VOLUME XIX.---NO. 285.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1866

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays excepted) at G. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

"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 as cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per noun.

BACON—On the 18th instant, J. Edward, eldest son of Josiah and Mary W. Bacon, aged 24 years.

His friends and those of the family, are in vited to attend his funeral from his late residence. 467 Marshall street, on Fourth day, the 21st instant, at 3 P. M. 328.

BADGER—The irlends of the Late Samuel Badger, are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence. No. 1013. Sprace street, on Tuesday morning, next, 20th instant, at 11 ociock. The remains will proceed to Bristol for burial by steamboat, foot of Chestnut street, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

BALL—Suddenly, on the 18th instant, Henry Ball, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 542 North Tenth street, on Thursday aftermoon, 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BILLMEYER—On the 14th instant. George F. Billmeyer, Sen.

BILLMEY ER—OR the 14th instant. George F. Billmeyer, Sen.
Funeral will take place on Monday next, at 4 P. M.,
from his late residence. Main street, Germantown. *
EROWNING—On the morning of the 17th March,
instant, John Browshing in the 63d year of his age.
His funeral will take place from his late residence,
Southwest corner of Market and Fifth streets, Camden. N. J., at one o'clock, P. M., on Tussday, the 20th
instant, to which his relatives and friends are invited,
without further notice.
CASSIN—On Friday, the 16th instant, Mrs. Frances
B. Cassin, aged 71 years, relict of Commander Joseph
'cassin, U. S. N. B. Cassin, aged 71 years, relict of Commander Joseph Cassin, U.S. N. The foneral will take place from the residence of her brother, Dr. S. Moseby, 1715 Wainut street, on Tuesday next, at 9 A. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. [Norfolk papers please copy.] FULLER — On the 17th instant, William M.

Fuller.

His male friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 1707 Locust street, on His male friends are invited to attend the funeral from his jate residence, No. 1707 Locust street, on Truesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

GAS-KILL—On the morning of the 15th instant, Edward Gaskill, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1011 Vine street, on Monday, the 18th instant, at two o'clock. P. M.. without further notice.

GORMAN—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, John L. Gorman, in the filst year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his uneral from his late residence. Bontheast corner Forty-first and Bridge sta. West Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock. Funeral service at St. James's Church. Interment at Calhedral Cemetery.

GRAY—On the 17th instant, Mr. John Gray, aged 4 News

GRAY—On the 17th instant, Mr. John Gray, aged 41

His relatives and male friends, Solomon Lodge, No. 144, L.O. of O.F.

and the Board of School Directors, of which he was a member, are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 331 McIlwam street, on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at x o'clock. To proceed to the Union Cemetery, Sixth and Washington streets.

MY Ett.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, Mary Myers

Her relatives and fliends are invited to attend the finneral from the residence of her late brother, John B. Myers. 1222 Arch street, on Wednesday morning, 21st instant, at 10 o'clock.

Read.

REESE—In Baltimore on the morning of the 1sth instant. Mrs. Margaret relict of George D. Reese,
Funeral at one o'clock, on Tuesday, from her late
residence in Baltimore.

EMITH—On the morning of the 17th instant, Mary
(), wife of Vincent Smith, and eldest daughter of the
late John F. Smith, of this city.

EYRE & LANDELL' FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE OPENING TO DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS, FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS, NOVELITIES IN DRESS GOODS, NEW STYLKS SPRING SHAWLS. NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 152 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Med atment and medicines furnished gratuitonal

PENNSYLVANIA B. ASSOCIATION.—The Cash on hand will be paid to applicants for with-drawal at the meeting on 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., at 130 WALNUT street.

The annual meeting and election will be held at the same time.

same time.

OFFICE OF THE MERRIMAO MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 132
Walnat street, PHILADELPHIA, March 19th, 1868.
NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Company, will be held at the office. 132 Walnut street, on Monday the 9th day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. An election for five Directors will be held, to serve the ensuing year, with other business of vital impertance.

A full attendance is requested eitner in person or by proxy.

mhly-m,w,f,tapp? SAMUEL P. DARLINGTON,
mhly-m,w,f,tapp? OF MUSIC.

proxy.

mh19-m,w,f,tap93 Secretary.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JOHN B. GOUGH, ESQ...

Will deliver TWO LECTURES under the suspices The YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

March 2sth, Subject—HABIT.
March 2sth, Subject—TEMPERANCE.
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on TUESDAY MORNING. 20th inst. No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
Price, 25 cents, 30 cents and 75 cents.
Tickets for the South balf of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, 605 Chestnut street, and for the Northalf at Ashmead & Evans's, 724 Chestnut st. mh17-t

half at Ashmead & Evans's, 724 Chestnut st. mh17-tf
OFFICE OF THE BOHEMIAN MINING
OFFICE THE BOHEMIAN MINING
OFFICE, The BOHEMIAN MINING
STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 19th, 1868.
NOTICE—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the OFFICE,
123 WALNUT STREET, on MUNDAY, the 9th day of
April next, at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS will be held
to serve for ensuing year. Other business of vital importance will be presented for the consideration of
Stockholders.
A full attendance in person or by proxy is respectfully requested.
SAM'LL P. DARLINGTON,
mh19-m,w,f,tap91

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. BECONSTRUCTION.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver hi great lecture on the above interesting subject of THURSDAY EVENING, March 22d, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Tickets, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.

The sale of Tickets will commence on WEDNES-DAY, 14th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. The north half of the house at ASHMEAD & EVANS, 724 Chestnut street, and the south half at J. S. OLAXTON'S, 606 Chestnut street.

Mhi7-f2
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILEOAD GREEN LANE STATION.

The undersigned have on hand a supply of LEHIGH COAL, equal to any in the market, which they prepare with great care and deliver to the residents of GERMANTOWN and its vicinity at the

BROKEN OR FURNACE COAL,....... \$8 00 per Ton

NIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—(DE PARTMENT OF ARTS.)—The Examination of the Junior, Sophomore and Freshmen Classes at the close of the Second Term, will be held in the following close of the Second Term, will be held in the following order:

TUESDAY, 20th—From 10 to 12, Juniors, by the Provost. (Intellectual Philosophy. From 12 to 2, Sophomores, by Prof. Coppée, (Bottw's Universal Literature,) and Freshmen, by Prof. Rendall. (Algebra) written.

WEDNESDAY, 21st—From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof. Coppée, (International Law.)

THURSDAY, 22d—From 10 to 12, Sophomores, by Prof. Allen, (Thucydides—Sicilian Expedition.) From 12 to 2. Freshmen, by Prof. Coppée, (History.)

FRIDAY, 23d—From 10 to 12, Sophomores, by Prof. Rendall, written.

Sophomores, 10 to 12, Juniors, (Differential, alculus), and Sophomores, (Trigonometry.) by Prof. Kendall, written.

MONDAY, 28th—From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof. Allen, (Demosthenes,) From 12 to 2, Sophomores, by Prof. Frazer, (Chemistry of the Metalloids,) and Freshmen, by Prof. Jackson, (Lwy.) written.

TUESDAY, 27th—From 10 to 12, Freshmen, by Prof. Jackson, (Hyv.) written.

TUESDAY, 27th—From 10 to 12, Juniors, by Prof. Jackson, 12 to 2, Juniors, by Prof. Juniors, by P Jackson, (Juvenat.)
WEDNESDAY, 28th—From 10 to 12, Sophomores, by
Prof. Jackson, (Clearo de Senectule.)
Chronic Allien GEORGE ALLEN.

Secretary of the Faculty of Arts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Streets, Philadelphia. March 17, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PERRY OIL COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the PERRY OIL COMPANY will take place at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 8th day of April next, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., when an Election will be held for Directors and a Secretary and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year. Also, to consider the propriety of reducing the capital stock.

mh19-m, w.ft aps) JAMES PERRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 South Third street, corner of Willing's alley. PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1:68.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, April 4th, 1866, at 12 An election will be held for eleven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The H. JACKSON, mb19-tap4?

Scoretary.

Some Philadelphia Pictures.

Several of the artists who have studios in the building No. 524 Walnut street, have arranged there for exhibition, in the room of Mr. J. E. Galvan, some of the latest works they have been engaged upon. Mr. Galvan's own contribution is altogether the best he has yet painted. It is called "The Old Story." A lady riding on a white horse through a wood, encounters her lover, who has been shooting. Laying down his gun, he leans upon the pommel of the saddle and pours into her evidently gracious ear "the old story." The group is admirably drawn and remarkably rich in color, a blaze of sunlight breaking through the trees upon the figures. The surrounding feliage is exquisitely painted. In composition, in color and in finish it is worthy of the best of our genre painters, and would adorn any

, Mr. H. P. Bispham's contribution to the little exhibition is in his best vein. He calls it "A Difference of Opinion." A rough, shaggy mule is resisting a little negro, of the truest African type, who is trying to drag him along by a halter, while an important, busy-looking dog is snarling at his heels. The picture is painted with great vigor; the humorous sentiment is not its only merit, for the figures are faithful to nature, the color is excellent, and all the surroundings are in keeping and executed with care. This capital picture is, we believe, sold, but it is worth a visit before it goes to its owner.

There are two small fruit pictures by Mr. Milne Ramsey—grapes, raisins, apples, nuts and glasses of wine, on a white cloth, which are capital specimens of their class. The fruit is of the fruitiest and the wine of the winiest, and all the little details are painted with miniature-like care. We doubt whether these two pictures can be excelled by any artist of the same line in the country. Mr. Edward B. Bensell contributes a picture which he calls "The Wayside Inn." Wagons, horses, men, women, children, and various animals are grouped about an oldfashioned rustic inn, the sign of which, hanging from a gnarled old tree, designates it "The Setting Sun." It is towards the close of day, and the warm, horizontal rays of the sun light up the inn and the other objects with excellent effect. A small cabinet picture, by the same artist, which he calls "Meditation," is worthy also of note. A young girl is sitting pensively before an open casement, through which there is seen an effective bit of sky, throwing a good light upon the face and figure.

We advise patrons and friends of native art to call and see these modest but excellent specimens. They will be open for several days.

The Boston Magazines. The April number of The Atlantic Monthly

opens with the first of a series of papers on "The Last Days of Walter Savage Landor," written by Miss Kate Field, in a loving and intelligent spirit, and which promises to be very interesting. "Were they Crickets?" is an account of the mysterious disappearance of a young man, who was spirited away by the ghost of Copernicus to the planet Mars, where he encountered strange creatures and wonders greater than those told by Peter Wilkins, and after several years' sojourn there, was brought safely back to his father's house, with specimens of Martial minerals. vegetables, &c., in his pockets! It is ingeniously and cleverly written. "Madam Waldborough's Carriage," by J. T. Trowbridge, is a good story, the scene of which lies in Paris. "Sainte Beuve" is the subject of an admirable essay by John Foster Kirk, the historian of Charles the Bold. "A Struggle for Shelter," by Miss C. P. Hawes. is a pleasant article on the expenses of living in this country. Mr. G. Reynolds contributes a well written article on the Insurrection in Jamaica. The political paper of the number is entitled "The President and Congress," and takes sides with the latter. "Doctor Johns," "The Chimney Corner," and "Griffith Gaunt" are continued. There are three poems: one by Dr. Holmes, called "My Annual," addressed to his college classmates; one by Longfellow, called "Shot at the Ford;" and one by Mr. Charles G. Leland, called "De Spiridione Episcopo," in which an incident told of an old Bishop of Cyprus is narrated in admirable blank verse. The number is, as a whole, quite up to the usual standard.

"Our Young Folks," also published by Ticknor & Fields, is also excellent this month. Every article is illustrated, and young people will derive from its pages instruction as well as entertainment.

Fenianism in New Brunswick.
St. John, N. B., Saturday, March 17.Gov. Gordon yesterday sent a message to Gov. Gordon yesterday sent a message to the New Brunswick Legislature, in which he said that although the American Government had given satisfactory assurances that its agents would permit no raiding parties to cross into the Provinces, yet their vigilance might be eluded, therefore some portions of the Provincial Militia should be called out to protect the Province from insult. Money would be required to support the necessary force. The House of Assembly passed unanimously a resolution in reply to the message, placing the whole revel-nue of the Province at the disposal of the Government for purposes of defence. All military stations, warehouses, &c., in St. are guarded by regular troops and

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Rumored Settlement of the Mexican Question.

OTHER AMERICAN TOPICS.

Affairs in Great Britain, France, Spain, Russia, &c.

The steamship Germania, from South-ampton on March 7, arrived at New York yesterday. The Damascus arrived at Liveryool, March 4. The Tripoli, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, March 5. The Palestine arrived at Crookhaven, March 6. The Adelaide, from New York; the Scotia, from Mobile; the St. George, from New York; the Scotta, from Mobile; the St. George, from New York, arrived at Liverpool, March 5. The John Bertram, from New York, and the Southampton, from New York, both arrived at Gravesend, March 6. The steamship Belgian, from Portland, arrived out on the 7th on the 7th.

The Mexican Question.

Paris Correspondence of the London News, March 11. Mr. Seward's anxiously-expected de-spatch 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 by the French Government. The American Minister of Foreign Affairs, without in any way retracing or modifying any position he has heretofore taken on the Mexican question, will, I believe, be found to have disclaimed any intention on the part of the United States to interfere in Mexico after the departure of the French army, in terms which will be considered 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 another, might lead to fresh complications.

Colonization of Yucatan. [Paris Correspondence of the London Star.] La Paix and L' Escant, both of which are Belgian papers, announce that in the official circles in Belgium the question of organizing the colonization of part of Yucatan is seriously discussed. The idea originated with Empress Charlotte, 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 considera-tion of the Belgian Government.

Reinforcements for Maximilian. [Paris (March 3) Correspondence of the London Herald.]

The last battalion of the foreign 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 heir 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 adnitted of no absolute 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 such a sur-render 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 osers-that is to say, other countrieswould not be eager to assent to the proposal; but the fact is, that nobody can possibly say what, under the present condition of navigation and commerce, would be the 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 favor of the proposed revolution. This the Atterney-General did, and with a result which, in our opinion, established their lightness in the balance.

The real question to be considered in the interests of the State is the probable balance between our loss and our gain in the event contemplated by the advocates of change. 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 interrupt-ing 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 gainers by such a bargain, That assumption it is impossible either ab-solutely to sustain or absolutely to refute, and Sir Roundell Palmer said all that could be said when he distinguished class interests from public interests in the question, and showed what a peculiar and incalculable element of national strength we were re-quested to surrender. It is true that we have the greatest commerce in the world, but it is also 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 us. Too much ha been made out of the example of the Alabama and her consorts. Those vessels 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 indirectly, 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 maintain in constant efficiency such a naval force as would give us at any moment the advantage of immediate superiority at sea. The advantage, which is our chief and peculiar advantage, we should, to a great ex-tent, forego by assenting to the proposed surrender, while we should obtain in resurrender, while we should obtain in re-turn only a protection 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 loss short, by the proposed transaction would be both certain and serious, for we should go to wer with one arm crippled. Our gains would be uncertain and partial, for we should merely see, particular interests ex-empted from disturbances, and that at the cost of leaving particular classes without any motive for desiring peace or avoiding

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 strain-ing 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 interposed to prevent the cotton plan-ters 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 com-merce to attacks. In point of fact, it was for the moment abolutely destroyed, but to this, in comparison with the effectual prosecution of the war, they paid no heed whatever. The deliberately let their commerce go, satisfied if they could only ruin the trade of their enemy. And that this was the most important point of the war both belligerents well knew. The one idea which haunted the North was the dread of "intervention"—in other words, such an interference as would release the private property of the enemy, and allow it to setch its price in the market. The one hope which buoyed up the South was that the pressure exerted by the blockade on even neutral Powers would bring about this intervention, and so enable them to buy and sell as before. What the end was the world has now seen. The North had all its commerce for the time destroyed, but it accomplished its end, and came victorious out e war. No sooner was it victorious than its commerce returned, and the sacrifice ceased while the fruits of conquest remained. We must be blind, indeed, if we cannot apply the moral of a story like that.

The United States and Russia. Berlin (Feb. 28)Correspondence of the London Times Gen. Clay, the American Minister in Russia, has etiended another public dinner. This time it was the annual banquet of the Naval Club, at Cronstadt, which supplied bim with an opportunity for proclaiming that Russia and America are friends, and are destined to become more and more intimate as time progresses. Admirals Lessoffski and Popoff, who commanded the Russian fleet in the American waters in 1864, responded to this affectionate language with all their hearts. I find, however, that the Vyest, the paper representing the nobility interests in the Russian press, has published a critical article upon the after-dinner speeches of the American Minister, which, were it only on account of its marked difference from the language of so many other Muscovite journals, would repay the trouble of extract reading. It is quite cool towards America and has an English tone.

OREAT BRITAIN.

A telegram from Galway of March 2, says:

"Three casks of crude petroleum oil marked 'R. J. Q. C.,' have been found in this Dis-

In the House of Lords, on Monday, March 5. Lord Granville announced that he should propose on Thursday that the Standing Orders should be suspended, in order that the Cattle Plagne bill might pass through all its remaining stages on that day.

The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the bill to make parties to a di-

vorce suit capable but not compelable to answer any questions as to whether they have or have not committed adultery. Lord chelmsford opposed the bill, and aftersom discussion there was, on a division, 29 for and 29 against the bill. The Lord Chan-cellor, following his usual practice, was compelled to declare the own motion to be

negatived. in the House of Commons on Monday, March 5, in reply to questions, the Consellor of the Exchequer said that the Reform Bili, of which he had given notice for March 12, would only apply to England and Wales.
but he hoped on that day to be able to state
what course would be taken with regard to
Scotland and Ireland. The returns, had been substantially complete for some time past, and would probably be published by Saturday.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the vote of £5,362,400, army estimates, was agreed to after some discus-

The Princess Helena's annuity bill was read a third time and passed. The Prince Alfred's annuity bill was committed pro forma.

The Times says of the coming Reform bill: "Mr. E. Crawford, M. P., had an interview with Earl Russell on Monday to present resolutions, unanimously adopted at a public meeting in Ayr, in favor of a substantial measure of reform—extension of the franchise, redistribution of seats, and increased representation for Scotland.

The Times says of Fenianism: "The police have been watching and searching all sorts of craft in the Bay of Dublin in the hope of finding Stephens." A telegram from Dublin of March 5th says: The only arrests reported to-day are

six in Belfast and two in Cork. A sharp lookout is kept on all sea going vessels.

M. Louis Hot injuer, the Paris banker, is dead, leaving property to the value of \$2,-100,000

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing street.
The Court Journal says of the Princess Helena; A few weeks ago we mentioned that the marriage of the Princess Helena to Prince Christian would take place in July uext, and not in June, as generally stated. We may now add that the 9th of July is the

day fixed, and the ceremony will be per-formed at the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor. The Times says of the Atlantic Cable: A new company is about to be introduced to carry out the arrangements for laying the Atlantic Cable. It is to be called the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, with a capital of £600,000. The old company will be represented on the Board of the new one, and the plan is to be submitted to a neeting of the shareholders of the former on

Thursday next.

A French View of Fenianism. A chronicle of political affairs for the past month could not be well completed in the Remie des Deux Mondes without a notice of Fenianism. After remarking how in England the practical sense of people in authority is found more in the House of Commons than in a Cabinet and mentioning the sus-pension of the habeas corpus in Ireland for six months, the writer continues:

No doubt this strange conspiracy and this

rabid perseverance of the Fenians do not present any serious danger to the United Kingdom, but they lay an infirmity which still subsists in our day. That infirmity may be noticed without offence to the politi-cal 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 war.

The Attorney-General appealed to the example of the late war in America, and it would indeed be difficult to a find a lesson the specific possessed by England; but the two

races are subjected a strange heritage of hatred and a mysterious reversion of faults. One curious circumstance is that the natural enmity of Ireland to England, which ha 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 in the hearts of the lower classes of the people. It is from the people who must indeed be vindictive, since their representatives, even after quitting their representatives, even after quitting their own country for another, employ the means they have acquired in America in organizing premeditated vengeance against those whom they still detest as the oppressors of their race. The Irish exodus was intelligible. The Irish went to seek more remunerative employment and a more comfortable 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 ene-mies, disquieting if not formidable, 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 phe nomenon suggests terrible thoughts. Against this Fenian conspiracy now secret in Ireland, but open and public in the United States, the English Government is obliged to take defensive precautions, for which it has obtained the assent of Parlia-

ment. The material danger will be removed, but for the moral evil other remedies are re-quired. We do not know if there be any ffective ones: anyhow, we cannot but ap plaud the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bright in the passage of his speech on the sus-pension of the habeas corpus, when he im-plored the leaders of parties in the House to leave their dissensions and combine their talents and influence to remove the remnant of the grievances of Ireland. The most ap-parent of these grievances is the temporal establishment possessed by the Anglican Church in Ireland. When Fenianism is put down it will be necessary to reform that es-tablishment, which is a standing outrage on the religious faith of the majority of the Irish people."
Chilean Privateer in Europe.

A Chilean privateer steamer has been fallen in with off the coast of Norway. The Concordia (Spanish steamer) arrived in Christiansend to load a cargo of fish for Cadiz, was spoken by her, and fortunately escaped by hoisting the English flag. Vessels in Norway are demanding higher freights for Spain upon Northern produce. The above-named steamer Concordia arrived at Falmouth on Feb. 25th, on her return to Spain, and proceeded thence on the 27th for her port of destination. FRANCE.

In the sitting of the Corps Legislatif, on March 5, the debate on the amendment to the paragraph of the address relating to Algeria was resumed.

M. Berryer pointed out the danger attend-ing the creation of an Arabian empire. M. Rouher explained that the policy of existing between the two nationalities in Algeria, and which was falsely represented as inextinguishable.

After a few words from M. Jules Favre. the amendment was rejected and the paragraph was adopted.
The Gazette de France says that the 59th and 71st Regiments, at present in Rome, will return to France about the middle of April. The health of the Prince Imperial con-tinues to progress satisfactorily. The accounts from the manufacturing dis-

ricts are favorable. The Paris wheat and flour markets are very dull and prices are lower.
The Bourse has been heavy. Rentes closed

on Monday at 69f, 75 centimes.

The Emperor and Empress of Hungary have left for Vienna.
In the Lower House the Royal Rescript was referred to a committee of nine mem

bers to be reported upon. SPAIN. The Avenir National states that military revolts had broken out in Spain.

The garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo is said to have rebelled, and afterward withdrew into Portugal. Attempts at sedition are also reported to have occurred at Alcala, and everal sergeants had been arrested. The same journal asserts that Spain had demanded the extradition of the Spanish soldiers who have taken refuge in Portugal on the ground of their being deserters. The

Portuguese government hesitated to comply with this demand.

A FORTUNE TELLER.—There is said to be a famous fortune-teller in this city, who is becoming very popular with a certain class of fast young men. She is accompanied by her daughter, a beautiful and accomplished young lady of sweet sixteen or thereabouts. prophetess puts up at a first-class hotel, and carries a high head. One of her modes of operating is something in this

Mr. Jones, a young man of wealth, had his curiosity excited by the wonderful stories told of the secress. He calls to see her, just to gratify his curiosity, but pretends that he wants his fortune told. The old lady goes into the clairvoyant State (not yet admitted into the Inion) and among other things tells Jones that there is a certain young lady who is deeply in love with him. Jones feels himself growing credulous, and knowing himself to be a great ladykiller, thinks the old lady is not so much of a humbug after all. The fortune-teller proceeds to describe the young lady as a captivating creature, with a form like a fairy's and a soul formed for love and delight. By this time Jones is a firm believer in astrology, clairvoy ance, chiromancy and every other mancy, and is more than ever satisfied that he is an irresistible fellow. The hag, having wound Jones up to the proper pitch, informs him that on a certain day the enchanted young lady will appear at the dinner table, wherehe can sit near her and make her acquaintance. Jones is delighted. He pays the fortuneteller double her usual price, hurries off to his room, and spends an hour admiring himself in the glass. The joyful day comes round; Jones fixes himself up in his most killing style, and at the first tap of the dinner gong, hurrles into the ordinary. There he finds the young lady seated, and looking even more beautiful than she had been painted by the old siren. He seats himself near her; they exchange glances; the young lady blushes; Jones feels his heart knocking against his waistcoat, and his toes tingle America to endeavor to concert regulations as though they had been frost-bitten.

The affair ends to Jones' satisfaction; he meets his charmer frequently, and his month's salary is soon spent. As soon as his cash gives out, the young lady's affections grow cold, and she is not "at home" to Jones. The spell is at last broken, and Jones now knows that the old fortune-teller is not only a humbug, but something worse.—St. Louis Republican.

Facis and Fancies. Latest Fenian Intelligence. Head Centre Stephens, disguised as a peasant, has assumed the Irish Digtatership.

The Pithole oil wells are yielding eyeless fish. This is indeed remarkable. One would have been full of "eyle."

The opera of "L'Etoile du Nord" has been successfully revived in York. La totle du Nord has long since been turned out of very small country towns-such as Lowell. The pork packers in the West are suffering dreadfully from trichina. Bad—the disease appears to have attacked human be-

ings at last. A severe war rages in Paris—on hoops. It is Eugenie vs. the lorettes. If left to the people it is to be supposed that low rates will carry the day.

The report is that young Ketchum is to be pardoned. He might as well be, considering that Government did nothing to Cheatham.

Gen. Beauregard urges the widening of the passes of the Mississippi. Time's changes. We remember when Beau was doing all he could to close them.

The largest crop of corn ever grown in Indiana will grow this year. That came from an Irish reporter. Five newspapers have just been com-menced in Constantinople. The History of the 'Bow-string' would make another very

interesting noose-paper. The decrees of fashion render all the wo-men in Paris light headed. The remedy lies in their being light-heeled.

A woman in England committed suicide by jumping down a coal pit. She was seen by-two-men as she went down, but too late to prevent a collision.

A grand ball is announced at Red Bluff. California, to raise funds to improve the graveyard. This beats the Shakers, and their grave dancing, not "by a feet," but by a yard; if we know anything about the swift measures" of the dance.

The Mount Vernon cotton "factory" at Alexandria, Va., commences operations this week. That kind of "tory" is satisfactory; hope Virginia will keep on at it. Good! It is estimated that seven millions of dollars have been spent in the six hundred

balls given in New York this season, wonder they are bawling for free trade. The ninth volume of Mr. Bancroft's History of the United States may be expected within a few weeks. What literary wealth. A literary banker oft becomes bankrupt in ideas before one-half such a work is accom-

The Imperial Government of Mexico is about to issue \$20,000,000 of legal-tender paper currency. Tissue paper of that kind s tender, but not tender and true.

M. Victor Hugo writes to a French paper to say that he has read statements that he is blind and can neither read nor write, and wishes to contradict them. Victor, you go blind? What, an eye, dear to the world be lost? Forbid it Cæsar.

The Mercer Banner says that the late scare about the Devil originated in Harrison county, but he thinks the Devil himself had his origin in Bourbon. It was a regular old rye-etous proceeding. At a recent fancy dress ball in the Tuille-

ries, the great success of the evening was a quadrille in which the gentlemen were dressed as leopards and the ladies as gazelles. Mrs. Malaprop would probably call them lepers and gay sells. Such is Pistols, dirks and clubs were freely used in a fight in a school house in Marion, Ky.,

because the teacher whipped a big boy. Sixty pupils engaged, and the teacher was badly wounded. This is teaching the young badly wounded. Thidea how to shoot. The editor of an Eastern paper remarks: "We have adopted the eight hour system in this office. We commence work at 8 o'clock in the morning, and end work at 8 in the

evening." Ate a clock in the morning and kept at it until l'ate in the evening! Voracious, if not veracious. A Judge of Probate in Massachusetts was recently called upon by a man, who anxiously inquired "Are you the Judge of Probate?" The Judge replied affirmatively; when his visitor hurriedly remarked: "Well, I have here the last will and testimony of

my sister, and I want to be appointed administratrix." Freeman Clark, of the National Currency Bureau, is at odds with the Secretary of the Treasury. Freeman's Bureau may need a

New Jersey Matters.

ENGINE HOUSE ON FIRE.—On Saturday the engine house of the New Jersey Fire Company in South Camden, was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames were extinguished a considerable portion of the floor and roof was destroyed. The fire is helicard to have been caused by incardia. believed to have been caused by incendia-rism. This property was recently sold at Sheriff's sale, and the Company has, thus far, been unable to secure its redemption, although the sum of \$200 was advanced for that purpose by the City Council, on their regular annual appropriation.

GONE TO TRENTON.—Both the steam fire engines in Camden went up to Trenton, on Sunday, to assist in pumping the water out of the steamboat Edwin Forrest, which was sunk on Saturday afternoon.

ODD FELLOWS.—Yesterday morning the Wildey Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Camden, by invitation, attended service at the Taber-nacle Baptist Church, the text being— "Friendship, Love and Truth."

BAPTISM.—Several persons were baptized in the Delaware, yesterday, near Cooper's Point, and others were also baptized in the different Baptist churches, by immersion.

THE Canadian Reciprocity treaty, which has regulated trade for a dozen years past between this country and Canada, greatly to the advantage of the commercial com-munity of that province, terminates to-day, in accordance with the notice given by our Government a year ago. This will be a severe blow to the provincials, and in order in some measure to repair the damages which it will inflict, their authorities are prosecutin will inflict, their authorities are prosecuting with great energy their efforts to affect a confederation of all the British North American colonies, and have despatched commissions to the West Indies and South