## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 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 scents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

MARRIED.

MARRIED

BONNAFFON-WALTERS-On the 15th instant, by the Rev. D. Otis. Kellogg, Jr., Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., and Miss Virginia V., only daughter of the late A. G. Walters, Eaq. both of this city.

CUMMINGS—KING-At Cincinnati, Feb. the 14th, by the Rev. J. E. Homans, Rector of St. John's Church, and Rev. E. Wright, Rector of St. John's Church, Mr. Wm. Augustus Cummings, of Philadelphia, to Miss Emma Louisa King.

CUMMINGS—KING-Also, at the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Henry Martyn Cummings, of Philadelphia, to Miss Ida Virginia King, only daughter of David C. King, Esq.

OAKFORD—On the 18th instaut, Hannah Ann Oakford in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and filends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her nephew, W. L. Oakford, No. 2 Woodland Terrace, Wes. Philadelphia, on Fourth day afternoon, the 21st, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Darby.

PROVEST—On the 17th Instant, Mr. John Provest. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Chas. B. Engle, Main street, Germantown, on Tuesday, 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. P. M.

SCOTT—On Saturday, 17th instant, Edith, infant daughter of James W. and Mary Scott, aged 22 months. months.
The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, a The funeral will take piace on Aussay and Colock.

SMEDLEY—On Sixth day evening, the left instant, Mary Smedley, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, Wm. Smedley, near Media, on Third day, the 20th instant, at-11 o'clock, A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Media, West Chester and Philadelphia Rairoad, on the arrival of the 8 A. M. Train from the city.

Philadeiphia Rairoad, on the arrival of the 8 A. M. Friladeiphia Rairoad, on the arrival of the 8 A. M. Frain from the city.

STOEVER—Annie M., wife of Wm. H. Stoever.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, corner of Main and Mehl streets, Germantown, on Monday afternoon, at 30 clock.

WALKER—On Sabbath morning, the 18th instant, Matthew Walker, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his tuneral on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at 20 clock, from his late residence, No. 1224 Sring Garden street.

Died, at the residence of the Hon. George D. Short ridge, in Mcntevallo, Ala., January 5th, 1868, of typhoid fever, First Lieut. WILLIAM J. GELSTON. Co. F, 34th Regiment New Jersev Volunteers used M. van ridge, in Mentevallo, Ais., January 5th, 1886, of typholof fever, First Lieut. William M. (PELSTON, Co. F. 34th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, aged 41 years. In the death of Lieut. Gelston our country loses another of its able defenders. He freely gave his services to his country in the early part of the rebeillon, and upon numerous battle-fields his provess attested his bravery. He entered the three months' service in April 1881, in Col. Gosline's Regiment. On the re-organization of the 95th Pennsylvania (Gosline's Zonaves), he again entered the service as a private, and was promoted to First Lieutenant for his bravery. He participated in the battle of West Point, Va., May 7th, 1882. Gaines's Mill, June 27th, 1862, and in all of the actions during the seven days operations in front of Richmond, Again at Bull Run, August 29th and 30th; South Mountain and Crampton's Pass, September 14th; Fredericksburg, April 30th and May 2d and 3d, 1863, at which battle he was severely wounded, and discharged for disability. Upon recovering from his wounds, he again entered the service as a private in the 34th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. In the fall of 1883; he proceeded with this regiment to the Southwest, and participated in all the skirmlahes. &c., that said regiment took part in. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and was en gagei in the operations around Rashville, Tenn, in December, 1864, was promoted to First Lieutenant, and went with the regiment to the Department of the Gulf, and was in all the batte ein front of Mobile. in April went with the regiment to the Department of the Gull and was in all the batt as in front of Mobile, in April 1885. He being one of the dirst officers who entered the works at Fort Blakely. Ala.

With his high qualities of mind, his nobleness of heart and generous nature, he was, indeed, one to be loved, and of him it may truly be said, "None knew him but to love him, None named him but to praise."

praise."

The writer of this—one of his fellow-officers—deepl feels his loss, as he was endeared to him as a brother.

MONTEVALLO, ALA., Jan. 8, 1866.

H. P. R. WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

Green Watered Moreens.
6-4 and 5-4 Green Balze,
White Cloth for Sacks.
White Evening Silks.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES,

"SOCIAL UNION." "SOCIAL UNION."

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—Pr aching by Rev. L. C. Matlack, Monday evening; Rev. Alfred Cookman, Tuesday evening, Rev. L. C. Matlack, Wednesday evening; Rev. F. Scotlin, M. D., Thursday evening; General Class, Friday evening, commencing each evening at 7½ e'clock. "SOCIAL UNION"-PUBLIC MEETING.-Monday Evening, February 19. Church of the Rativity, corner Eleventh and Mr. Vernon streets All Invited, W. M. ABBEY, fel7 2t Rec. Secretary.

THE SEASON AND THE POOR

## JUNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

For thirty-four years this society has been going in and out amongst the citizens of Philadelphia-giving and receiving their alms, and it has never appealed for aid in vain. At the present crisis it needs all it can obtain to enable it to carry on its work. With a hundred lady visitors distributed over the entire city, it reaches nearly every family, and the co of the visitors enable them to di between the worthy and the unworthy. The principle of the society is to distribute favors with a caution hand, being convinced by long experience that this is ganizations have risen and fallen upon a differen principle since its foundation, and numberless others will rise ann fall whenever they fail this principle. Indiscriminate alms-giving is the foster-father of pauperism, and it will eventuate in filling any community with beggars. There are myriads of poor who now labor willingly for a living that would not do so if encouraged in idleness by a mistaken philanthropy, and there are myriads who no live without labor upon the gains of their chilling the streets to here. dren, sent through the streets to beg. At the same time there is and always will be a very great deal of reasinfering, which it is the bounden duty of the good to seek out and relieve. There are principally wome and children, not often men, whom women can bes minister to At this crisis many of these are families minister it. At this crisis many of these are namines of discharged soldiers, who would suffer and die in their garrets and cellars unknown to the great public, but for the efforts of our benevolent women, who thread the byways and alleys of the city, to seek out and relieve them. The number of visits made by our visitors last year was 17,166, number of families relieved, 7,750, number of sick cared for, 1,090, number of persons found employment, 817; amount of cash distributed, \$5,684 number of tons of coal given out, 1,740; number of garments, 8,600; number of stoves loaned. 850. and women were found constant employment. In all this visiting there have been, of course, numerous instance of intense hardship brought to light, which if related of intense narround property charitable heart; but it has never been the practice of the society to obtrade harrowing cases of suffering before the public to excite sympathy. It has relied rather upon the intelligen-judgment of the public to sustain its steady work. Its respectable Board of Managers is a guarantee of re

sponsibility, and they all now urge upon the public no-zice the wants of the poor at the close of the season. Messrs. COOPER and EVANS, the authorized collectors, will immediately make their final call for the year. Money may also be left with EDMUND WIL: arer, 464 Chestnut street; or with JOHN HICKS, Agent, at the Office of the Society, corner of

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President. JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. fe12-m, w, f5t

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,—Nearly 40,001
Velumes, over 200 newspapers and 100 other periodicals from all parts of the klobe are regularly subscribed for. The use of the above as well as of the numerous chess tables is afforded to Stockholders at \$3, and to Subscribers at \$5 annually. Shares of Stock only \$10, to be had at the desk.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES. GEORGE FRANCIS

TRAIN

At the American Academy of Music, TUESDAY, Feb. 20th. SUBJECT:

Down with Free Trade and Toadyism to England and Up with Irish Nationality and American Industry.

nder the auspices of the PRESS CLUB of Philada. Admission 25 cents. Reserved Seats 50 cent

To be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chestnut sts. Kromer's, 403 Chestnut, and at the Evening Programmo Office, 431 Chestnut street. Doors open at 714. Begin at 8.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

CONCERT HALL.

The subject of REV. HENRY WARD RESCHED ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21st,

"WORK AND WORKMAN," Sale of tickets with commence at 12 o'clock, BATUR Sale of tickets will commence at 12 o'tioca, BALOLIDAY the 17th instant, at CLAXTON'S, (late Martiens'), Price 50 cents. A limited number of TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS will be sold at 25 cts, extra, fe17-4t rp

UNION STATE CONVENTION. A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866. at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to epresent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Com-JOHN CESSNA, Chairman. GEO. W. HANNERSLY, Secretaries. A. W. BENEDICT,

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Election for Officers will take place TO MORROW (Taesday.) The polls will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE SILVER RUN OIL COMPANY for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the office, 586 Walnut street, on MONDAY, Feb. 25, 1865, at 40-clock P. M. C. D. RITCHIE, fe19-m,w,s-3t\*

fell-m,w,s-3t\*

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT
COMPANY, NO. 205% WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 29, 1855.
The asmual meeting of stockholders and election for
Directors of this Company, will be held at the office of
the Company, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1868.
fell 9 imb7?

H. P. RUTTER, Secretary. fel9 min? H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

PENNSY LVANIA HORTICULIURAL SOOLETY-STA FED MEETING and MONTHLY
DISPLAY on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20, at
so clock, at the Hall of the Society, S. W. corner of
Froad and Walnut streets.

Special articles for competition—Floral designs.
Band and Button-hole Bouquets, Baskets, Displays of
Pants, Camelias, Chinese Primroses, Acadea Azaleas,
Flowering Bulbs, Apples, Pears, Sweet Potstoes,
Radishes, Mushrooms, &c. fel9-24.

Radishes, Mushrooms, &c. fell-22; Fell-22; THE OFFER OF A GERMAN FIVE WEEKS'
COURSE, complete, so as to secure SPEAKING by it, not having been accepted. Prof. SCHAEFFER will organize his (public) courses, at the University. Ninth street, above Chestnut, north building, on the terms as published before. on THIS EVENIN 4, at 7 o'clock P. M. Class Tickets from \$10 to \$25 each; public courses, hereafter, at 8, 7 and 3 o'clock P. M. The reduction in price, published as by circular, for teachers is hereby rescinded. Members of the press and Gentlemen and Lady Teachers present on late occasion, free.

MAJOR GENERAL CARL SCHURZ WILL deliver the third Lecture in the course before the tocial, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, Thursday Evening: February 22d, at CONCERT HALL, Subject—"The Problem of the Day." Problem of the Day."

4th Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, March 1st.
5th "Prof. W. H. Day, March 3th.
6th "Hon, W. D. Kelley, March 15th,
Miss E. T. Greenfield, the celebrated Black Swan,
will sing on each evening
Season Tickets, for the four remaining Lectures of
the Course, \$1, Single admission, 35.
May be had at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and
Chestnut, and at the door.

Chestnut, and at the door.

EIGH-IH WARD.—THE NATIONAL U-ION
PARTY of the EIGHTH WARD will assemble
at their respective precincts, on TUASDAY EVENING, February 20th, b tween 6 and 8 o'clock, to vote
for a Senatorial and Representative Delegate, to meet
in Convention, to elect Delegates to the Gubernatorial
Convention.

1st Precinct—810 Sansom street.
2d "S W. corner Tweifth and Locust,
3d "Broad and Locust,
4th "Thirteenth and Sansom,
5th "Twenty-first and Locust,
6th "Sansom, above Twentieth and Spruce.
7th "N. E. corner Twentieth and Spruce.
ALD X. J. HARPER, President.

Sansom, above Twentieth and Spruce.
N. E, corner Twentieth and Spruce.
ALL X. J. HARPER, President.
1619-2trr

CHAS. W. SMITH, EDWARD M. VINTON Secretaries. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

December 21st, 1855.

LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, intecest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per rest payable quarterly, as the race of our 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 consected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.

Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, dezi-rptfi

MENDELSSOHN'S ELIJAH,—The repetition of this grand Oratorio, on Friday next, by the Handel and Haydn Society, promises to be a brilliant success. One-half of the house has already been taken, even at this early day. The managers have made a very judicious arrangement of the stage, by which the whole body of performers, instrumental and vocal, will be placed in front of the curtain, thereby obtaining a great advantage in acoustic effect. As this is probably the only opportunity that will be afforded, for a long time, of hearing this grand composition, no lover of music should

fail to be present. MR. GROVER'S GERMAN OPERA COM. PANY, after a most brilliant success in other cities, will begin a season at our Academy of Music next Monday. The sale of season tickets began this morning, and the number taken is, we are told, quite unprecedented. so there is no doubt of a fine season. Mr Grover's new announcement, in our adver tising columns to-day, deserves attention.

MEXICO.

Rumored Franco-Austrian Treaty for the Withdrawal of the French Forces --- Austria to Supply Their Places with One Hundred Thousand Troops--Belgian and Hungarian Volunteers to Form the New Army of Occupation -- The Liberal Government at El Paso and Its Troubles--Juarez and His Cabinet in Their New Capital.

On the second page of to-days double sheet will be found a New Orleans despatch of late date, giving some interesting news rom the Rio Grande. The New York Herald, of to-day, has the following interesting details of Mexican news, mainly

viewed from the Liberal stand-point. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1866.—Private letters received from Europe by government ex-officials in this city state that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria last month, stipulating that the French troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Mexico; that Austria shall furnish one hundred thousand troops, if necessary, to take their place, fifteen thousand of which are to be dismounted cavalry, dragoons or hussars, and that France shall furnish transportation and commissary stores for them until landed on Mexican soil.

These troops are to be raised by volunteering, if possible, in Belgium and Hungary, and to be commanded by regular officers in the Austrian service. It is further stated that the Austrian Emperor will induce Hungarian volunteering by promising to restore a portion of their old laws and nearly all their confiscated estates. The next steamer is expected to

bring confirmatory dispatches from our French and Austrian Ministers. EL PASO, TEXAS, OPPOSITE EL PASO, MEXICO, Jan. 24, 1866.—President Juarez and suite arrived in El Paso first about the 15th day of August last, where they remained until the 12th day of November. The French entered Chihuahua soon after Lavard deposited about six hundred states. Juarez departed, about six hundred strong, commanded by Captain Billat. The people of El Paso did not receive their distinguished President in a manner becoming his rank and services, but rather gave him the cold shoulder. In fact, at that time there was considerable French feeling here, assisted and encouraged by the resident urate, who, of course, was thoroughly convinced of the justice of the French invasion and the stability of the government by them established. A portion of the citizens, includ-ing the family of the curate, left El Paso, fearng the wrath of Juarez, and the latter was spoken of by some in terms not at all comolimentary. Shortly after the arrival of the President and suite quiet was again restored, confidence returned, and with it the fugi tives who had so precipitately fled on the approach of liberal principles. The good order which followed the advent of the President, and the entire absence of any thing like revenge on his part, soon pro-duced a remarkable change—the very persons who had been his revilers and tralucers became his warmest admirers. A change came o'er the spirit of their dreams and they soon discovered that the abuse and outraged Juarez was a man of eminen ability, of unswerving integrity, and a true patriot; one who came not to destroy but to ouild up; one who came appealing to the noblest feelings of honor, and determined o maintain them to the bitter end. From

this period commenced the greatest revolu-tion in sentiment that has ever been witnessed in this part of the republic. l'pon the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French, Juarez, ever mindful of his cause, determined at once to return, which he did He left El Paso with scarcely an enemy, but

with many fond regrets.

The evacuation of Chihuahua by the French at this time, although wondered at in the East, was not at all surprising to us In the first place the French troops had been greatly demoralized, and deser tions were so numerous that the entire loss of the army of occupation was at one time The spirit of liberty and love of free institutions pervade the breasts of the French also, and, being for the first time so near to American soil, they were determined to take advan-tage of the opportunity; they fied in all directions, to Sonora, Sinaloa, and a small portion came this way. They are now scattered all over the country. About thirty reached this place, and most of them have enlisted in the 5th infantry, United States army, stationed at Fort Bliss. They are heartily tired of the way, and ware in eastern neartily tired of the war, and were in ecstaies of delight at beholding the flag of free America. From what can be gathered from the French deserters here it is evident that the army generally has no heart in the war, but, on the contrary, are more friendly disposed towards the maintenance of free priniples; but the iron heel of despotism which knows no law but might, has thus far controlled their sentiments and obtains by force that which it cannot accomplish by an appeal to an unrestrained judgment.

Soon after the President returned to Chibuahua, he learned that the French were advancing again from the south, with new troops, recently arrived, to permanently occupy the place. As he had no force with which to maintain his position, he again started for El Paso, and arrived about Dec. 14, where he still remains. The French before entering Chihuahua a second time, were encountered at Paral by a detachment of Mexicans, when a slight skirmish occurred, which served to delay them temporarily, and the Mexicans then retired. The French are reported to have in Chihuahua now 800 picked troops, and they are fortifying the place for permanent occupation. No other French troops\_are in the vicinity, the nearest being at Durango, over 400 miles dis-

The last arrival of the President and his reception by the citizens of El Paso was so different from the first that it is worthy of note. On the present occasion he was met outside of the town by a cavalcade of citizens, and not a few carriages, filled with the elite of the place; shouts and vivas rent the air, and great enthusiasm prevalled. Since then Juarez has been gradually and surely gaining in the affections of the people, but whether permanently or not, it is impossible to say. Such manifestations

certainly are not dictated from policy, for the government is poor, it has no rewards to give, but must ask assistance from its friends. The lower orders of the Mexicans are veryignorant and time-serying, and have not sufficient intelligence to understand or appreciate the principles involved in the appreciate the principles involved in the controversy; cetrainly very little constancy can be expected of them. But the more intelligent classes of the community have displayed recently great attachment to Juarez and the noble cause he represents. Without doubt the policy of the President, his determination and unfaltering adherence to principle, together with his unswerving faith in the justice of his cause, have wrought a change in the minds of large numbers who were hitherto unaccustomed to witness such noble traits of character.

noble traits of character.

The town of El Paso has become rejuvi-The town of El Paso has become rejuvinated in a social point of view. It has to a great extent shaken off the ancient prejudices and antiquated customs that have surrounded it for a century at least. The ladies, instead of being barred within their respective castles, day and night, from the vulgar gaze of manly eyes, now walk, ride, dance, sing and have a good time generally; in fact, at present, paseos are the order of the day and dancing the order of the night. On the 16th of September (the Mexican On the 16th of September (the Mexican Fourth of July) a grand ball was given to the President in the house of one of the most prominent citizens—a relation of the aforesaid curate, and formerly suspected of strong French sympathizes; but on this occasion all met freely and cordially, and received Juarez with every demonstration of delight. The ball passed off with great eclat. Since then numerous parties have been given, and geniality and general good feeling are beginning to prevail. The American officers and citizens from this side of the river are al-ways specially invited and generally attend, This much has the President accomplished in a social point of view: he has grappled with ignorance and burst the barriers of an ancient but contemptible bigotry. He is gradually infusing liberal principles where previously prejudice reigned supreme. He is laboring to kindle the spirit of liberty and arouse a generous emulation. He is endeavoring to destroy ignorance and to establish enlightenment and toleration. To

accomplish this he is striking at the root of the evil.
Our great internecine struggle was a calamity to Mexico even more than to ourselves, and its happy conclusion is by none more highly appreciated than by President Juarez, who sees in the result of our contest a new era dawning for Mexico. He is emphatically a representative man, and the principles he loves and cherishes, although vindicated on other other soil swell his heart with joy and pride at the grandeur of our triumph, No one that knows him well can fail to admire his character. Temporarily beaten, but not vanquished; poor in resources, but rich in the noble principles which actuates him; occasionally sad, but never despairing nor doubting, he presents a remarkable example of fortitude and endurance under

circumstances that would pall the stoutest His cabinet ministers are also men of Lerdo de Tejada, Secretary of State, has been for years one of the most prominent men of Mexico, and for quickness of percep-

tion and penetrating discernment has no superior in the country. Senor Iglesias is the Secretary of the Treasury, but as that institution is not plethoric at the present time his duties are not very nerous. He is a gentlemen of fine attain ments and exalted patriotism. He is laborng assidously to replenish the exchequer. and if he succeeds will have accomplished pable of. At the present time Senor Iglesias s translating the President's Mess Spanish, that it may be extensively circulated. President Juarez is much pleased with the document, particularly the reference to the Monroe doctrine. He has great hopes of ultimate assistance from the United States; he consider it inevitable, and as the government has always maintained this doctrine inviolable heretofore it is reasonably expected that it will never depart from the

course of action so generally pursued.

Juarez has with him about five hundred men, officers and soldiers. They are at present quartered on the plaza in El Paso, and are daily performing military exercises—drilling, and evidently preparing for something. It is understood that he has now in this vicinity one thousand eight hundred men, who are being rapidly put in a state of efficiency. Since their last return they have been completely fitted out with clothing from the sutler's store on this side of the river, and present a very respectable appearance, as most of the clothspectable appearance, as most of the clothing consists of United States uniforms. They might be taken for Uncle Sam's

A large portion of Gen. Patoni's troops are still hovering around in the vicinity of Chihuahua endeavoring to cut the commu-nications af the French with Durango. It is rumored that Zacatecas is in possession of the Liberals also. The President has no fear of the advance of the French to this point. As they are fortifying Chihuahua it is not probable that they will make their appearance here, but are rather content to hold what they have. If they come they will be warmly received by the troops El Paso, most of whom are veterans of the war, and as they are being rapidly equipped they can make a good fight; besides, nearly all the Americans hereabouts are likewise ready to take a hand, and as most of them re discharged California volunteers they are not to be despised:

General Mejia, who recently returned from Paris, where he was a prisoner for some time, has reported to the President. He has been appointed Secretary of War. We are expecting lively times here soon, particularly if the French come, and you can rest assured that there will be a fight. and a good one. The French cannot take El Paso with the force they have at present. If the enemy does not make an advance in this direction. Juarez will assume the offensive and attack Chihuahua. He is confident of success, and not without reason. With Juarez re-established in his legitimate rights as President of the Mexican repubic, the United States would have a faithful ally, a true friend, and one whose admiraion for our great country and its institu tions is only equaled by his ardent attachment to the same great principles.

"THE WORLD WE LIVE IN."-Professor Rogers will doubtless attract another crowded audience at the Academy of Music this evening: This class of entertainments, presenting scientific subjects in an intelligible and popular form, are becoming every year more popular, and the patriotic object to which Dr. Rogers has devoted his talents: and scientific acquirements, adds a powerful inducement to the best class of our citizens to attend his lectures.

THE FENIANS.

Convening of the Congress in Pittsburgh---Arrival of Delegates.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.—The Fenian Congress which is to assemble in Masonic Hall, to-morrow, promises to be one of the most important conventions of Irishmen that has ever met together in this country. The delegates from the various States are pouring into the city on every train. It is expected that every State and Territory will be represented. Delegates from the fol-lowing States are already here, but find it difficult to get hotel accommodations, as the

notels are crowded: New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, District of Columbia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maine, Wisconsin, Vermont, New Jersey, The British Provinces.

The delegates to this Congress, as far as I can judge, are men of more intelligence than those of any previous Congress, most of them being military men who have most of them being military men who have won laurels for themselves in defending the flag of their adoption during the late rebellion, and all of them express themselves ready to grasp the sword once more in defence of the land of their birth, and follow to use their own language, "The General of the Armless Sleeve to death or victory."

Senator Michael Scanlan has arrived, accompanied by the delegates of the District

companied by the delegates of the District of Chicago. The Western men seem to be brave determined men, and are fully alive

to the work before them.

One feature of this Congress is that all men are instructed to bring the largest amount of money possibly with them. It is said by some that they brought very large amounts with them from their circles. New York, the stronghold of the O'Mahony party, is well represented here—Capt. John Warren, of the George Washington Circle; Captain Magee, of the Wolfe Tone Circle; John W. Maguire, of the General Sweeney Circle; Gen. Tavis, of the John A. Logan Military Circle and others. Col. M. Logan Military Circle, and others. Col. M. C. Murphy, of New York, is present, and is

very busy in preparing papers and documents in relation to his position as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The Fenians in Ireland. The New York Tribune's correspondent writes from Dublin, Jan. 28th, as follows:—
Fenianism is still the absorbing topic in Dublin, and I might say all over Ireland. After an extensive tour through 28 of the 32 counties, I am in a position to give a correct appreciation of the subject, as it stands at present. During my tour, which occupied nearly four weeks, I conversed with hundreds of people of every grade of society Catholics as well as Protestants, Fenians

as well as Frotestants, remans as well as Orangemen, editors, Church of England ministers, Catholic priests, British officers, head constables, "peelers" and 'country gentlemen, merchants and shopkeepers, tradesmen and laborers, and most extensively with the peasantry-who are looked upon as the and who of course should constitute the Fenian army when such was to be called into existence—I have carefully compared he opinions and ideas of the different class of society, and have found that so absorbing is the interest which all feel in the movemen that the ignorant laboring classes, who never see the newspapers, are as well in-formed on the subject as the merchants and shopkeepers. The uniformity of opinion existing among the people of the same class living in counties remote from each other is surprising. They express their ideas in almost the same words, and all who truly sympathize with the movement say, and hold it firmly as their belief, that as far as Ireland herself is concerned, Fenianism is "played out," or, in other words that "if oes not pay" to be a Fenian in Ireland Ten, tifteen or twenty years penalservitude or, as Mr. Butt calls it "imprisonment in a living tomb," will it is to be hoped, soon

oll the ardor of the more foolish Fenians.

The most important aspect of the Fenian

question relates to the influence the excitement caused by it has on the condition of the country. There is only one opinion expressed on this subject by all classes and reeds of the Irish people, which is that an irreparable mischief has been done to the country and her prospects. Capitalists and trade have been driven out, and are now leaving daily, and new enterprises, which would benefit the country, and afford em ployment to the almost starving people have been abandoned, and such as about being started, indefinitely postponed Employers who discountenance the move-ment, look on their laborers and servants with suspicion and distrust. An uneasy and embarassing state of feeling prevails and pervades the whole community. ness to a very great extent is deranged, and where more than the ordinary excitement prevails, as in Cork and Dublin—owing qui vive of the military and the police—almost ruined. Many who were able to struggle along her tofore, are now looking toward the emigrant ship as the last resort. And many, very many, would now leave the country if they only had the means. A shopkeeper said to me the other day, "My dear sir, they are all feeding on prostrate carcass of poor Ireland Judges Keough and Fitzgerald, and the councillors, and the military, and extra police, and swarms of detectives, and, I am afraid, your Fenians in America; and unless a blow is struck at Canada this winter I will be bound to believe that your American Fenians are about to gorge themselves on my truly unfortunate country." man uttered these words with the deepest eeling, and when I said to hlm, "How do feeling, and when I said to man, you know that you are not taking to a government detective?" he answered, " knows there are plenty of detectives. and you may be one of them; but if you are, care nothing for that; I have nothing to lose; I can hardly be worse off than I am. Personal liberty is very precarious in Ireman is safe from arrest on the flimsies charge of suspicion and detained as long a the police desire. Your correspondent only escaped arrest by adopting the "dodge" used by the people themselves when they want to indulge in a Fenian talk. The way this is accomplished is by ridiculing and abusing the Fenians, while you can, under pover of the abuse you heap on them. discuss their prospect of success or failure from every point of view, while at the same time, as a straw shows which way the cur-rent goes, a stray word will reveal the

sympathiser or hisopponent. All the jails in Ireland are at present overflowing with prisoners, and in Cork an additional buildings well guarded by mounted troops, has been leased by the government for the incarceration of suspected persons.

boats teem with them. "There must be a very small army of detectives in Ireland. I blarnied myself into the good graces of a Government officer stationed at the Castle, who informed me of a fact I had previously learned from other sources, namely, that the British Government has recently emthe British Government has recently employed a large number of very modest-looking young English ladies to travel in Ireland, and pay particular attention to the conversations going on in the cars, steamboats, hotels, ac. The officer spoke very highly of their services, and said that through their exertions several important leaders had been capured. He went as far leaders had been capured. He went as far as to offer to bet me a pound that Stephens would be arrested through the exertions of these women detectives.

With regard to Stephens there is but one opinion, and that is that he is in Ireland.

opinion, and that is that he is in Ireland. Yesterday it was strongly reported in Dub lin that his whereabouts was known to the police, but this is doubtful. Search is being made for him every day in various parts of the country. I believe it is unknown in what part of Ireland he is, and it is rather strange that such a bit of trifling information cannot be procured for \$1,000. The people of Ireland who sympathize with Fenianism say that "if the real object with Fenianism say that "if the real object of the extensive organization in America is the extensive organization in America is to procure a rising of the people in Ireland, then, indeed, the case of Ireland is hopeless, and the sconer the organization is disbanded the better it will be for Ireland." They say they have only one hope—the only bright side of the picture that they can find to contemplate is that Canada may be captured.

"If," say they, "our friends in America really intend to help Ireland, let them go to work at once, and without further talk take Canada." They invaring that there take Canada." They imagine that there are Irish enough in the United States to actually swarm and overrun the country. They say there is no law against having arms in Canada; therefore, when you are ready, let every Fenian repair to Canada, with his gun and his ammunition, and when the desired number of men are across the border, let them, on a given day, point 60,000 guns at the garrisons of Canada. Let them have a few skillful generals, and Canada will-soon be theirs. It will be a rising of British soon be theirs. It will be a rising of Drillan subjects to establish a government for themselves, to be called the Irish Republic of North America. "Then Irishmen will have a chance of testing themselves and proving a chance of testing themselves are proving a chance of testing themselves are proving a chance of the statement o to the world whether they are capable of governing themselves or not. If they are able to govern themselves and maintain friendship with the United States, then old Ireland would swell with joy from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, then Luby and the rest of them would be exchanged. A good landlord and tenant bill would become a law in Ireland. Poor-houses and tithes would be aboushed. Her school system would be aboushed. Poor-houses and tithes would be abolished. Her school system would be of her own choosing. In a word, all her grievances would be redressed, and, perhaps, after years, the blessing, that flow from a well-regulated Republic would be hers. But an attempt to free Ireland will only degrade her more than she is in the eyes of the world; will bring death and ruin to thousands of her sons; will only tighten the chains around her neck, and reduce her to actual wretchedness. "Try Canada," they say, "if you fail in being able to govern yourselves, you can ask to be admitted to the Federal Union. Canada will make two good-sized States. But we believe if two good-sized States. But we believe if you bring all your energies to bear you can't fail, and in any case the question of Fenianism will have received the only solution that it can ever receive, and the sooner the consummation is reached the

sooner Ireland will cease her sufferings. Lord Monck goes out to-morrow by the Australasian. I have learned that he has been instructed to be very watchful as to the ingress of Fenians from the United States, and in the event of any organized bodies of men being found crossing over the line, to appeal strongly to the United States Government rather than make any display of force himself, but at the same time to see that the Commander-in-Chief of Canada keeps his army well in hand, so as to be able to hold out and maintain the strong garrisons until re-inforcements could arrive in the early spring.

I will close this letter by calling your attention to the arrest in Dublin of three

young men on the very serious charge of paving in their possession a few dozen exploded percussion caps which they aver they picked up in the Phœnix Park. I can only say that one day last week, after a review, I picked up more than a dozen myself, and bey were not even exploded. Had one of Her Majesty's detectives (male or female) been acquainted of this fact, I presume I would be about this time commencing to serve ten years at least. The following is the story as told by *The Dublin Mail:* ARRESTS ON CHARGES OF SUPPOSED

FENIANISM.—Yesterday morning, between o'clock, Inspector Doran, Detective Officer Rotheray, and Police Constable Doyle, 138 E, proceeded to the house No. 8 John's lane, which they proceeded to search. They found living in it three young men, who subsequently gave their names as William Shee, 22, bookbinder; Wm. Landy, 20, shoemaker; and Joseph O'Neill, 20, ma chinist, who had formerly resided in Manchester, but who within the last three months, had come to Dublin, where they had since lived, without any ostensible emhad since fived, without any ostensiole em-ployment. The parties, on being questioned, denied that they had any arms or treason-able documents in their possession. The officers immediately went on to search, but all they found was a drilling book, published according to Her Majesty's regulations, and a considerable quantity of exploded percussion caps. On being asked to account for the possession of the latter, they said first that they had been left on their chimney piece by a little boy, but subsequently they stated that they picked them up in the Phoenix Park. Thereupon they were arrested and charged with the posses sion of those articles, and also on suspicion of being members of the Fenian conspiracy. In the course of the afternoon they were brought before Mr. Allen. The charge having been read.

Inspector Doran deposed to the above Shee-May I be allowed to speak.

Mr. Allen Shee-The drill book was lent to us by a woman

Mr. Allen—Was she in the army, [a laugh]
Shee—No, but a young man who lodged there left it behind him. Mr. Allen-That will be a matter of investigation hereafter. You are remanded

until Tuesday next.

The prisoners were then removed, to enjoy the cemforts of a damp cell for a few weeks, or may be months. Free country

THE pecuniary losses of Hinds county Mississippi, by the war, are estimated at the solid aggregate of \$15,926,500. The papers add another ten millions for the depreciation in the value of the lands. It would require large inducements to persuade the people of Detectives, to use the word of the people themselves, are "as thick as blackberries," the railway stations, hotels, cars and steam of their rights. that county to go into another war in search