spirit in Mexico. Either t never existed, or anarchy has destroyed it if t ever did exist, and it cannot be revived save

under the shelter of our flag. In my opinion it trouid be highly dangerous to recail our troops immediately. The Emperor has declared that we went to Mexico in order to protect Frencu interests and to defend our fellow-country men. Therefore, if our army is recalled from Mexico, all the Frenchmen in the country will be obliged to return with it. Otherwise they will become victims to much greater outrage than they have already experienced. And as we have the interests of our tellow-coun-trymen to detend, there are others whom we should protect also. Is it not our duty to protect the people who received us with open arms, who compromised themselves for us, and who should vicas for Maximilian? Is our honor not at stake in this? It may be objected that they should for Maximilian, and therefore bught to take the consequences. But we must reflect that they have not yet sufficient confidence in their own strength; that they have been demoralized by officials who ground them down and made capital out of them. They must be allowed time to gain strength and courage. We must continue to lend them our support, and aid them to sustain the power they have chosen. France cannot wish to incar the reproach of having misunderstood the grand idea of the Emperor. France cannot wish to abandon these unfortunate people to the fury of their former oppressors. At the first news of our withdrawal the iomenters of discord will rise again. The bandits who are now dispersed will rally under the flag of Juarez, and the Mexicans themselves will feel the vengeauce of these barbarous nordes who have already given evidence of their atrocity. This is so true inat even now, as soon as a town is evacuated by our troops it is abandoned by the inhabit-ants, so greatly do they dread the cruel reprisals of the partisans of Juarez. What do we see m Mexico? The Emperor Maximilian is zealously laboring to regenerate that unfortunate country. He is reorganizing the army and the departments of justice, finance, and public educa tion; in fact, all the vital forces of society. He is advised by men in whom our Emperor has confidence, and the Mexicans have before their eyes a model of courage and discipline in our army. It does not belit me to treat of the relations existing between France and the United States; but let me be permitted to state that I have too much esteem for the great American Republic to believe that it would prefer a republic of plunderers and bandits in Mexico instead of a monarchy of honest men, based upon the prin-ciples of civilization. (Applause from a portion of the house.) What is necessary now to be done to complete the task of improving the moral and material character of the people which we have undertaken in Mexico? The Senate will be surprised, but I have to state my opinion,

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,] Friday, March 2, 1866.

The stock market opened dull this morning, and prices are unsettled and drooping. Government bonds are firmly held at the advance, but the transactions are limited. 5-20s sold at 10362 1034. 1044 was hid for 5s of 1881; 99] for 7.30s; and 90% for 10 40% coupons of. State and City loans are without change. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 861; new City (s at 511; and old do, at 874. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list, but at a decline. Reading sold at 49 @50, the former rate a decline of §; Catawissa preferred at 334, a decline of \$; Pennsylvania Railroad at 565, no change; Camden and Amboy at 117, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30, a decline of f. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 541 for Minchill; 36; for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Lebigh Valley; 39 for Elmira pre erred; 241 for Catawissa common; and 44) for Northern Central.

City Passenger Rallway shares continue very dull. Hestonville sold at 34; 72} was bid for Second and Third; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; and 21 for Upion.

In Canal shares there is nothing doing. 2) was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 51} for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 311 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Bank shares are in good demand. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1221; Girard at 521; and Southwark at 105. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial: 28 for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 62 for City; 40 tor Consolidation; 624 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

In Oil shares there is little or nothing doing.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: -"Money on call is 7 per cent. Occasional loans noncy on can a r per cell. Occasional found non Governments are made at less and stocks are loaned at lower rates. At Bank there is more paper efferted, and without success. At the discourat houses prime paper exhaust be used under 74 per cent in any amount, and good names can be had at 629. For ordinary buils 10215 is the rate. Lonas upon merchandise are made at rates which wil soon put the owners of such goods out of the field. We hear of cases where 2 per cent for 80 days and 7 per cent, interest is paid, or 22 per cent, per annum. Owners of goods thus h pothecated will at no remote time see that the cheapest way would have been to chose cut oy auction at the market while an exchange an article see in the see in the market. While merchants are strugging against the natural course of prices, new crops of all kinds and new manufactures are steadily being produced, and will soon be fait upon pices it their further depres-mon. There is to te no expansion of the currency in any form, and contraction is sure to be accom-plishing as the year wears on, and the less people owe the bet er."

-At a meeting of Bank officers held on the 27th of February in New York city, the follow-ing resolutions were presented, adopted, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, signed by the officers of the meeting: Treasury, signed by the officers of the meeting: Whereas, Measures are under consideration i Congress for the consol dation of the public d-bt, having also in view, as their a timate object, the re-storation of the currency to a specie basis:- *Resolved*. That this Association deem all these de-liberations to be timely and appropriate, and to be demanded by the best interests of the country. *Resolved*. That we deem it to be an indispensable prerequisite of such measures that a systematic plan-be adopted for the regular redemption of Nasional Bank notes, as recommended both by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency.

of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency. Resolved, that without such plan in effective operation, any movement towards the curtailment of the legal tender issues will nevitably result in the substitution of a currency calculated to protract indefinitely existing financial difficulties, and to increase the embarrassments both of the Government and the people.

which, moreover, is an entirely individual one. It may become necessary to send fresh troops to Mexico. (Sensation.) At least those which are there must be kept there, and it may also become necessary to make further pecuniary sacrifices. (Further sensation.) It pecuniary sacrifices. has been said that France is rich enough to pay for her glory. Will it not then be glorious for us not to leave incomplete the task we have undertaken in that distant country? Money is, certainly, of importance. But should we allow a money consideration to jeopardize the success of this undertaking, based, as it is, upon a grand idea of the Emperor! No, messieurs, it should not be allowed, and this is why France has applauded the words uttered by the sovereign, and why she will participate in the sentiments which your address so proudly interprets. (Uries of "Very good," "Hear, hear.")

FROM NEW ORLEANS

City Indebtedness, Etc.

NEW OBLEANS, March L .- The steamer Star the Union has arrived from New York.

The case of the United States vs. Colonel U. Robinson, charged with receiving bribes, and bribing or attempting to bribe General S. A. Hurlbut, formerly commanding the Department of the Gulf, has come up before the Unued States Circuit Court for trial on demusrer. It is held under advisement.

The House to-day passed a bill requiring, for two years, the full appraised value to be realized on forced sales or claums due before June, 1865. The Mexican Times of January 27 says fresh foreign troops are daily arriving.

The 3d Michigan Cavalry has arrived from Texas en route for home.

The approaching city election attracts general attention. John Nixon, of the Crescent, is a candidate for Mayor. A number of prominent and influential citizens have requested Judge Ogden to run.

The indebtedness of the old city of New Orleans was, on the 31st of December last, what is called a consolidated debt, \$687,000, being a diminution of \$200,000 in one year.

ngton to-day for the purpose of placing before the President their views of affairs in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 2.

William A. Browning died here this morning, after several weeks sickness. He was secretary to Andrew Johnson before and while the latter became President Johnson's private secretary. About two months since he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico.

An American officer who has been lately in the service of Maximilian, has arrived in Washington. He states that in January the Imperial force was, in round numbers, as follows:-French troops, 30,000: Austrian, Beigian, Egyptian, etc., 10,000; Mexican guerillas, 5000. This force includes twelve regiments of cavalry. Maximilian has a native force of 30,000, on paper, under foreign officers, but this is utterly unrequired to make arrests.

The Financial Situation.

A committee of the Legislature leit for Wash-

Death of a Secretary of Legation. was Governor of Tennessee, and afterwards

Maximilian's Forces in Mexico.

available, as whenever the attempt is made to muster it for service, desertions take place in such numbers that the services of all the reliable troops in the neighborhood of its rendezvous is

The United States Treasurer now holds thirty

AND MEXICO. Bribery and Corruption Case-Forced Sales - Fresh Austrian Troops for Mexico-The Old

ment is of course better informed than any private persons can be as to the state of the country and the imminence of the danger; but in the increased activity of the movement during the past month, and the presence of numbers o persons in various districts, with the scarcely concealed purpose of promoting insurrections, there is ample reason for the strictest precautions. 1

The object of the Irish Government is doubtless to secure some of the emissaries of American Fenianism, who are now numerous in Ireland and working with disastrous effect on the people. The measures of 1848 brought the revolutionary movement to a crisis, and the Times hopes that proceedings now will effect a similar object. The London Morning Herald (the conservative organ) says that the Government will be sup ported in the measure.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the troops in Ireland are being distributed more and more among the small towns, thereby giving a greater feeling of security.

DREAD OF A EENIAN PRIVATEER.

The Liverpool Journal contains an assertion that the Government has private information o a privateer being at sea on a Fenian errand This is given as one of the probable reasons for the suspension of the habeas corpus act.

The Journal du Havre mentions as a report requiring confirmation that a steamer, fitted out as a privateer by the American Fenians, sailed from New York on the 20th of January, under the name of the Cuba. She is said to be the Fort Morgan, formetly a Federal gunboat, which was sold by the Navy Department, and bought by the Fenlans. The Journal doubts the success of the Irish privateer, if there be one, as she would be regarded as a pirate by every naval power, and when captured her crew would be hanged.

(The story is known here as a boax. The Cuba is now running between Baltimore and New Orleans.)

Acting upon this rumor, Mr. Labouchere, one of the prominent supporters of Lord Derby, gave notice in the House of Commons, on th 16th of February, that on the 23d he would call attention to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards foreign countries.

WHOLESALE ABRESTS OF PENIANS.

Upwards of one hundred arrests were made in hublin on the 17th uls., principally strangers: mong others Colonel John William Byron, of Federal army

Many more arrests were expected to take place.

Effect of the News in New York.

MENSE EXCITEMENT AND ENTHUSISAM AMONG THE BROTHERHOOD-IMPORTANT ACTION TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL.

The news of the suspension of the habeas corpus , and the arrest of one hundred more Fenians Ireland, created considerable anxiety at Union uare headquarters. A meeting of the Council and important measures s at once All feel that the crisis in Ireland is now ten. hand, and that the Government arrests and zures must be met by stern resistance, or the whole thing falls to the ground.

Circulars were immediately issued from head marters calling on the various Circles to meet ad take action on the important news just received. It is evident that the men in Ireland are resolved to sight on their own hook. It is now for the Fenians in this country to decide

how far they will assist them. The suspension of the habeas corpus act is full assertion on the part of the English Govern-ment of a general spirit of disloyalty and hostility a Ireland. It is furthermore asserted that the peror of France is prepared to recognize Ire and as a belligerent power the moment she

asserts her right to such a claim. The *Irish People*, the organ of the Brother-head, issued an extra giving all the latest news received at Union Square.

doubtedly did choose a bad time to pick a quar rel after the arrival of the letter from Stephens, calling for arms and men, and they stand now charged with having thrown back the working of the entire organization at a time when the greatest possible activity was demanded. Irish-men outside the organization look upon the present state of Fenian affairs as utterly hope in consequence of the "Brotherhood" at home being forced to fight before they were properly

prepared Nevertheless the manner in which the news of the suspension of the habeas corpus was received at headquarters gave good grounds for believing that after all the matter is not looked upon as very damaging to the cause. As soon as the first burst of excitement was over every thing went on in the same calm and regular manner, and it seemed as though the news only be regarded as an incentive to could prompt and energetic action.

Circulars were immediately sent round to the various circles to hold their meetings, and large sums of money were collected last night. It is also understood that a mass meeting of Fenians and Irish citizeas generally will be held in Union Square, and the bonds of the Irish republic will be offered for public sale .- N. Y. Herald.

heland in Rebellion-Shall we Grant Belligerent Rights ?

The news from Ireland is very important. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended by a special act of Parliament, and the whole counry has thus been declared in a state of rebellion. This extreme measure appears to have been adopted in consequence of the rumored departure of a Fenian privateer from America.

In this particular instance the report was a hoax, though in the end it may possibly prove only premature. The Fenians in this country greatly excited over the news, as will be seen in another column, and meetings were immediately held in every quarter to make arrangements to meet the emergency.

Ireland now occupies the same position towards England which the Southern States occupied towards the United States during our own Rebeltion. The question which must now come before the statesmen having charge of the affairs of our Government is, whether it is right for the United States, in the present hour of England's distress to jump at the chance and recognize the Irish as belligerents-whether we should make efforts to stop any privateers leav-ing this country, or wait and see if Ireland will gain her independence before recognizing her at all.

Were we to adopt the policy of Earl Russell, the commerce of England would be obliged to change its flag, and sail under American colors, as the United States flag had to be changed and our vessels to sail under English colors during our own troubles. The parallel character of the two cases is felt at last, even in the English Parliament; for, simultaneously with the Government announcement that the habeas corpus ac was to be suspended, Mr. Labouchere gave notice in the House of Commons that, on the 23d o February, he would call attention "to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfit her international obligations towards foreign countries." When the Alabama steamed out of Liverpool, and the British ship Sea King alins the Shenandoah, started from a Britis seaport on her piratical cruise, nothing was said then about the "inadequacy of neutral laws." To Minister Adams' remonstrances Earl Russell replied that England "could not make new laws to meet every new emergency." But rebellion in his own kingdom has made a wonderful dif-ference in John Bull's estimate of the duties of neuiral nations to friendly powers.

Meanwhile the question remains, What course will the United States Government adopt ? This is a point which not only England, but other European powers, may discuss with interest and profit, because what happened here and what has happened in Ireland is likely to happen to any one of them. There is a quaint old saying

it will at the bottom prove perfectly right. Yes. The Government of Maximilian is the expression of the popular wish. I affirm it: and those who know Mexico, who have visited it, will affirm it with me, if they are sincere. Yet that Government has need of our support, and I will explain myself

All those who have taken any interest in the subject know that since the declaration of inde pendence an innumerable number of Governments have succeeded each other in Mexico, and as there was no sufficiently strong central power all of them tound their authority disregarded. Anarchy has never ceased to reign in that unhappy country. There is nothing astounding in the fact that that anarchy led to the formation of troops of bandits who lived in this disorder instead of seeking in labor the means of subsistence, and preferred to rob travellers, pillage and oppress and exact tribute from plantations, peaceful, timid communities, who knew not how o defend themselves.

It must be said that fear is the grand misfortune of Mexico. It is this which has rendered its people incapable of defending themselves and of resisting their oppressors. I have seen in Mexico villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants, although provided with arms and ammu-nition, and able to make a resistance, suffered themselves to be robbed and their houses to be burned by hands of guerillas, and yet it was a matter which concerned their fortunes and the lives of themselves, their wives and their children. It is thus that hundreds of communities a thousand times more powerful than their assailants permit themselves to be disarmed, and murdered without resistplundered, ance. Are they more to pity than to blame? I will not say. Yet it should not be forgotten that the tendency of anarchy is to cause honest men to yield too easily. We do not need to go so far to find examples of this weakness. (Applause.) We must allow of these people time to regenerate their moral character by contact with our soldiers, so that they may acquire a sense of order, honesty, and courage which animates them, and which all are bound to respect, (Hear, hear.) When the Emperor undertook the Mexican expedition he was impelled by a grand idea, which he explained in his memorable letter to the officer in command at its outset. When I see the impatience with which the solourn of our troops in Mexico is regarded in France, I ask myself whether this grand idea of the Emperor's has been well understood by the country, and whether the people should not have encouraged it as they encouraged a former undertaking led by the Emperor himself—the Italian campaign. The object is the same. In the one case a great nation was to be restored to the independence wrested from it by foreign hands. In the presen case it is sought to restore to another people their independence, endangered as it was anarchy. I ask permission to dwell upon this word independence. It has been said that the insurgents are fighting for the independence of their couatry. But by whom has this independence been compromised if not by the partisans of Juarez, who has been led to despoil foreigners and to plunder the public money, which should have been applied to the necessities of the Mexican nation, in order to enrich hi hired assausins ? The army of Juarez, fight-ing for the independence of Mexico, forfor the independence forsooth ! Those who talk thus do not think it, or else they are utterly ignorant of the true state of affairs. What was this army of Juardz? With With the exception of a few officers who had be specially educated, who had progressed through the various grades-such, for instance, as Genecal Mendoza, the real defender of Puebla, whom the Emperor Maximilian had the good sense to appoint Preject of Mexico-with these rare exfrom possessing any military talent, were brief It as barristers, many of them devoid of all sense of honor, such as Gonzales Ortega, or ex-leaders of bands, such as Rosas, Carvajal, and Porfirio Diaz. With regard to subaltern officers, you may judge of them by the specimens

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 2-Mr. Connell and Mr.)onovan presented remonstrances against the Lombard and South streets supplement.

Mr. Ridgway, a petition signed numerously in invor of > unday travel, and Mr. Connell ose against Mr Ridgway presented the resolutions of the German Unien Club Mr. Connell, a petition signed by teachers asking

that the school tax be applied in payment of war-Mr Connell and Mr. Donovan, petitions favorable

to a free bidge at South strest. The following bills were passed :— One legalizing acknowledgments taken in territo-r es in certain cases; one exempting from taxation the property of the Manayunk Division of Sons of Temrance. Resolutions were passed asking Senator Cowan to

resign, as he does not represent truly the majority of the peorle of Pennsylvania. 'The House City Bairoad Committee reported,

without amendment, an act allowing people to vote at the October election in favor of the passage or avainst a law allowing Sonday travel. Numerous petitions were presented, principally for Sunday travel and the removal of farmers from

Mr. Sunnay traver and the removal of Armers from the streets. Mr. Barr presented twenty-one petitions from Clarion county favoring a general railroad law. Mr. Sturcivant, petitions from Lock Haven Sus-quebanna Depot, of the Meadville and Erie Railroad, iavoring the eight hour law. Mr. Shodes, one from the school teachers of Phila-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Large Amount of Ice in the Chesapeake Bay-The Great Meeting to Sustain Congress, Last Night, at the Front Street Theatre. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 2 .- Immense fields of ice extending ten to fifteen miles, are now in the Chesapeake Bay, below the mouth of the Susquehanna, seriously impeding navigation.

The Union meeting at the Front Street Theatre last night, to support the reconstruction policy of Congress, was largely attended, and harmonious, William J. Albert presided. There were no indications of a desire to divide the Union party, but on the other hand "all loyalists were asked to unite against traitors. Rebels, and Copperheads, and to oppose their having official positions in our national councils. President Johnson's previous sayings, that none but true loyalists should rule, and that traitors should be punished, were fully endorsed. The real bone and sinew of the masses, mostly of the working classes, were present.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 2. - The steamer Wyoming, from Jacksonville, Florida, for New York, has arrived, short of coal. She encoun

five million dollars in Government securities for the seventy-three million dollars now held by the different banks throughout the United States designated as depositories of public monies. Of the entire number of public depositories but four have more money on deposit than the amount of their securities. The redemption at the Treasury [Department, yesterday, amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars,

bearcity of Loyal Mail Agents in Alabama,

The Government, not finding a loyal man in Alabama who would take the test oath, and become a mail agent over the route from Mobile to the Mississippi, imported a Philadelphian there. He passed through the city on his Southern mission yesterday.

General Butler Busy.

General Butler is busily engaged in preparing his argument on behalf of the Government in the case which is to come up in the United States Supreme Court on Monday next, testing the validity of the trial of certain Indian Rebels before a Military Commission. Ex-Attorney-General Black is opposed. The case is one of great interest, and the presence of two such able Constitutional lawyers engaged therein will draw attention momentarily from the now crowded halls of Congress.

The Tennessee Delegation.

It is probably no breach of propriety to state what has unquestionably been drawn from some members of the Committee of Fifteen, that on Monday next a blil will be reported declaring the loyal representatives from Tennessee admitted to seats in Congress. The measure, it is confidently asserted, will pass by a large vote, even should Messrs. Summer and Stevens deem it their duty to oppose.

The Course of Congress.

The temperate dignity with which Congress has deported itself since the irritating Presidential speech of the 22d, finds approval not only in hundreds of letters from representative Union men in nearly every Congressional District sent members here, but has unquestionably improved the political atmosphere at both ends of the avenue, at least such is the averment of a pro. minent executive officer of the Government to day.

The President and Senator Summer. A report in general circulation to the effect that the President had sent an autograph letter to Senator Sumner, apologizing for his rude allusion to him by name on a recent occasion, has caused numerous inquiries to be addressed to the Senator as to the facts. The nearest approach to the truth in the matter is probably that the propriety of such a course had been sugg ested to the President.

The Fenian Uprising.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2 .- The Feulans of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the Asia of the suspension of the habeas corpus in Ireland has caused great excitement among the Brotherhood. Major McConville, State Contre of Massachusetts, has issued a stirring call to the Brotherhood in the State to hold them selves in readiness for immediate action.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD

	P1081 -	DOARD.	
\$10000 D	J S 5-20s 62 its. 103		49
\$2200	do.reg.lets.108	100 sn Unta pr 880	88
\$200 I	enna 5s55 864	100 sh do	88
\$100 C	lity da, old o 874	200 sh do., b5. lots	33
\$100	do 87	100 sh do	
\$1700	dogas 871	200 sh Penna R Its b5	
\$2000	do yas 871	7 ah dolots	
\$2000	do 98.8 874	100 sh dob20	
\$8700	do., new lts 914	7 ab do	
\$8000	do mun lots 914	100 sh Union Canal	2
\$1000 H	a R 1st mort. 951	8 sh Cam & Am	117
	Reading b80 50	20 sh Ph & E Its. b5	
100 sh	do 495	100 +h do	
100 sh	do int.s5wn 491	100 sh do	
100 sh	do 497	8 sh F and M. Bk.	122
100 sh	co	25 sh Girard Bk Its	54
100 sh	do	100 sh Fulton Coal	7
160 sh	do 49]	100 sh Swatara	2
100 sh	do.intsöwn 49	860 sh St Neh Cl lots	8
100 sh	dob5 493	860 sh St Nch Cl lots 100 sh Hest'v b5	84
100 sh	do	10 sh Southw's Bk.	105
100 sh	do		
THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second se		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-

American Go					mg. 1 35	Selling. 1861
American Sil	ver, is a	nd je	HaifD	imes 1	301	181
Pennsylvania New York E	Curren	cy		1	20	par.
PHILAD'A						IONS.
10 A. M						
H A. M		186	1 P. M			

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 2 -There is a fair feeling in the Flour Market, and the stock, particularly of winter wheat, is very small. I here is a steady inquiry, and about 1000 bbis, were sold at \$6.50 \$ bbl. for superfine, \$7@8 for extras, \$8@9 for Northwestern extra family, \$10@10.25 for good Pennsylvania extra family, and \$11@18 for fancy lots, according to quality. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$4 75. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

There is very little good Wheat here, and this is the only description wanted. Small sa'es of red at \$2@2 25, and white at \$2 30@2 55. Rye is steady at 85 cents. Corn is in good request, and 4/25000 bushels yellow sold at 74 cents affoat and 72 cents in store; also, 7000 bushels at N=w Castle, on terms kopt secret. Oats are de ter; 1000 bu hels afloat sold at 40 cents. Pennsylvania Bariev is worth 70@75 at 40 cents Pennsylvania Barley is worth 70@75 cents, and Mait ranges from \$1 35 to \$1 45. Cloverseed is firmer, with sales at \$6.26.60 No change in Timothy. Flaxseed sells at \$2.80.2.90 per barrel

Whisky is held firmly. Small sales at \$2 30.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 2 -- Cotton is quist at 48:044 conts for middling Fleur is quiet; sales of 10 000 obis. at unchanged prices; Southern unchanged, 600 bbis. sold; Canadian firm, 850 bbls. sold. Wheat advancing. Corn duil. Beef steady. Fork steady at \$286,223,125 for mess. Lard heavy at 17,219 scents. Whisky firm but quiet.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Stocks are lower, closing dull. Chicago and Rock Island. 105; Cumberiand preferred, 45; Illinois Central. 115; Michigan South-ern, 69; New York Central. 115; Michigan South-ern, 69; New York Central, 91; Reading, 99; Hud-son River, 108; Canton Co., 42; Erie, 88; West-ern Union. 66; United States Coupons. 1881. 104; do. 1862, 103; do. 1064 103; Fen-forties 90; Frensury 7 3-108, 99;(2)99; Gold, 436.

The Spanish Pacific Squadron.

New York, March 2 .- A letter from Havana to the Herald says the Captain-General has received orders to send 5000 troops to join the Spanish Pacific Squadrop.

delphis in favor of devoting the school taxes to pay school warrants.