Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

VOLUME XIX.---NO. 257. | PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1866. | DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
(Sundays excepted) at
No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
BY THE
"Evening Bulletin Association."
PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, | CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, | ERNEST C. WALLACE.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

MARRIED.

BOOTH—CASSADY—On the 29th day of Jan., 1866, at the parsonage, No. 129 South Thirteenth street, by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D.D., James R. Booth to Lida M. Cassady, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

MICHENER—This morning, 13th inst., Mary L. daughter of Amos J. and Anna de B. Michener, aged 2 years.

MILLER—On the morning of Third day, the 13th instant, Daniel L. Miller, aged 78 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 105 North Nine teenth street, on Fifth day afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Fair Hill. 2t

POULSON—On the morning of Feb. 8th, 1866, Chas. A. Poulson, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, on Thursday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, precisely, and the interment take place at Germantown. His relatives and friends are invited to attend. 2t

FUNERAL NOTICE.—The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania are invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of the late Grand Secretary, Brother WILLIAM H. ADAMS.

LUCIUS H. SCOTT, Grand Master.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.
Green Watered Moreens.
6-4 and 5-4 Green Baize.
White Cloth for Sacks.
White Evening Silks.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The companions of Jerusalem, H. R. A., Chapter No. 3, and Royal Arch Masons in general, are invited to meet at the Hall, Chestnut street, on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend the funeral of our late companion, P. H. P. WM. H. ADAMS. By order of the M. E. H. P., DENNIS F. DEALY, Secretary. 1t2

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se22

REVEREND HENRY WARD BEECHER AT CONCERT HALL.—This distinguished divine and popular lecturer will deliver a lecture at the above Hall on Wednesday evening, February 21st. Places for the sale of tickets will be announced in a few days. fe13-1f

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORATION before the SOCIETY of the ALUMNI of the PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, February 15th, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, by CHARLES HENRY BROCK, Esq. fe12-4trp*

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM—Horticultural Hall, Broad and Walnut.—Lecture of Thursday last to be repeated or to be given in full, next THURSDAY, February 15, at quarter before 8 o'clock P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Tickets issued for the former occasion, will admit on the latter. 1t*

LECTURE ON MERCANTILE REMEDIES.—The next Lecture of the Course, on Commercial Law, will be delivered at Crittenden's Commercial College, by Joseph C. Turner Esq., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst. at 7½ o'clock.

Subject—"Mercantile Remedies." All former students and business men are cordially invited. fe10-3t

THIRTEENTH WARD.—A Meeting of the citizens favorable to the Union party will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, February 13, at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., at the UNION LEAGUE ROOM corner of FRANKLIN and BUTTONWOOD streets, for the purpose of selecting Judges and Inspectors to conduct the Delegate Election in accordance with the call of the City Executive Committee.

E. HARPER JEFFRIES, President.
M. C. COPUCK, } Secretaries.
CHARLES FERRY, } 1t2

THE SOCIETY for supplying the Poor with SOUP, No. 338 GRISCOM street, find themselves without sufficient funds to meet the current expenses of the season, and make this appeal to the public to enable them to supply the more than usual demand for assistance.

JEREMIAH HACKER, President.
316 South Fourth street.
WM. EVANS, Jr., Treasurer,
252 South Front street.
fe8-6t2rp

UNION MEETING—EIGHTH WARD.—A meeting of the Union citizens of the EIGHTH WARD, will be held at the Schuylkill Hose House, on TUESDAY evening February 13, at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Judge and two Inspectors, to conduct the delegate election, to be held in the various election divisions, on TUESDAY evening February 20th between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, in accordance with the call of the City Executive Committee.
fe12,2t ALEX. J. HARPER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.

LOAN FOR SALE.
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer,
de21-rptf 122 South Second street.

CONCERT HALL.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON will deliver the Second Lecture of the Course before "The Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on THURSDAY EVENING, February 1 th. Subject—"Liberty Victorious."
February 22d.—General CARL SCHURZ. Subject—"The Problem of the Day."
March 1st.—Mrs. F. E. W. HARPER, Subject—"The Nation's Great Opportunity."
March 8th.—Prof. WM. H. DAY.
March 15th.—Hon. WM. D. KELLEY.
Miss E. T. GREENFIELD (the Black Swan) has kindly volunteered to furnish appropriate music on each evening.
Tickets for the course $1.25; single tickets 35c. To be had at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and Chestnut, and at the door.
Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 8. fe12-4trp

A HIT BACK.—The Durand (Wis.) *Times* tells a story of the way in which a returned soldier attempted to avenge himself upon a Norwegian, against whom he had long held a grudge. Soldier, in true warrior style, having procured a shell, conceived the idea of bombarding his enemy's house, but having no cannon he was compelled to extemporize one by boring a hole in a log and banding it with iron. Having carefully loaded and primed his wooden gun, he pointed it toward the dwelling of his neighbor, and when night had rendered discovery of his intentions improbable, he crept out to his battery and applied the match. A terrible explosion ensued, but instead of demolishing the Norwegian's house, the shell exploded prematurely, and blew the gun to slivers. It is further stated that the gunner had to send for a surgeon immediately, to set a couple of fractured legs for him.

DEATHS FROM CHOKING.—At Stauffers-town, Franklin county, Pa., the other day, a little girl named Eberly swallowed a button while at school, and was almost instantly choked to death. A child named Sharp, on the same day, while playing with some associates, in Ebensburg, sank down and expired. A *post mortem* examination of his remains was made, which led to the discovery in his windpipe of a piece of wood about two inches long, and nearly an inch wide, but how it got there is unknown. It is probable, however, that in the excitement of playing the child swallowed it.

TIMBER GROWING IN IOWA.—A bill to encourage the growing of timber in Iowa has been introduced in the Legislature of that State. It provides that any farmer who shall plant five acres of timber, or the seed of timber, and cultivate it in a farmer-like manner, shall have twenty-five acres of his land exempted from taxation, and any larger number of acres so planted to timber, shall exempt from taxes a proportionate number of acres. One would think that there were "continuous woods" enough left in Iowa to make such a law useless.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Mind in Nature or the Origin of Life and the mode of Development of Animals" by Henry James Clarke, Adjunct Professor of Zoölogy in Harvard University, is a most attractive volume from the press of Appleton & Co., N. Y. It comprises the substance of a course of public lectures which were delivered by the author in the hall of the Lowell Institute in Boston, somewhat altered in the sequence of the subjects, and augmented by copious notes giving the results of the author's original observations, as well as extracts from other authorities.

In the limited space of this notice, it is impossible for us to give more than an outline of the scope and character of this interesting and instructive book; and in doing so, we prefer as journalists to notice it from a popular rather than a scientific point of view; leaving it for others, interested in the questions raised by the author, to discuss its claims to rank as an authority, simply saying in this connection that many of its assertions we think must be subjected to the test of further examination.

The book is divided into three parts, the first of which treats of the Origin of Life, and opens, in Chap. I, with a statement of The Theory of Development from Physical laws, such as electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, etc.; showing that this theory insidiously leads to materialism. "Many," says our author, "meet the difficulty through their belief in the revelation of the existence of a God, but then there is still a great body of readers and thinkers, inquiring minds, who would like to know more about the manner in which the Creator manifests Himself. What did the King of Israel mean, they ask, when he said, 'The Heavens declare the Glory of God; and the firmament showeth his handiwork?'"

In answering this, Professor Clarke proceeds with an argument to prove "that there is a power at work in the Universe which possesses foreknowledge; the design of a forecasting, foreordaining mind, a thinking, intelligent, animate being; such a combination of powers that no form of physical law could possibly be conceived to represent." (pp. 4 and 5).

The chapter terminates with an account of the interesting experiments of Professor Wyman, on Spontaneous Generation; deductions in favor of which theory are presented in the second chapter, after which the "Egg State" is compared with that of the *Amœbas*, *Difflugias*, etc., beings of the lowest and most simple form, and then with the lowest forms of adult life. Next is considered the relation of the Egg to "secondary causes," and our author conducts us through a world of waters, so far as population is concerned, and feasts our eyes with the wonderful revelations of his microscope, bringing to our views facts more wonderful than the fictions of Mythology. We see the fresh water *Hydra*, whose progeny first appear like the bud of a plant, and which finally, after branching out in imitation of its parent, cuts itself loose to take its turn at budding; also the Sea Anemone, or exquisite so-called "animal flower," multiplying itself in a numerous offspring blooming at its base; and we read with wonder, as we did our fairy tales, how a certain sea worm, called *Myrianda* divides himself into several parts, each of which has a separate vital existence; and at page 89 is a most graphic account of the tortures of the *Hydras*, one of which was put inside of the other: another turned wrong side out; another cut across into minute rings; another sliced longitudinally; others cut into pieces, and in each the little creatures soon righted themselves, or their mutilated bodies supplied the missing parts. We would like to linger here and revel in the little world that is revealed in a drop of water, where our author seems as much at home as if he had lived there always; but he takes us "from nature up to nature's God," and asks (page 103) "Shall we fail then to recognize that Creator, who works by a method which we can see and understand as a higher order of being, less than one who works in ways mysterious to us all?" Then follows the proposition that if he creates by an egg system, as by a budding process, or by fissigemmation, or in the case of the worm above cited, he may also create by Spontaneous Generation—its theory, "as a fact, has nothing to do with the *how* it is brought about; but simply *does it occur?*"

But we have yielded too long to the interest of the first book, and regret to be obliged to pass over the second so hurriedly. After drawing the distinction between animals and plants, and reviewing the plant-like *Infusoria*, and their relation to undoubted animals, all of which will amply repay perusal, Prof. Clarke devotes a chapter to each of the five grand divisions, viz: the Protozoa, Zoöphyta, Mollusca, Articulata, and Vertebrata—each of which, in opposition to many naturalists, he considers an entirely distinct division, although (chapter xv) there are imitative forms of diverse types of animals, in consequence of which animals belonging to one division may, under certain conditions, be mistaken for those belonging to another.

The last chapter, comprising the third part, is an excellent presentation of the subject of the Embryology of the five grand divisions of Natural History, and we think, may be read with interest by almost any one.

We lay aside the book wishing only, as we had been led by the Professor to anticipate, that it might be in a more popular form. We think it is too generally the case, that scientific writers fail to promulgate science by aiming to interest the ignorant, and at the same time to bring out something original for their *confrères*. It is just here that the subject of this notice disappoints us. In spite of this, however, no one at all interested in the study of Natural History, or familiar with the microscope, could fail to enjoy this book, while its original contributions to science will insure its being sought for by our *Savans*.

Messrs. Appleton have fully sustained their reputation in this publication. It is richly embellished with upwards of two hundred drawings, both original and selected, in which, for the most part, the figures are exceedingly well portrayed; these add greatly to the appearance and interest, as well as to the value of the book. For sale by Ashmead & Evans.

Miss Muloch's fame is so thoroughly established, that the mere announcement of a new work from her pen, is sufficient to secure a host of readers. Harper & Brothers have just published her new novel, "A Noble Life." It is a touching Scotch story, founded, we judge, upon fact. The hero of the book is a poor deformed and crippled boy, left an orphan at his birth, and the heir of an ancient title and a large estate. His dwarfed and mis-shapen body proves to be the casket of a noble soul and a clear and lofty mind; and his lonely life is devoted to the welfare of his adherents, and the improvement of his broad estates. The one light of his life centres in the minister's daughter, who grows up beside him as his companion, his counsellor, his familiar friend. Helen Cardross is a beautiful character, and her devotion to the "wee Earl" is touchingly drawn. He secretly resolves, in the absence of any lineal heirs, to make her his heiress. This resolve is suspected by a distant cousin, a worthless adventurer, who ingratiates himself with the Earl and with Helen, and at last, during the Earl's absence from home, persuades her, by a feigned message from her friend, to marry and go off with him. She returns to the neighborhood, after a year's absence, with a dying husband and a new-born son, and her noble friend closes the miserable adventurer's eyes, and then re-instates her and her son in her old home. We will not trace out the conclusion of the touching story. Helen's son, with a noble character, moulded by the hand of the man who had always loved his mother, though with the purest Platonic affection, succeeds to the estates of Cairnforth, and the "Noble Life" ends with a death, told with all that exquisite pathos which has made Miss Muloch so much fame. The grand lesson of the book is that no life is so unfortunate that it may not become great and noble, if there is a noble soul within, to incite it to noble duty. The work is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Sheldon & Co., New York, publish "Esperance," a novel by Meta Lander. A good American romance in these days when we depend so largely upon English reprints for this department of literature is quite refreshing. The authoress is well-known by her preceeding works, "Light on the Dark River" and "Marion Graham." Her present book tells the eventful story of a woman's life, filled with lights and shadows, the shadows taking, as human life generally has it, the larger share, until the happy breaking away of the clouds at the last. The story is an earnest and natural one, and deserves the extended perusal which it will undoubtedly obtain. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Messrs. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, have just published "Day's American Ready Reckoner," containing a great variety of tables for rapid calculations, financial, mechanical and arithmetical. The work has been carefully revised by an expert mathematician, and will be found a very valuable aid to mechanics, employers and accountants. The same publishers have also issued a little volume called "Martine's Sensible Letter Writer." We were under the impression that the days of "Letter Writers" had passed, but if people still desire models for their correspondence, this little manual will furnish them many practical and useful hints. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have received the fourth volume of Little, Brown & Co's. beautiful standard edition of the Works of Edmund Burke. The principal papers in this volume are his "Appeal from the new to the old Whigs," "Thoughts on French Affairs" and "Remarks on the policy of the Allies." We know of no more valuable addition which has been made, of late, to our American libraries than this elegant work.

Ashmead & Evans have just published a pretty little juvenile, containing two stories for children, "The Dove's Nest" and "Benny Averet," by E. L. Llewellyn. Both stories are prettily told, and the numerous illustrations are very handsomely executed.

LEVEES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from New Orleans says—A recent conversation with Col. Claiborne, of Pointe Coupée reveals a state of desolation in the sugar country of the upper river which is really incredible, but that it is communicated by a gentleman of undoubted character, who visits the city as a member of a committee to ask aid from the military commandant in the restoration of the levees. From Pointe Coupée to Baton Rouge, a distance by the river front of about ninety miles, the sugar crop has been reduced by crevasses from forty thousand hogsheads to twenty-five hogshead. The State Legislature has appropriated a million of dollars in State bonds for the reparation of the levees. The Commissioners have not been able to sell any of these bonds. An appeal has been made to the Federal Government for aid, and it is replied that Congress having made no appropriations for this purpose, no aid can be afforded. In the meantime the contractors, etc., have given notice that they cannot continue their work much longer without funds. As the utter inability of the people to save their property is thus demonstrated, will not those interested in the home staple come to their rescue?

ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—On Friday last, Gen. H. E. Read, of the late Confederate army, was arrested at Louisville, Ky., upon the charge of treason. He gave $10,000 bonds to appear on the 26th of February, the first day of the United States Court.

THE FENIANS.

Great Demonstration at New York---America to Remain Neutral in the Fenian War---Speeches by Fernando Wood, B. Killian, George Francis Train, Father Curley, and Others.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

A Fenian demonstration of gigantic proportions was held last evening at the Cooper Institute. Every nook and corner of the large hall was densely packed with men, women and children, all eager and enthusiastic dreamers in the establishment of an Irish Republic. The doors of the Institute were thrown open at 7 o'clock, and in less than twenty minutes entrance to the building was almost an impossibility. Fainting women were borne out in the arms of accommodating policemen, and hundreds unable to endure the intense heat were forced to leave even before the proceedings of the evening were commenced.

Inside the "Irish heart was thoroughly fired" by the strains of martial music, the sight of their own beloved "green," together with the patriotic and suggestive scrolls which were emblazoned around the platform. The cheers, shouts and yells were absolutely deafening and terrific; and were that royal brute, the British lion, present or anywhere within hearing, he would most assuredly choke with envy and vexation at the thought that he could never hope to surpass the roarings of his Celtic enemies. About 8 o'clock, when the meeting was worked within a few degrees of "spontaneous combustion" by the performance of such airs as "The Wearing of the Green," "The White Cockade," &c., the Committee of Arrangements appeared on the platform, and the meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. C. Spencer as Chairman.

The enthusiasm of the audience was indescribable. As Mr. Fernando, the O'Mahony, Killian, Train, and others less distinguished appeared successively on the platform, hats and handkerchiefs were waved and cheer upon cheer rang through the building.

Mr. Spencer came forward amid immense cheers, and commenced a stirring speech in favor of the Fenians by stating that during last April, while addressing a meeting in Washington, he expressed himself in favor of the Fenian movement. Mr. Spencer proceeded to read a letter received from Major Fitzgibbon of Michigan, thanking him (Mr. S.) for his expressions of sympathy and good-will to Ireland. The Irish had contributed an immense army of volunteers for the preservation of the Federal Union in the late war, and had a claim on the American people. He was there to-night because he sympathized with oppressed humanity in every place, no matter whence they came or who they were. He was there because he hated England, and he believed she had treated Ireland unjustly. He could not forget England's policy during the late war—how she had built ships to prey upon our commerce and sent them armed from her ports, and now she is flogging and imprisoning in the City of Dublin men who claim to be naturalized American citizens. [Hisses.] Mr. Spencer concluded by painting a gorgeous picture of an Irish Republic founded on the overthrow of British power in the Green Isle.

Father Curley, who was the next speaker, was received with a storm of applause seldom equaled. He said: Be it mine to state to you that independence—republican independence—is the desire of the Irish people, and the sword once drawn, shall never be sheathed until their purpose is attained. The Irish desire two things to-day, that they should possess the land and have a government suited to their circumstances. This instinct, my Fenian Brethren, is the common heritage of our race, not the growth of yesterday or to-day. It dates from the time of Strongbow. Father Curley then went into the doctrine of feudal sovereignty—alleging that each man under that system had an inalienable right to the soil. [Immense applause.] It is strange, but nevertheless true, that the Celt wherever he went carried with him the natural instincts of republicanism. His ancestors, according to Dr. Bronson, modeled republicanism in Greece, crossed over into Italy and gave the world republican Rome, scaled the Alps and established Switzerland, the oldest and best established republic in the world, and see how easily the Irishman enters into the spirit of republicanism in America, fights its battles and conserves its rights. [Cheers.] The speaker then alluded to the present prospects of the Fenian Brotherhood, saying, amid intense excitement, that it may as well be attempted to turn the tide of the Hudson as to stop the progress of the Celts in their efforts for Irish independence. At any time you may hear the intelligence that the Irish are in arms, and the fight shall never cease until Ireland is a republic, based on the great model of America.

Mr. Spencer then introduced Mr. George Francis Train, who said: Fellow Americans, on Wednesday last I addressed the solid men of Boston on the Exchange, and in the evening, in company with Killian and other Fenian chiefs, I addressed another meeting on the subject of Irish nationality. [Cheers.] Old Ireland has foes on every side that envy her race, her fame and her pride; but she has sons on every side who will emulate the bravery of their ancestors.

"The deeds old Ireland's sons have done
They yet can do again."

He was at the great ball in Washington, when 100 Generals and the Ministers of England and France were present, and he saw that night that France was no longer the enemy of America, and that she, the land of Rochambeau, will do all she can for Ireland through John Mitchel. [Immense cheering.] The moment Ireland fires a gun America must declare her belligerency and remain neutral, nay, more than that, fit out 100 Alabamas at New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Mr. O'Mahony must not go to war with England, but remain strictly neutral. [Laughter.] The only way to fight England is through her stomach and her pocket.

Mr. Train offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that France was the friend of Ireland, and that the headquarters of the Fenians were in the Tuileries of Paris. [Wild cheers.]

Mr. Train then offered the following, which was adopted, and from which Mr. Spencer subsequently took occasion to dissent:

Resolved, That the secession fraternity of Stevens, Sumner, Anarchy, Sambo and Hell do not express our sentiments, and that we indorse the policy of Andrew Johnson.

[Immense applause.]

The Monroe doctrine was not an American, but an English idea, and for America to go to war to please England is not the doctrine of the Fenian Brotherhood. All who are in favor of pronouncing the Monroe Doctrine an English swindle, say "Aye." Carried.

Mr. Train proceeded at much greater length to discuss some of the preceding and other questions, and concluded amid applause, cheers, &c.

The Hon. Fernando Wood on coming forward received a regular ovation. The vast assembly arose *en masse*, cheering again and again. He said: There are three duties imposed upon man: To his God, which requires obedience and reverence, looking to his welfare hereafter. To his family and himself, looking to his welfare on earth; and to his country, requiring sacrifices and endurance in the maintenance of its Government, institutions and laws. In this latter obligation is comprehended the duty for Americans of sustaining the theory and system on which this Republic was founded. It is not only incumbent upon us to maintain free government here, but to uphold it everywhere. This is the duty of the American citizen, and in this spirit, as an American, I am here to-night. And such has been the practice of our people. We have always hated despotism and encouraged liberalism.

Wherever the down-trodden have turned upon their oppressors, and endeavored to relieve themselves of bondage, the American heart has beaten in sympathy. We did it when Poland struggled to maintain her nationality against fearful odds. We did it when the South Americans raised the standard of revolt, and erected republics upon the downfall of Spanish authority. We did it for the people of Greece—for the people of Hungary. We did it when France, in a moment of national impatience, threw off the kingly yoke to assume, alas! but for a day, the right of self-government; and we do it now even for the people of Mexico, who, with questionable capacity for self-rule, are, nevertheless, entitled to our best wishes and support. And why should we not feel thus?

Was it not manifested for us in the day of our own sad trial? When the people of this then distant land first commenced their struggle for this same glorious principle were we not sympathized with and aided? Did not France send us her Lafayette, with his troops and his treasure? Did not Poland send us her Kosciusko, Germany her Steuben—and did not Ireland send us her Montgomery, whose remains now lie near those of the lamented Emmett in St. Paul's church yard, and whose tombs will nerve the Fenian masses as they pass down Broadway to embark for the redemption of their country.

In this view, and with these feelings, I have wondered that the Fenian movement in this country has been confined to natives of Ireland and their immediate descendants. Why should it be an Irish movement? It is the same cause to which I have referred in other countries. The principle is identical. If there is any difference it is in favor of Ireland. Neither the American colonists, nor Poland, nor Greece, nor Spanish America, nor Hungary have suffered as has Ireland. Nor has any people on the face of the earth, Christian or infidel, so much claim on our substantial aid and heartfelt succor as has those whose blood has been spilled in our own struggles, and whose industry and toil has done so much toward our own national prosperity, thrift and greatness.

Now, my friends, what is the cause? Of what does Ireland complain? Is that people oppressed? Do they enjoy or are they allowed to have these requirements which make a people happy, or contented and prosperous? In short, of what do they complain? and are those complaints well founded?

My answer is a short one. It may be sufficient to reply that they are denied the right of self-government—that the ordinary and now generally accepted idea that every people should be allowed to participate in the formation of the laws under which they live is not vouchsafed to them. But I go further, and say that not only are they bereft of political, commercial and social equality, with the people of England and Scotland, but they are positively discriminated against. Laws and regulations are made for them purposely to injure them. They are obliged to recognize and to support political and religious principles repugnant to them; they are deprived of the fruits of their own industry; they are not allowed to peaceably assemble and petition for redress of grievances; they live under continual martial law, with a military constabulary holding surveillance over their domestic and religious sanctuaries. No peasant's cabin, no man's house, no institution of learning or worship is safe from this intrusion. An Irishman's house is not his castle as in England, provided he is not either a traitor to his country or to the faith of his fathers, which in his conscience is being a traitor to his God? Those things "I have seen with my own eyes and heard with my own ears" within six months past.

Mr. Wood concluded his speech by saying that "So help his God, he would use all his influence, personal and political, for the furtherance of Fenianism." [Intense excitement].

Mr. Kiernan addressed the meeting in a patriotic strain, and on the conclusion of his speech Mr. Killian stated that the object of the meeting was a political one. They had heard two representatives of political parties speak there to-night, and it was intended that that significant part of the spirit of the country should be laid before the Cabinet at Washington, and perhaps something startling would occur in English affairs before long. He wished the audience good evening. Mr. Spencer said the Head Centre felt too indisposed to address them, and adjourned the meeting.

ALL FOR TWO CENTS.—The Treasury Department, in settling a balance of two cents due to Erastus Foote, sent a draft to him worded and numbered as follows: "Draft 2,950 on Treasury warrant, Treasury of the United States, No. 1,954. Washington, Jan. 8, 1866. At sight pay to Erastus Foote, collector and disbursing agent, or order, two cents. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States. Recorded Jan. 8, 1866. S. B. Colby, Register of the Treasury. Assistant Treasurer U. S., Boston, Mass." On this important document there were seven signatures, and all for two cents. The gentleman who owned the draft was offered a dollar for it, but said he would not sell it for five dollars.

THE STATE PRISONS OF NEW YORK.—By the report of the Controller of the State of New York, we find it announced that, while the State prisons have had an income of $211,191 82, their expenditures have been $505,806 03, showing a deficiency of $344,614 21, arising from the difficulty of procuring employment for convicts, and the advance in the cost of their support.

MEXICO.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

AFFAIRS AT VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.

Liberal Successes in Tamaulipas.

[From to-day's New York Herald.]

President Juarez, in a letter recently received from him by a friend in this country, speaks in the most hopeful manner of the republican cause in Mexico. The great moral support which it has received from the position assumed by the government and people of the United States will, he is confident, lead to its ultimate success, even without any armed aid on our part. Alluding to the marches and countermarches of the imperial forces, which have compelled him and his Cabinet to oscillate between Chihuahua and El Paso, he says that these movement have in no manner impaired the strength and stability of his government, but only tend to exhaust the military resources of the enemy.

The progress of affairs at and in the vicinity of Vera Cruz and Tampico is described by our correspondents in those cities. In the former it is stated that while there is an appearance of great commercial activity, there is little reality about it, as nearly all the merchandise that arrives is for the French portion of the imperial army, and is therefore improverishing instead of enriching the country. Immense stocks of ordnance stores have recently arrived there and been forwarded to the capital, which now contains six great depots of these supplies. As all these goods are admitted duty free, the French merchants connected with the army have, it is said, taken advantage of the circumstance to carry on a heavy contraband trade. All the Vera Cruz merchants, excepting the French, are open in their condemnation of the imperial establishment, which would be considered farcical, were it not that it is robbing the country of its life and treasure. In the State of Tamaulipas the republican forces are meeting with much success.

Facts and Fancies.

The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is in apple-pie order again. We were under the impression that Sherman left it in a state of "pi."

A few days ago a highly respected Friend was disowned by the monthly meeting of New York for having a piano in his house. He resorted to various technical excuses, but the Society would not listen to his Stecknicalities.

Joe Crele, one hundred and forty-one years old, as shown by the records of his birth in the Catholic Church in Detroit, died recently in Caledonia, Wisconsin. This Joe Crele sounds to us like a real joke.

"Mr. Jones has a very fine eye," said Miss Smith. "Only one?" said Mr. Brown, "then he must be your one-eyed dear!"

We have discovered an important error in Louis Napoleon's speech about withdrawing the troops from Mexico. It was printed "*Je m'entends* avec l'Empereur Maximilien," &c. For "*Je m'entends*," read "*Je mentai*."

A bale of cotton containing $27,000 in gold is in litigation in New York. The buyer proposes to forfeit his bale, and keep the specie.

A letter from a traveling correspondent of one of the Eastern papers, says: "Here I am at home again, after a pilgrimage of six thousand miles, having girdled the late Confederacy in a trip undisturbed by accident or rudeness." By which he means that he has been all round the waist places of the South.

"The rows that all are praising," with some exceptions—the Negro and the Freedmen's Bureau.—*Boston Herald.*

Mrs. Henry Johnson *née* Miss Harriet Lane, who presided, the graceful lady of the White House during the Buchanan administration, is to be the recipient of a handsome bridal present from the Prince of Wales, which is now on its way hither. It is described as one of the loveliest de Lane wails.

Omer Pasha is writing a life of Alexander with the purpose of knocking Julius Cæsar's reputation out of time as the largest toad in the ancient puddle. Alexander's life, by 'Omer ought to be a classical work.

A hatter in Pesth has invented what he styles a "dualist" hat. It is either Hungarian or modern. It is called "duellist" either because it gives one a trigger appearance than usual, or else because it shoots up into the air, we don't know which.

Sir Frederick Bruce, on being asked what he thought of Mr. Bancroft's oration, merely shrugged his shoulders, and said, "*Un peu trop de Bruce-querie.*"

The Empress of France is causing girls to be employed in the telegraph offices. If they remain there long enough, some of them will be telegram mothers.

THE POWER OF A POUND OF COAL.—The best anthracite coal contains 98 per cent. of carbon. Favre and Silberman found that if all the heat is utilized, one pound of carbon in burning will generate sufficient heat to raise the temperature of 8,080 pounds of water one degree of the centigrade scale; and, according to Andrews, it will heat 7,900 pounds one degree. Taking the smaller of these results, 7,900 pounds, and reducing it, we find that one pound of carbon will raise the temperature of 14,220 pounds of water one degree of Fahrenheit's scale. Multiplying this by Joule's equivalent, 772, and we have 10,977,840 foot-pounds as the quantity of work which one pound of carbon will perform. If we suppose it burned at the rate of one pound per hour, by dividing the foot-pounds of work by 33,000 and by 60, we shall have the horse-power 5⅓. If all its heat could be utilized, therefore, we should have a power from 2-11ths of a pound of coal per hour. This point is worth remembering—that theoretically we should have a horse-power from two-elevenths of a pound of coal per hour.

The very best engines give a horse-power from about two pounds of coal per hour, and it is a good engine that produces a horse-power from four pounds of coal per hour. An engine that gives a horse-power with two pounds of coal per hour utilizes in work about nine per cent. of the whole power of the coal; and one that yields a horse-power for four pounds of coal per hour, utilizes about four and a half per cent. of the power of the coal.—*Scientific American.*

THE name of General Burnside is strongly pressed in Rhode Island as the Republican candidate for Governor at the next election.