THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V .-- No. 67.

Some

Gazette.

heads.

Yankees,

EUROPE.

ANOTHER REVOLT IN SPAIN.

IMPORTANT PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE

Private Property at Sea.

CHILIAN PRIVATEER OFF NORWAY

TROUBLES ON THE DANUBE.

The Chilian War.

A CHILIAN PRIVATEER OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY

-NARROW ESCAPE OF A SPANISH VESSEL.

Copenhagen (March 1) Despatch to the London Ship

ping Gazette.

upon northern produce for Span. The above-named steamer Concordia, Mendialdus, arrived

at Falmouth, February 25, on her return voyage

to Cadiz, and proceeded thence for her port of destination on the 27th.-Lailor of Shipping

The Emperor of Austria and Mr. Ban-

croff's Oration.

The celebrated American historian, Bancroft, has imprudently wounded the dignity of the

house of Hapsburg to the quics. He has dared to qualify the Emperor Maximilian as an adven-turer: and Francis Joseph has sent a strong pro-

test on the subject to the Cabinet at Washington, which, however, has declined to entertain it, and consequently the great American republic and the illustrious house of Austria are at logger-

We are glad to see the Cabinet at Vienna

taking part in the affairs of Mexico. This is an

excellent opportunity to allow Austria the ex-clusive care of defending the cause of Maxi-

milian, who is much more closely connected with that country than with France.

Moreover, the Emperor Maximilian might dis-

pense with all foreign assistance, since, accord-ing to the Mexican journals, he feels himself

able to hold his own, if necessary, against the

We learn from late English despatches that there was great satisfaction at the capital of

Mexico with the turn that the Bagdad affair has taken, and with the attitude of the Cabinet at

Washington, internuch as it "refleves the Em-peror Maximilian of the necessity of declaring war against the United States."

From the Opinion Nationale, March 2.

A Chilian privateer steamer has been fallen in

New Atlantic Cable.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Kill., Etc., Etc.

Rich Scandal News.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866.

Another Rumor/d Revolt in Spain. DEMAND FOR THE INSURGENTS' EXTRADITION FROM PORTUGAL.

Paris (March 6) correspondence London Herald. The Avenir National of to-day publishes intelligence stating that military revolts have broken out in Spain. The garrison of Ciudad Roderigo is said to have rebelled and to have afterwards withdrawn into Portugal. Attempts at sedition are also reported to have occurred atAlcala, and several sergeants had been arrested. The same journal asserts that Spain has de-manded the extradition of the Spanish soldiers who have taken range in Portugal on the ground of their being deserters. The Portu-guese Government hesitated to comply with this demand.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Mexican Question.

MB. SEWABD'S BEPLY TO M. DROUYN DE LHUYS. Paris (March 11), Correspondence of London News, Mr. Seward's anxiously expected despatch in answer to that of M. Drouyn de Lhuys has arrived in Paris. I have reason to think that the contents will be deemed satisfactory the French Government, The Ameriby. can Minister of Foreign Aflairs, without in any way retracting or modifying any position he has heretofore taken on the Mexican ques-tion, will, I believe, be found to have disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States to interiere in Mexico after the departure of the French army, in terms which we consider sufficient to warrant the Emperor in carrying out his promise of a speedy evacuation. Upon the whole, therefore, the diplomatic aspect of the Mexican difficulty may be safely described as promising. I should not, however, be at all surprised to find later that the prolongation of the French occupation, on one excuse or ano-ther, might lead to fresh complications.

COLONIZATION IN YUCATAN.

Paris Correspondence of the London Star. with off the coast of Norway. The Concordia (Spanish steamer) arrived in Christiansund to load a cargo of fish tor Cadiz, was spoken by her, and escaped by hoisting the English flag. Vessels in Norway are demanding higher freights La Paix and L'Escart, both of which are Belan papers, announce that in the official circles in Belgium the question of organizing the colo-nization of part of Yucatan is seriously discussed. The idea original ed with Empress Char-lotte, and was the object of her recent voyage. It is further stated that her Majesty has drawn

up a programme of reciprocal services between Belgium and Mexico, which is now under the consideration of the Belgian Government.

BEINFORCEMENTS FOR MAXIMILIAN.

Paris (March 8) Correspondence of London Herald, The last battalion of the foreign legion is to The last battalion of the forcign legion is to sail to-morrow from Toulon for Mexico on board the *Rhone*. The natives of Aix, where these gallant fellows were quartered, and where they have displayed their aptitude for campaigning by plundering every hen-roost round the town, are delighted at their departure.

Private Property at Sea.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. From the London Times, March 5.

If the speech of the Attorney-General in the debate of Friday last was not conclusive, it was only because the argument admitted of no abso-lute conclusion. We are asked by Mr. Gregory and his friends to surrender what has been hitherto considered a most powerful instrument of war in British hands. The only reason for of war in British hands. The only reason for such a surrender is, that as things now stand we should be gainers rather than losers by the transaction. It is somewhat obvious to remark that if such were really the case, the losers—that is to say, other countries—would not be eager to assent to the proposal; but the fact is, that no-body can possibly say what, under the present condition of raying ation and comperce would be condition of navigation and commerce, would be the course or incidents of a great naval war. All we can do is to examine the question as care-fully as possible, and weigh without prejudice the considerations which are presented to us in

fetch its price in the market. The one hope which buoyed up the South was that the gin-credible tressure exerted by the blockade on even neutral Powers would bring about this in-tervention, and so enable them to buy and sell as before. What the end was the world has The North had all its commerce for now seen. the time destroyed, but it accomplished its end, and came victorious out of the war. No sooner was it victorious than its commerce returned, and the sacrifice ceased while the truits of con-quest remained. We must be blind, indeed, if we cannot apply the moral of a story like that.

The Danubian Principalities.

CONTINUED WARLINE DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE DANUES AND FRUTH-PRINCE COUZA WANTS TO BE REINSTATED. Vienna (March 5) Telegrams London Times.

Telegraphic advices received here announce that six regiments of Cossacks have reinforced the Russians Corps of Observation stationed on the Moldo-Wallachian frontier.

The pretensions of the Doke of Leuchtenburg as the inture Hospedar of the Danublan Princi palities are strongly put forward at Jacsy. Military reinforcements have been despatched from Bucharest to Jassy, and a military cordon has been established along the frontier line of the Pruth.

It is rumored that Prince Couza has addressed a letter to the signatary powers of the treaty of Pares, protesting against his formal abdication, olicitine assistance in order to obtain his remetatement.

The Coming Congress in Paris.

From the Independance Belge. It is affirmed on all sides that the conference on the adairs of the Danubian Principalities will positively be held in Paris. It will be exclusively composed of the representatives of the powers which signed the treaty of 1850-of course, including Italy. The provisional Gover-nor of Bucharest has, it is said, asked to be represented at the conference by delegates, to whose advocacy the interests of the Danubian

Principalities would be confided. The Wanderer, of Vienna, openly advises the Government of Austria to take advantage of the crisis in the Danubian Principalities by annexing them to the empire. By adopting this course Austria would at once escape from her Italian difficulties, and the dangers with which M. de Bismarck threatens her in Germany. The two Western powers would be glad to see the ex-exchange of Venetia for Moldo-Wallachia, and Austria could then reckon on their moral and material support against the pretensions of Prussia.



Irish in a procession of this kind. Among the notabilities were the Mayor and Hon, T. D. McGee walking together. After the celebration of the mass a sermon was preached by Father O'Farrell. In eloquence it was worthy of a Massillon or a Wiseman, and its advocacy of loyalty to the Government and reprobation of Fenia ism were, I must confess, pungent and unsparing. After leaving the church the vast procession marched to the St. Lawrence Hall, where the Governor-General is at present residing, and where the office-bearers of the four societies of which the procession was composed paid their respects to him. His bridship than iddressed the growd in the street from a window of the hotel. This being the first Canadian official atterance on the Fenian question, I have deemed

t worthy of a verbatim report. It is as fol-

fellow-countrymen in Canada towaros myself are of a kindh description. (Cheers.) But, gentlemen, I do not treat this magnificent demonstration as any mark of personal respect to myself. I accopt this demonstration as an evidence on your part of lova ty to your sovereign (enthusiastic cheers) of attachment to the institutions of our land, and attachment to the institutions of our land, and as a protect on your part against the princi-ples of wicked men who would disgrace the rame of Irishmen (cheers), and descerate, or liveraten to descerate, the fertal day of our patron saint by a wanton attack on a peaceful properous, and happy country. (Cheers) Genile oren the manner in while you have (centred these properous, and happy country. (Cheers) Genue men, the manuer is which you have received these lew observations convinces me that I do not main terpret your feelnes, as I accept your presence here to day as an evidence of the existence of these sentiments among you, so I consider the position which the President of St Patrick's Society holds as the commander of one of the finest volunteer batta-base to our country (cheers, roof that you will be a sentiment of the sentimet volunteer battahens in our country (cheers), proof that you wil, pive to those a rinciples no mere barren assent, but that you will be ready, if the necessity shou d arise,

that you will be ready, if the necessity shou d arise, which God forbid, to back your principles by your stont right arms, (Enthusiastic obsert) The auditors frequently applauded him with apparent sincerity. At the conclusion of his re-marks they reformed and marched to the Victo-ria Square. Here they were addressed by B. Devlin, the President of St. Patricx's Society, and the Hon. T. D. McGer. The latter congrata-lated his countrymen on the orderly way they had celebrated the day, and gave statistics to show that the Irish of this city owned nearly four million collars' worth of real estate. four million collars' worth of real estate. He asked if it were likely, laying all other con siderations aside, that they would take no steps to protect their property against invaders. He also alluded to the friendly iceling that he said had always existed in this city between the dif-ferent nationalities, noticing the fact that the presidents of the other national societies invariably joined the procession on St. Patrick's day, I must corroborate the speaker in his state ment of the orderly proceedings of his country

men so far to-day. I have the best authority for stating that Parhament will assemble in Ottawa for despatch of business on the 12th or 19th of April, notwithstanding the notice in the official gazette to the

contrary. Latest Reports from the Canadian Fron-tier.

TORONTO, C. W., March 18 .- Reports from all the principal towns in the Province, received here last night, show that no outbreak had occurred anywhere. Loyal speeches were made, and general readiness manifested to nip any Feman demonstration in the bud at the shortest possible time. Apprehensions of any successful raid or invasion have subsided, but the preparations are not relaxed. It is reported that an attempt is threatened about the 22d instant, but the Orangemen of the Province are ready at a moment's warning.

A Roman Catholic Preiste Declares for the Liberation of Ireland.

The Right Reverend Bishop Bailey delivered a lecture in St. Peter's Church on St. Patrick. The learned aivine eulogized the Irish saint, and declared that he was not opposed to any movement that had for its object the amelioration of the condition of the Irish people,-N, Y. World.

I have rarely see a more respectable body of Irish in a procession of this kind. Among tae Irish in a procession of this kind. Among tae Irish in a procession of this kind. Among tae Irish in a procession of this kind. Among tae Irish in a procession of this kind. Among tae

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 19.

Issue of National Carrency.

The issue of national currency by the Treaury last week amounted to \$1,082,170. The total ssued up to date is \$261,638,920, from which, deducting the mutilated, cancelled, and suspended currency, leaves the aggregate circulation \$260,824,903.

Disbursements of National Currency.

The disbursements and transfers of the Treaary Department for the week ending on the 17th instant amounted \$29,386,577.15.

Certificates of Indebtedness Issued.

Certificates of Indebtedness to the amount of \$151,000 were issued last week by the Treasury Department.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last were \$610,668 %6. The total amount received for the same period from this source was \$3,558,297 62.

Redemption of Fractional Carrency. The Redemption Bureau of the Treasury Department last week redeemed \$234,800 in frap tional currency, and stamped counterfeit notes to the amount of \$719.80.

Securities Held by Government.

The total amount of securities now held by the Government for deposits in public depositories is \$350,559,800, while the amount actually deposited is but \$21,780,358*55.

Currency Transmitted Last Week.

The shipments of fractional currency last week by the Treasury Department amounted to \$335,000, of which \$100,000 was forwarded to the Sub-Treasurer in New York.

A Fortnight's Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury for the two weeks ending Saturday, the 17th instant, on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Depart ments, were as follows:---

Navy Department. 2 214.690 Interior Department. 1.772 420 Total......\$9,001,056

Equalizing Soldiers' Bonutles,[

The following bill for equalization of soldiers' bounties, which has been reported after consultation with leading men, and is probably the nearest to equity that can be passed, was introduced in the Senate to-day :--

A Bill to Provide for the Equalization of the Bounties to Soldiers in the Late War with Rebellion. . Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., T at to each and

every soldier who served in the armles of the United States in the late war of the Rebeilion, and who has been, or who may hereafter be, honorably discharged therefrom, there shall be paid, except as hereinalter specified, a bounty of eight and one-third dollars per month for each and every month of service

rendered. Section 2 And be it iurther enacted, that in cal-culating the amount of bounty due and to be paid to each soldier under the provisions of this act, deductions shall be made for any and all payments of Loun'y made or agreed to be made by the United States, so that in no case shall any soldier receive a s cater sum in bounty than eight and one third dol-lars for each or any month of service; and no bounty whatever shall be paid to any sold or who has do-

Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Canal shares are in better demand, and rather firmer. Lohigh Navigation sold at 521; Susquehanna Canal sold at 13; Morris Canal common at 774: and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20@294, an advance of 1: 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 114 for Morris Canal preferred; and 59 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 10; Sugar Creek at 21-10; and Maple Shade at 3.

Reese D. Fell, Esq., a prominent stock-broker of this city, died last evening attera brief illness . -Referring to American stocks in Germany, the London Times says :--

"The advices from Frankfort mention that, notwithstanding the abundance of money, the liquidation at the end of the month was not easy, as large purchases of United States conds had to be provided for. Enormous amounts of 'options' falling due have been realized, but speculation is so active that they were all taken up at rising prices. Quotations are now fully two per cent. in advance of New York, and premiums for the call are given in extraordinary sums at 1 per cent. for the end of March. Under these circumstances, all attempts to bring any other securities upon the market are unavailing. New Portuguese preference shares of 500f, nominal value, were offered yesterday at 1267.; but there were very few subscribers. The market has been tried by some Italian towns, but although the bonds were offered at singularly low prices, the endeavor unterly failed. Even Austrian bonds, in the face of the fact that the currency is only one per cent, below par, and that therefore no loss is any longer incurred on the dividends, are lower than at any previous time, except during the war. 'Five per Cent. Nationals,' it is remarked, 'remain at 61 and l'our and a-Half per Cents, at 51, and are, even at this low point, bartered away for Americans, although the interest, which has been regularly paid ever since 1816, has mainly contributed to the great wealth of our towns and of Southern Germany.' Discount in the open market is at 32 per cent.

-The New York Tribune this morning says :-"Money on call is quoted at 5@5 per cent., with more offering at the lower rate than can be readily employed. Commercial paper passes more readily at the discount houses, but little or nothing is sold under 7 per cent. Good is 8@9, and there is a large supply at 10@15. Act on upon the bill to fund the currency obligations of the Treasury is waited for with interest in finan-cial circles. There is little doubt that the Secretary will be given all the power required to get the national debt into a condition where it can be steadily reduced from surplus incomes. The movement towards specie payments has proceeded so far that nothing can prevent the de-sirable condition of affairs at an early day. Congress, by want of courage in aiding the Secre-tary, may prolong the troubles of people obliged to pay fixed sums of money from assets steadily tailing in value, but it cannot save people from the inevitable losses attending the passage of gold from 285 to 100."

-A New Orleans paper of the 10th inst. suys: -. "The supply of domestic exchange has shown some increase, while the domand at bank for remutance has disclosed a very marked falling off, and rates manifested decided weakness to-wards the close of business. All of the banks hold sight checks on the Northern cities nominally at 1001 per cent, premium, but most of hem will sell round amounts at par, at which latter figures several operations were effected. The ruling figures at the close of business were for New York sight, a premium to par@) pre-mium at bank, and a ga per cent. discount out of doors: five and 10 days sight a ga per cent. discount: 15 and 20 days' $\frac{2}{60}$ per cent. discount. 30 days' 1012 per cent. discount, and 60 days' at 13612 per cent. discount. Foreign

the militia. Arms and ammunition will be dis tributed to them to-day. The engineers have been very busy since Friday, working day and

The Atlantic Cable,

FORMATION OF A NEW COMPANY TO CARRY OUT THE SCHEME-CAPITAL THREE MILLIONS OF BOLLARS. City Article London Daily News, March 5.

The project of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is once more brought forward, but in a new

It will be remembered that the original capital of the old company consisted of shares of £1000 each, which were mostly subscribed for, in a liberal spirit, by our merchant princes. After the first failures came an issue of eight per cent. preference shares, and this, in its turn, was fol lowed, after the failure of the expedition in July last, by another issue of twelve per cent. pre terence capital.

The directors were advised, however, that their act gave them no power to make this latter issue, and it became obvious that the best plan would be to form a new company. Accordingly Mesers. J. S. Morgan & Co. have notified that they are prepared to receive subscriptions for shares in the "Anglo-American Telegraph Company (Limited)," whose capital is fixed at a600,000, in sixty thousand shares of £10 each. The arrangements for the prosecution of this international undertaking are fully described in the prospectus.

The promoters express confidence that the renewed effort will be attended with success, more especially as the whole length of 1212 nantical miles of cable laid from the *Great Eastern* in July last, and which it is proposed to raise and complete to Newloundland, continues perfect, as is also the 1070 miles of cable remaining on board the Great Eastern. The new company is to provide 1660 miles of new cable, and to work undertaking, during the agreement, on behall of the old company. The whole project is, of course, a speculation; should it succeed, and the line be laid and work properly, the agreement provides that the receipts in each year are to be applied as follows:-

First-In paying to this company one hundred and twency-five thousand pounds per annun Second-In paying seventy-two thomand pounds per annum (representing eight per cont on the Atlantic company's existing preference stock, and four per cent on their ordinary stock to the Atlantic Tele-graph Company, And third-The entire balance of each year's resolute in the control of the store of each year's receipts is to be divided between this company and the Atlantic Toegraph Company in equal shares; but no deficience in respect to the above annual payments in any one year is to be carried forward to another) car.

With reference to the arrangement with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company the prospectus states as under:-

The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company will manufacture the new cable, and un dertake the actual execution of the work contracted for by this Company, as above states (up to the opening of the Atlantic Telegraph lines for public business), for a total sum of £606.000, with a bonus, to be provided by the Atlantic Jelegraph Company under their agreement with this Company, of £137,140, in ordinary shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, payable by in-taiments, extending over fourteen i ouths, in case the cable of has year is successfully completed, and continues in working order during that period.

There is, in addition, a salvage clause, de-scribed as under, and the purport of which is that, in case of failure, one-third of the capital is to be saved to the shareholder :--

In the possible contingency of the new cable not being successfully laid, £500,000 only will be paid to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Comthe relegraph Construction and Maintenance Com-pany, sud this company will in that event be en-tit ed to the value of a 1 the inused and recovered cable (sublect to the payment of certain specified charges thereon), and it is estimated that this arrangement will provide in case of failure, for a return to the shareholders of this company of at least one-third of their paid-up capital.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that all the directors are highly respectable. The first name on the list is that of Mr. George Peabody,

night. torney-General did, and with a result which, in our opinion, established their lightness in the balance.

on. This the At.

vor of the proposed revolut

The real question to be considered in the inte rests of the State is the probable balance between our loss and our gain in the event contemplated by the advocates of chauge. If we agree and undertake in all future wars to abstain from interrupting or destroying the commerce of our enemy, it must also be agreed and undertaken on the part of other powers to abstain from interrupting or destroying the commerce of this country: and the assumption is that as ours is the greatest commerce in the world, we must needs be gamers by such a bargam. That assump-tion it is impossible either absolutely to sustain or absolutely to retute, and Sir Roundell Palmer aid all that could be said when he distinguished lass interests from public interests in the quesion, and showed what a peculiar and incalculable element of national strength we were reested to surrender. It is true that we have he greatest commerce in the world, but it is Iso true that we have the most powerful navy in the world. We could unquestionably sweep the merchantmen of any enemy from the seas. It is not so sure, on the other hand, that any enemy could do as much for Too much has been made out of the example of the Alabama and her consorts. Those yessels could never have done what they did but for the complete diversion to other purposes of the cruisers which should have pursued them. The naval strength of the United States was concentrated upon an enormous blockade, which for some time absorbed, either directly or nairectly. almost every vessel of their marine. Besides this, the Federals commenced operations with a very weak and inconsiderable fleet, a position in which we are not likely to be found. We manutain in constant efficiency such a naval force as would give us at any moment the advan-

tage of immediate superiority at sea. That advantage, which is our chief and peculiar advantage, we should, to a great extent, foergo by assenting to the proposed surrender, while we should obtain in return only a pro-tection from certain partial injuries which we have known how to sustain before, and which, in some degree at any rate, we could avert by our own power without any such sacrifice. Our in short, by the proposed transaction would be both certain and serious, for we should go to war with one arm crippled. Our gains would be uncertain and partial, for we should merely see particular interests exempted from disturbances, and that at the cost of ieaving particular classes without any motive for lesiring peace or avoiding war.

The Attorney-General appealed to the example of the late war in America, and it would indeed be difficult to find a lesson more abounding with direct and pertinent instruction. It would be no exaggeration to say that the United States Government brought that war to a successful conclusion by discarding all the considerations which we are now pressed to observe, and straining to the very utmost all the rights which we are now urged to surrender. The very first operations of the Federals were directed against the private property and commerce of the insurgent states. Before all things they in-terposed to prevent the cotton planters of the South from selling their property to the manufacturers of Lancashire. In doing so they did exactly what we might do by maintaining the present rights of war-that is, they exposed their own commerce to attacks. In point of fact, it was for the moment absolutely destroyed, but to this, in comparison with the effectual prosecution of the war, they paid no heed whatever, They deliberately let their commerce go, satisfied if they could only ruin the trade of their enemy. And that this was the most important ebeny. And that this was the most importance point of the war both belligerents well knew, The one idea which haunted the North was the dread of "intervention"—in other words, of such an interference as would release the private property of the enemy, and allow it to

St. Patrick's day was celebrated with the usual ceremonies, but no disturbance occurred.

Work to Commence at Once - Distinguished Officers Appointed to Command.

NEW YORK, March 18. - Last evening, Major-General Julius Stahl, Sir Percy Wynd ham, and General Spear, all cavalry officers were appointed to important commands in the Fenian army by General Sweeney, the Secre tary of War. Authorization was also granted for recruiting a cavalry brigade to operate on the frontier. Seventeen companies of cavalry are already filled for the first regiment. Sharp work may be anticipated during the coming week.

French View of Fenianism.

A chronicle of political affairs for the pas n onth could not be well completed in the Revue les Leux Mondes without a notice of Feniani an Atter remarking how in England the practical ense of people in authority is found more in the House of Commons than in a Cabinet, and menioning the suspension of the habeas corpus in Iteland for six months, the writer continues:-

* No doubt this strange conspiracy and this rabid No doubt this strange conspiracy and this rabid perseverance of the Femins do not present any serions danger to the United Kingdom, but they show an infirmity which still subsists in our day. That infirmity may be noticed without offense to the pol-tical men of the present generation, who are entirely blameless for the evils which these movements in Ireland reveal to us. The English statesmen of our time have wished to be just to Ireland, and have been truly liberal lowards her. Ireland has been been truly iberal towards her. Ireland has been admitted to all the fiberties possessed by England; but the two races are subjected to a strange beritage of hatred and a mysterious reversion of failts. One curous circumstance is that the natural sumity of Ireland to Eugland, which has disappeared among the enlightened and well-to-do classes, who might be expected to have cherished longer the memory of the injustice of British domination, is, on the contrary, perpetuated as an instinct which is still deep-rooted to have the other classes of the needed. m the hearts of the lower classes of the people. It is from the people that the Fenians have issued; from a people who must, indeed, be vindictive, since their representatives, even after quitting their ow i coun-try for another, employ the means they have ac-quired in America in orranizing premeditated ven-geance against these whom they still detest as the oppressors of their race. The Irish exodus was in-telligible. The Irish went to eeck more remainera-tive employment and a more comfor shie existence tive employment and a more comfor able existence in America and Australia; but it was never thought that, once fixed in those distant countries, they would preserve a spirit of national organization, and return as enemies, disquieting it not formicable, against those whom they regard as the unjust rulers of their country, which in body only they had quitted while their souls remained still there. This moral and political phenomenon suggests to trible thoughus. "Against this Fenian conspiracy now secret in Ire-land, but open and public in the United States, the English Government is obliged to take defensive precaptions, for which it has obtained the assent o Parliament. The material danger will be removed Furnament. The internal danger will be removed, but for the moral evil other remedies are required. We do not know if there be any effective ones; any-how, we cannot but applaud the sentiments ex-pressed by Mr. Br ght in the passage of his speech on the suspension of the haboas corpus, when he im-plored the leaders of parties in the House to leave their dissensions and compare the remeant of the function the subset of the articles and infuence to remove the remnant of the grievances of Ireland. The most apparent of these grievances is the temporal establishment possessed by the Angi-can Church in Ire and. When Fenianism is put down it will be necessary to reform that establish-ment, which is a standing outrage on the religious is the fue majority of the Irab neone." isith of the majority of the Irish people."

The Canadian Government Speaks on Fentanism-Speech of the Governor-Several - The Conadian Parliament About to Assemble-Latters from the Frontier.

MONTREAL, March 17 .- As preannounced in y telegram of Wednesday, the St. Patrick and its kindred societies have to-day walked in pro-cession to church where high mass was celebrated. The participants numbered about 2000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA-JUSTICES Strong, Agnew, and Read .- In the following cases opinions were read this morning by Justice Agnew:-

Black Rock Bridge Company's appeal, From Court of Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county. Decree reversed, and the petition and proceedings thereupon set aside and wholly annulled Newbold and wife vs. Boone, Trustee. Error

to Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county. udgment affirmed.

The Northampton, Pike, Lehigh, and Carbon counties list was taken up by the Court.

HOMICIDE CASES.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER testons-Judges Ludlow and Pierce, - The trial of nomicide cases was begun this morning. The Commonwealth vs. Edward Simons. The de-tendant, who is indicted for murder, in having tilled Bernard Kane on the evening of the 6th of October, was arraigned this morning, and having pleaded not guilty, was plaged upon trial. Kane came to his death by reason of a wound caused by a pistol shot, the ball having entered through the left arm, thence into the body, penetrating the heart, death resulting almost instan-taneously. The Commonwealth allege and say they will be able to show beyond doubt that the pistol was discharged by the prisoner Simons.

The first witness was Thomas Kane, who, being sworn, said :- Bernard Khne was my son; was nineteen years old and lived at the corner of Cross street and Passyunk road; I was sitting at my own store when I heard a shot; my daughter was behind the counter; I arose off my seat and went out on the platform of the door; saw my son standing with his hands in his pockets a piece from John Maginnis' store door; at the same time saw John Maginus and Ed. Simons, the prisoner, coming down along the lence; Maginnis said to Simons, "For God's sake don't tre again, if you do it will kill him or somebody;" "I'll kill him," said Simons, "the — of a —; I've two loads more waiting for him."

He fired the next shot; I saw my son, after the report, double up; my son walked back into Maginnis' store, and Simons followed on down to Magmuls' store door, and told them to send him out to him, "For I'm bound to kill him-I have it for him;" Simons then turned and went up by the prison. The witness fixed the time of the occurrence at 8 o'clock, and stated that the moon was shining.

Dr. Shapleigh was sworn, and described the character of the wound, and that it had caused denth.

John Maginnis was just called to the stand when our report closed.

-The London Orchestra introduces a blographical sketch of Gounod in the following spley styles

"Meverbeer is gead-probably in order to avoid L'Africaine, Rossini devotes his time and inteld prince to the manufacture of maccaroni, and does not seem inclined to break the si once he has so relipoisseem incomento broad the schedule no has so reli-glocally observed since Guillaume Tell Auber is at work on a new opera, it is true; but after L₁ Circas-sienne and La Fiances du Roi de Garbe we know what to expect from him. Wagner aspires to be-come the Farinelli (a la Choucroute) of his monarch; and among the musicians of real promise-people who count as 'somebodies' - the gentleman who forms the subject of the present notice, and whose portrait we present to our readers with this week's number of the Orchestra, is cortainly the most im-portant. C'est lui qui tient la corde in company with measure Verdi, who has a tolerably firm hold

of it also." It says that Gounod is rewriting the last act of Romeo and Juliet, a work which occupies his undivided attention.

ted from the service, nor to any soldier who has been discharged at his own request, unless for the jurpose of accepting promotion or appointment in the army or navy, or who has seen discharged at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons, or ton be ground of minority. Section 8, And be it further enacted, That any

other who has bar ered, sold, assigned, transferred solicity who has bar ored, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged or given away his final dis-charge papers shall not be entitled to receive any bounty whatever under this act; and before pay-ment is made to any solicity he shall be required to make oath that his discharge papers have not been a before a solicity for the solicity of the s so bartered, sold assigned, transferred, exchanged,

Section 4. And be it further enacted. That in the payment of the bounty betein provided for, it sould be the duty of the Faymaster General, under such rules and revulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to examine the account of each aid every soldier now hving to whom the sud becaty is payable, and upon ascertaining the amount due, to cause the same to be transmitted to an Assistant Treasurer, National Bank, United I avmneter, Pension Agent, or other person to be designated by the Secretary of War, and stationed in or near the same county or district with the carm art, who shall may the said bounty to the soldier him and to no other person and who shall require the iffeation of said soldier by the affidavits of two cetable persons, residents of said county or di conable persons, residents of said county or di-, and under no circumstances whatever shall arent stiorney, or third person be allowed to for or take part in the prosecution, collection stance, or payment of claims for said bounty, pt the person or persons designated for that pur-o by the Secretary of War; nor shall any power of attorney, transfer, or assignment be recegnized or entertained by any accounting officer or disbursing acent of the Government in the settlement or payornt of claims for said bounty, and the said bounty all be paid to the heirs of deceased soldars whose res shall be rese wed and settled by the Second Atuitor of the Treasury as now provided by law.

Arrival of the "Moravian,"

ONTREAL, March 19 .- The steamer Moravian can Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the n ining of the 7th instant.

NANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, { Monday, March 19, 1866. There was rather more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices, with one or wo exceptions, continue steady. Government to ds are firmly held at full prices, with

ales of 6s of 1881 at 1045, a slight advance: -20 s at 1051; and 7'30s at 995; 902 was bid 10-40s. State and City loans are without change; Penn givania 5s sold at 87; and new City 6s at 92.

1 allroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 551 @551. no change; Reading at 49;@50, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 621, no change; Catawisso preferred at 29;@30], the former rate a decline of 1; common do, at 27, an advance of f; and Philadelphia and Eric at 29#@291, an advance of 1; 116 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 532 for Norristown; 544 for Minchill; 531 for North Pennsylvania; 26 for Elmira common; 29 for preferred do, ; and 44} for Northern Central,

In City Passenger Railroad shares there u very little doing. Hestonville sold at 43, an advance of 1. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are firmly held at former rates. but we hear of no sales, 1243 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Libertles; 28) for Mechanics'; 53 for Girard; 70 for Western; 31 for Manufac-

exchange is lower, and some small sales were effected during the morning at fully one cent. above yesterday's figures. The closing figures this evening were for bank sterling 140% 141; clear bills 137@138; bill of lading bills 135@136; bank francs 4t., and out-door francs 1.02@1.101"

A despatch from Washington says:-

"The motion to reconsider the vote on the loan bill comes up to-day in the House, and it is believed that enough votes have been secured to reconsider and then pass it. It is not yet certain, however, as some of the members are very unertain, and over a dozen voted against it Friday night, who were thought to be trust worthy in its favor.

"Pursuant to a call, a large number of the citizens of the Northern Territories met here on Saturday, for the purpose of expressing their views as to the practicability of the proposed northern route of the Pacific Railroad. A committee of five was appointed to prepare an al-dress urging Congress to grant the aid asked or, after which the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen present."

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

20 sh Lehigh Nav 55 52 100 sh . 65 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOLATIONS. HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :--

Buying. Selling 128) 124 121 20 Pennsvivania Gurrency...... 40 30 New York Exchange...... par. par.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 19,-The unfavorable coadition of the weather to-day has tended still further to depress the Flour Market, and there are very few transactions to record. The sales comprise S00 bbls... part at \$8.25@925 for common and choice Northwestern extra family, and part on private terms, The home trade buy sparingly at prices ranging from \$6 25 to \$7 for superfine; \$7 25 to \$8 for extras; \$8.25@9.25 for Northwestern extra family; \$9.210.50 for Pennsylvania and Omo ditto, ditto, and \$11@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Fiour commands \$475.05. Prices of Corn Meal are

The receipts of prime Wheat are very triffing, and This description is wanted. Small sales at \$2.50 \pm 2.55 for choice red, and \$1.80 \pm 2 for common. Write ranges from \$2.40 to \$2.70. Eve is very quiet and cannot be quoted over 85±, for Penna. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 4000 bushols vellow at 68c, in the cars and 70c, afloat, mostly at the latter Evure In Oats but little doing. We quote at 49.050c 3 a 50c.

Cloverseed comes in slo viy and ranges from \$5 to \$650 for common and choice lots fimoth- is stoady at \$375. Flaxseed is selling in a small way

hisky is duil at \$2.25@2.28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio,

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORE, March 19 -Cotton steady at 41c. Flour NEW YORK, March 19 --Cotton steady at 41c. Flour dult, common and miceding 10@15c. lower; 50 0 bar-rels sold; State \$6.80@8:20; Ohio. \$5.20@11; We.t-ern, \$6.80@8:20; Southern dult; 400 bbis. sold at \$8.70@16.80; Canadian lower, 500 bbis. sold at \$7.30 @11.25. Wheas dult, and 122c., lower. Corp dult and drooping. Beef quiet "ork drooping; moss \$25.75@25.87. Lard heavy at 15@19]c. Whisky dult