

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. Volume XXXI. No. 61. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street. - SOLON SINGLE - LITA INDIAN. LUCY HUGHES'S NEW YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. - KING'S GARDEN - GIRLADA. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. - ATORRETT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 226 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. - STROPHAN SINGING, DANZIEL, & WHO KILLED COCK ROBERT. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. - SINGING DANZIEL, BURBAGES, & ADVENTURES OF A NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. GEORGE CHRISTY'S OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELS, BALLANTRAE, 100 N. 4TH ST. - FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, 100 N. 4TH ST. - WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET. - HALL MASQUE DES ANGES. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Metropolitan Hall, 41 Broadway. - DANZIEL'S NEW SINGING SPECTACLE - NARRO CORONACION. - BURBAGES, & U. S. MAIL. WOODLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway. - STROPHAN MINSTRELS - BALLANTRAE, BURBAGES AND PASTORIANI. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. - Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M. HOPE CHAPPEL, 720 Broadway. - CORNELL'S ILLUSTRATED VOICE OF SCOTLAND. New York, Friday, March 2, 1866.

THE NEWS.

THE FENIANS.

The advices from Europe by the last two or three steamers have indicated that the Fenian movement in Ireland was coming to a point. All these mysterious indications have now culminated in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus throughout the whole of Ireland, the British government thus virtually declaring that country in open rebellion. On the 16th of February a Cabinet meeting was held at Osborne, Isle of Wight, where Queen Victoria is at present staying. On the following day a special meeting of Parliament was convened for the purpose of declaring the Habeas Corpus act suspended. Sir George Grey, in proposing this extreme measure, made the remarkable statement that Lord Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was not responsible for the safety of the country (this course was not adopted. The bill was hurried through both Houses without active opposition, though Mr. Bright registered a protest against it, and the same night eleven o'clock received the royal assent. No time was lost in putting in force the arbitrary power thus conferred on the government. Before the steamship Asia, which brought the latest news, left Queenstown, a hundred Fenians, most of them strangers, but it is to be presumed, from this country, had been placed under arrest, and further proceedings of a like wondrous character were in contemplation. This sudden and vigorous action on the part of the English government attracted in some quarters the alarm caused by the loss about the sailing of a Fenian privateer from this country. Another statement has it that the writ was suspended in order to enable the government to deal effectually with the American emissaries of the organization. All accounts, however, agree that the government must be in possession of highly important information of some kind to induce them to make so decisive a move. In this city the excitement created among the Fenians by this intelligence was very great, and on its receipt a meeting of the Council of the O'Mahony branch was immediately held in Union square, and circulars were sent to all the circles, directing them to assemble for deo action. A stirring address to all the members of the Brotherhood was also issued. These calls were responded to by largely attended meetings of all the circles which were held last night.

EUROPE.

The Cunard steamship Asia, from Liverpool on February 17, via Queenstown on February 18, arrived at Halifax yesterday. By this arrival we have received the text of the important speech made by Marshal Forey in the French Senate on the Mexican question. In this connection there is a rumor, which goes to confirm the statement of a Washington despatch published in the Herald of February 19, to the effect that the Emperor of Austria has offered to supply his brother of Mexico with troops on condition that they are incorporated with the Mexican army. The difference between the courts of France and Austria on the eternal dispatch question, which are daily widening, may possibly prevent that arrangement, if contemplated, from being carried into effect. A diplomatic rupture had occurred between the Czar and the Pope. Nothing further had transpired in Europe with reference to the Chilean question. The Peruvian lion died last night and was still detained at Brest by the French authorities. United States five-twentieths had advanced to 65 a 64 1/2 in the London market. British consols were quoted at 87 1/2 a 87 1/2.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a petition of army officers for increase of pay and a memorial of the New York Free Trade League for a continuance of the Reciprocity treaty were presented. A resolution for the disbandment of the militia of the lately rebellious States and to prohibit their reorganization for the present was reported from the Military Committee. The Finance Committee were instructed to report on the expediency of an appropriation for building a custom house, post office and bonded warehouse at Portland, Oregon. The bill granting land for the Southern route Pacific Railroad was debated for some time, and then laid over again till to-day. The Agricultural Committee reported the bill amending the act to prevent the spread of the cattle plague, by prohibiting cattle importations, in the discretion of the secretary of the Treasury, from infected countries, and empowering the President, whenever he shall deem proper, to declare the cattle suspension of the law, and it was passed. It previously passed the House. Attention was given to a few other minor matters, and then the Reconstruction Committee's resolution, already adopted by the House, to extend the Southern representatives until Congress shall have declared their States entitled to representation, was again taken up, and the discussion of it was proceeded with. Mr. Stewart concluded his remarks commenced on the previous day, when Mr. Bayard Johnson took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in opposition to the resolution, containing nearly to the close of the session. Other Senators spoke by title, and the Senate adjourned with the understanding that the question is to be voted on to-day. In the House of Representatives instructions were given to the Committee of Ways and Means to report on the expediency of reducing the paper duty and of refunding to the citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., who suffered from McClellan's rebel raid the amount of their internal revenue tax for 1864. A substitute for the previously introduced bill for a railroad and telegraph line from Portland, Oregon, to connect with the Central Pacific Railroad was reported from the Pacific Railroad Committee and ordered to be printed. A resolution of the New York Legislature relative to a ship canal between Lakes Superior and Portage was presented and referred. Mr. Wilson reported from the Judiciary Committee, with amendments, the Senate bill for the protection of all inhabitants of the country in the enjoyment of their civil rights, and moved its recommitment, making a speech in explanation and advocacy of it. A long discussion on the measure followed, participated in by several members, among others Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, who again afforded considerable amusement to the House by several of his remarks. He believed that when the rebels were fighting against the flag of their country they were moved by high conscientious convictions, and considered that our Revolutionary fathers fought as much for the maintenance of American slavery as for the protection of any other rights. He finally further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-day. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was again considered for some time in Committee of the Whole and passed. Among its provisions is one that hereafter no portrait of a living person shall be placed on any

national bonds, notes or postal currency. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to furnish a report of the number of regiments furnished by all of the States, the numerical strength of each, and the number of battles in which each was engaged, &c. A resolution in favor of the eight hour labor system was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday the annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of this city was presented. Among a large number of bills reported from committees were those relating to the national government jurisdiction over certain quarantine lands in our lower bay, regulating the use of our wharves and slips, and providing for two additional surrogates in this city. The bill to amend the act to prevent persons doing business under fictitious names was reported upon adversely, and the report was agreed to. The bill amending the Sing Sing Prison charter was passed. A new set of reconstruction resolutions was introduced by Mr. Low, republican, of Sullivan county, and referred without debate to the select committees. They assert the power of Congress to fix the conditions on which representatives shall be admitted from the lately rebellious States, oppose such admission until proper guarantees for future loyalty and good behavior are given, recognize the truest patriotism in the course of the Congressional republican majority, and trust that they, in co-operation with the President, will concert measures for the restoration of Southern representation on a just and stable basis. An evening session was held, which was devoted to debate on the Governor's message. In the Assembly but little business was transacted during the day session. The annual report of the Trustees of the Institution for the Blind was presented. An evening session was held for the purpose of discussing the resolutions presented on the previous day, designed to assist in the restoration of harmony between President Johnson and Congress. The debate was a very interesting and significant one. Speaker Lyman Tremain, who has been known as a radical republican, being the principal speaker. He eulogized the President in warm language, and condemned the opposition to him which had been manifested by certain radical Congressmen, but insisted on the right of Congress to determine the conditions on which the lately rebellious States shall be granted Congressional representation, and concluded by an earnest appeal for a revival of accord between the Executive and national legislatures.

THE CITY.

Governor Fenton's nominations for Metropolitan Health Commissioners were yesterday confirmed by the State Senate, and the new Health Board will probably be organized in this city to-day. The captains of the Metropolitan police have already received instructions regarding the new duties which the act establishing the Health Commission will impose upon them. The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted the Tax Levy for the present year. The total amount of the special assessment is \$8,468,275 72. The special Common Council committee appointed to consider the subject of bridging Broadway were to have met yesterday, but Alderman Loew only was present. He adjourned the meeting to Saturday, at one o'clock P. M., and announced that he would then go on with the work even if there were no other members present. The new Metropolitan Police Commissioner, Mr. B. F. Frazier, was yesterday arrested at the meeting of the Police Board, which was presided over by the election of Messrs. Acton and Bergen respectively as President and Treasurer. A meeting of the captains of the force was held on Wednesday afternoon, at which there was a formal leave-taking of the retiring Commissioner, and a committee was appointed to draft and present to him a series of resolutions expressive of the esteem and respect entertained for him by the entire department. The jury in the Breunling case yesterday brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, Miss Regina Kaufman, on all the issues. This verdict hands over the entire property of Mr. Breunling, valued at fifty thousand dollars, to Miss Kaufman, as the alleged will of deceased is validated. The case will probably be appealed.

The case of Fort Knott, recently arrested in this city on charges of inflicting injury on the members of the British Frigate, of forty thousand dollars was again up yesterday before United States Commissioner Newton, in Brooklyn, on a motion for the production of the person of the accused, to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Extradition treaty. The Sheriff of New York, in whose custody Knott is, still refuses to surrender him. The case has been adjourned to the 24th of April. Mary Clipperton, a so from Berlin, has commenced an action in the Superior Court in this city against Knott for breach of promise of marriage. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon the report of the committee on building iron docks, piers and wharves in this city was adopted as amended, and published some days since in the Herald. The annual meeting of the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was held yesterday in the rooms of the institution, in Lexington avenue, when the regular reports were read, officers for the ensuing year were elected, and other business was transacted. The number of admissions during the past year was five hundred and ten, and the present number of inmates is two hundred and thirty-seven. The stock market was firm yesterday. Governments were quiet. Gold was weak, and closed at 150 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Johnson was yesterday visited by two additional delegations, one consisting of a committee appointed at the mass meeting held in Baltimore on Monday night, and the other of the members of the Iron and Steel Convention in session in Washington, including gentlemen from a number of the States. The President addressed each delegation briefly, but his remarks were pointed, and contained something more than mere ordinary reception formalities. He alluded to the policy which he has hitherto pursued, and stated that it will hereafter be continued, regardless of opposition and aid. He spoke hopefully of the future of the country, and had no doubt that all will come right in the end, despite the secession extremists of the South and the consolidation fanatics of the North, both of which parties he regarded as equally laboring to destroy the Union. By an early restoration of the South to its former Union relations its products would be brought into our commerce, and, by thus extending the area of the currency circulation, a financial crash would be averted. Demonstrations of approval of President Johnson's course and his late veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill continue to be made in different parts of the country. A bill meeting of the members of the President's party was held last evening in Morrisania, Westchester county, which was addressed by able speakers. The proceedings were of a very enthusiastic character. Secretary McCulloch's regular monthly statement of our national debt was issued yesterday, and appears in our columns this morning. The total amount of the debt at the present time is something over twenty-eight hundred millions of dollars, or, in complete figures, \$2,827,608,959, being an increase of nearly three millions and a half since the 1st of last month. From Cuba, by the steamship Eagle, which arrived here yesterday, our correspondents contain news of a varied character and far more interesting than the usual article from that island. There was great excitement regarding the war between Spain and the South American republics and over apprehensions of Chilean privateers, and business in Havana and the other towns has become seriously depressed thereby. On the 13th of February a Spanish steamer which sailed from Cadix with loaded orders arrived at Havana, and it is said that she brought a command to Captain General Dulce to dispatch five thousand troops to join the Spanish expedition on the Chilean coast. General Dulce was very averse to complying with this order, and the result of the matter had not transpired. In addition to their excitement over reports of privateers let loose on Spanish commerce from English ports, the people were alarmed by a rumor that Chilean expeditions, projected in New York, were to disembark American freedmen on their shores to revolutionize the island. The Cubans are also still in great trouble owing to the obstructions thrown in the way of all desired reforms by the home government. The landing of slaves from Africa continues. A lot of one hundred were recently sold for eighty thousand dollars to a planter, who, it is said, is one of those who some time ago entered into a covenant to no longer deal in human flesh. The Mayor of Matanzas was recently assassinated, because, it is understood, he could not be reduced into the schemes of the slave traders. There have lately been a large number of supposed incendiary fires in Matanzas. In Havana the Grau opera company is giving much satisfaction. There is still a large number of New Yorkers adjoining in that city. The cattle disease is prevailing in some portions of Cuba, attended with considerable mortality. We are in receipt of later advices from Mexico, received via Vera Cruz and Havana. The rebellious had

captured the town of Alamos, after a fight of seven hours' duration, when the imperialists were forced to yield, leaving the place to be plundered by the enemy. With the exception of Mazatlan, which is threatened by a force two thousand strong, under Corona, the entire State of Sinaloa was in the power of the republicans. Details of the capture of property belonging to Tampico merchants by the force under Madero show that the goods seized amounted to half a million of dollars, exclusive of one thousand mules captured at Tacamasequi. The imperialist organs report victories gained over the republicans in Sonora, Michoacan and elsewhere. A band of Americans, about one hundred strong, belonging to Cortina's force, had, it is stated, detached itself in order to make an independent raid through the State of Sinaloa. The arrival of nearly three thousand troops from France, on the way to Mexico, to reinforce the imperialists, was looked for at Havana on the 24th of February.

Ireland in Rebellion—Should We Grant Belligerent Rights?

The news from Ireland is very important. The writ of Habeas Corpus has been suspended by a special Act of Parliament, and the whole country has thus been declared in a state of rebellion. This extreme measure appears to have been adopted in consequence of the rumored departure of a Fenian privateer from America. In this particular instance the report was a hoax, though in the end it may possibly prove only premature. The Fenians in this country were greatly excited over the news, and will be seen in another column, and meetings were immediately held in every quarter to make arrangements to meet the emergency. Ireland now occupies the same position towards England which the Southern States occupied towards the United States during our own rebellion. The question which must now come before the statesmen having charge of the affairs of our government is, whether it is right or the United States, in the present hour of England's distress, to jump at the chance and recognize the Irish as belligerents—whether we should make efforts to stop any privateers leaving this country, or wait and see if Ireland will gain her independence before recognizing her at all. Were we to adopt the policy of Earl Russell the commerce of England would be obliged to change its flag and sail under American colors, as the United States flag had to be changed and our vessels sail under English colors during our own troubles. The parallel character of the two cases is felt at last even in the English Parliament, for, simultaneously with the government announcement that the Habeas Corpus Act was to be suspended, Mr. Labouchere gave notice in the House of Commons that, on the 23d of February, he would call attention "to the inadequacy of the neutral laws to enable England to fulfil her international obligations towards foreign countries." When the Alabama steamed out of Liverpool, and the British ship Sea King, alias the Shenandoah, started from a British seaport on her piratical cruise, nothing was said then about the "inadequacy of neutral laws." To Minister Adams' remonstrance Earl Russell replied that England "could not make new laws to meet every new emergency." But rebellion in his own kingdom has made a wonderful difference in John Bull's estimate of the duties of neutral nations to friendly Powers. Meanwhile the question remains, what course will the United States government adopt? This is a point which not only England but other European Powers may discuss with interest and profit, because what happened here and what has happened in Ireland is likely to happen to any one of them. There is a quaint old saying with regard to the ultimate destination of curses, which, if rendered into French or Latin, would read very nicely and quite classically, but which in plain English is very homely. This same saying applies with equal force to acts of national bad faith and unfriendliness. Sooner or later, "like chickens they come home to roost."

The Radical Fear of the People—Waiting for the New Hampshire and Connecticut Elections.

On Monday last the famous Committee of Fifteen sent to the House as an amendment to the constitution a proposal to re-enact two clauses of that instrument with especial reference to the negro. This amendment was discussed for three days, and on Wednesday the House agreed, by a large vote, to postpone further consideration of the measure until the second Tuesday in April. This has been rather hastily interpreted as the end of the amendment. It indicates the disposition of Stevens and Company to dodge a vote that would further excite the public mind against their extreme views; but it is certainly not the end of the measure. The specific purpose of this postponement is to keep quiet and lie low until the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections are over. The radical leaders are not insensible to the effect that their crazy course has already had upon the republican party; and they have now consented to keep quiet for a little, lest a new exhibition of their violence should defeat the republican ticket in the two States named. This action also shows their fear of the people and their consciousness that their course in Congress is in defiance of the popular will. The last of the two elections will take place on the first Tuesday in April; and on the second Tuesday of the same month—all immediate danger from the people being past—the radicals will take up the amendment again, and make another terrible effort to strengthen themselves against the Southern people; for that is the purpose of this last proposed mutilation of the law. It is another ridiculous little attempt to do the work of the war better than the war did it. It is another expression of the radical fear that the South is not yet sufficiently crushed for the safety of the extreme views of the radical party. All these attempts to legislate the Southern white man down and the negro up are the same. The radicals base their claims to give law to the South upon the fact that the North conquered it in the war. But why all this desperate eagerness to tie down a people that we have beaten in open battle? Would it not be wiser to have a brave and magnanimous people to depend more upon the moral result of the great indisputable fact of the conquest that is made the basis of all this cowardly and contemptible legislation?

The Spring Trade—Mischievous Effects of Radicalism.

There is a very general opinion abroad that the spring season will not be so prosperous as one for trade as it ought to be; and if all the indications should prove true we will know at whose door to lay the responsibility. The radicals in Congress are keeping the country in a very unsettled condition for their own miserable purposes. In all stages of a semi-revolutionary state of things in every country commerce receives a severe check, and we cannot expect to escape results which are inevitable all over the world. There was good reason to expect that before the spring season opened the business of the country would have settled down into its old channels, that the South would have been reconstructed, that the industry partially restored, and that a consequent demand for goods would be created that might justify the calculations of merchants in importing largely. But owing to the action of the radical faction in Congress these expectations are very likely to be defeated. Had no obstructions been thrown in the way by the radicals in their vindictive opposition to the President's policy the South would to-day be in a position to open a trade with New York and the Northern States generally, which would have increased tenfold the trade of this city. But in the present state of things, and in view of the proceedings in Congress, how does the matter stand? Industry in the South is paralyzed. Capitalists are discouraged. The sources of wealth which might have been developed are still dry. Our merchants have imported very extensively, basing their operations in a great measure upon the Southern market, and the Southern market is very likely to fall them as long as the Jacobins continue to pursue their present course. The bonded warehouses are laden with goods. Bills have to be met on the other side of the Atlantic to pay for these goods in September. How can they be met if the calculations upon which the purchases were predicated are frustrated by a faction in Congress? Governor Orr, of South Carolina, stated the other day that that State was in a fair way of reviving her trade and industry, but while certain measures were in consideration in Congress capitalists were holding back, and her progress had received a material check. The same is true of many other Southern States. The cotton and other plantations along the Mississippi, where Northern enterprise and capital were just beginning to develop themselves most hopefully, are now lying comparatively waste, in consequence of the unsettled state of the country. The radicals have put the times out of joint. Not only have they placed the political condition of the country in jeopardy, but the financial condition also. The effect of their iniquitous course is felt upon every interest, and it will perhaps first touch the commercial affairs of this city most severely. The constituents of these men, all over the country, may soon find the shoe pinching too tightly to be any longer borne. Without being alarmists or desiring to suggest a revolution as at hand, we cannot fail to see very serious embarrassment to the commerce of the country as the result of the conduct of the Jacobins in Congress, who, for the sake of maintaining party power, are resisting the return of the whole country to its former prosperity.

Another Insurance Company Collapsed—What Next?

In 1837 the foundering of the Ohio Life and Trust Company of Cincinnati was the forerunner of the great financial crisis and panic of that year. That corporation held enormous amounts of money in trust, and when it suspended the distress created thereby was unusually widespread and severe. So, but upon a smaller scale, are the effects of the suspensions of insurance companies of these days. The smoke and dust from the ruins of the Columbian Insurance Company have not cleared away when the explosion of another corporation—the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company—startles policy holders and unsettles all kinds of insurance business. The sound insurance companies are more or less affected by these failures of the rotten or badly managed ones. The public confidence in them is shaken, just as the public confidence is shaken in the character of stock-jobbers when cases occur like that of a Bank Note Company, where the stock of the company was represented to be worth but sixty dollars per share to the administrator of an estate, when it was privately known that it was worth over three hundred dollars per share, and a suit in court is the consequence. The same with other stock companies, particularly bogus petroleum companies, where those who invested small sums were made to see their little means swallowed up, and they had no recourse. The same with many glittering mining companies and other joint stock concerns, which were made to inhale the financial atmosphere of Wall street and kindred localities for a while and then burst, leaving the pockets of their swindling getters-up well lined with proceeds fished from innocent outsiders. All sound and substantial companies are affected by the operations of these unprincipled rogues. It is the same with bank, insurance, petroleum, mining or any other stock that really has a solid foundation. The public confidence in all of them is more or less disturbed by the fraudulent transactions of these financial crackmen. This should not be tolerated; and it is the duty of the officers appointed by the Legislature to look after the condition of insurance and other corporations, and see that the great commercial and monetary interests of the community are not injuriously affected by the intrusion of bogus companies into regular and legitimate financial business. The sound companies of all kinds will of course stand, while the humbugs are swept away. But was it not curious to see, as we did in the case of the Morris Insurance Company, the President of that corporation, in its present condition of suspended animation, if not of total insolvency and collapse, appointed the receiver of its property? Here is a company brought to insolvency through the mismanagement of its officers, and yet one of the officers selected to wind up the affairs of the concern. But we understand that the order appointing the President the receiver of the property of the company has been vacated, and that another and a far more suitable person has been appointed in his place. This is all right and proper; and now, while

we do not immediately apprehend the disastrous financial crash that succeeded the foundering of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, it is well for our business community to look after such concerns as the Columbian Insurance Company and the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, and see that the contagion of insurance bankruptcy does not spread.

New Places of Amusement in New York.

In spite of the sudden chill which has fallen upon trade in consequence of the radical rebellion at the North, new dwellings, stores, offices, public buildings and places of amusement are being erected in every part of this metropolis. Almost all of these new erections are to be magnificent specimens of architecture. They will not only serve the purposes of their proprietors, but they will be splendid ornaments to our already beautiful city. The time has passed when mere piles of brick and mortar can satisfy our citizens. The utmost attention is now paid to those details which render our edifices elegant, as well as to those modern conveniences which add to their comfort and utility. Broadway, which was disfigured by wooden shanties only a few years ago, is now lined with palatial stores, with hardly an unsightly building to break its splendid uniformity. That which is being accomplished in Paris by means of stringent laws and an official architect is achieved here by the good sense and good taste of our citizens themselves, and the most parsimonious owner of real estate would not think of putting up a plain, unornamental store or house upon any of our grand avenues. The progress of public opinion in this regard has been most remarkable. In certain sections of the city the purchaser of land is bound by the terms of his bargain to build houses of a designated style or forfeit his deed. The result will be that in a very few years we shall have the most elegant city in the world. The same refinement of taste displayed in our architecture is beginning to reform our places of amusement. Besides the two new theatres recently opened upon Broadway, and the new French theatre in course of completion, other still more important enterprises are in contemplation. Manager Wood, of the Broadway, will remodel his house during the summer, and make it one of the handsomest, as it is already one of the most popular, of our metropolitan theatres. The want of a grand concert hall, which has been very severely felt by our musical public, is to be supplied by the Messrs. Steinway, who are about to build such an institution in the rear of their marble store on Fourteenth street. The estimated expense is about ninety thousand dollars. The hall will be perfect in its proportions and its acoustic properties, and will be supplied with an immense organ, costing thirty-five thousand dollars. The great organ of Boston is then supposed to be entirely eclipsed as its Common is now surpassed by our Park. The Messrs. Steinway deserve every credit for their enterprise and public spirit in originating an institution which has been so long needed in New York; and we are certain that it will prove to be as profitable to them as it will be beneficial to the arts and to our people. There is no question that the majority of our present places of amusement are far behind the requirements of the age, and that this is the reason why they are being comparatively deserted. With no ventilation, no means of rapid egress in case of fire, no conveniences either for the spectators or the performers, and with seats expressly contrived to be uncomfortable, these theatres subject their audiences to a species of mild martyrdom in order to gratify that managerial cupid which, like vaulting ambition, doth o'erleap itself. We anticipate a thorough reform in these matters when the new theatres are opened.

Two More Delegations Received by President Johnson.

Two more delegations were received by President Johnson at the Baltimore meeting. The committee was accompanied by Governor Cox, and was composed of the following gentlemen—P. W. Crais, Thos. Canale, Jr., A. A. Chapman, Clinton Levering and Chas. G. Kerr. On being admitted the members were introduced to the President, and Governor Cox made a short address, in which he assured the Executive that Maryland is true to the Union and would firmly support the policy of the President. Judge Crais, after a few remarks, in which he spoke of the policy of the President as one which would be supported by the people, presented the resolution. The President said in reply that he could make no speech further than to say his policy was before the country. It was not the result of impulse, but the result of a conviction that it was the principle upon which the government was founded. It was before the country, and would continue to be. He said this to give assurance that the government will be administered on that policy; and he did not say it merely. It was believed that the safety of the government rested upon these principles. He was not inattentive to the committee paid him by this visit. That man's heart and soul must indeed be barren not to be deeply impressed by such assurances of the people's support. This commitment was peculiarly gratifying to him. He believed the country would be restored to its former condition of prosperity and harmony. He entered the contest expressing the same views he did now, and he stood up as he did then, by the Union and the constitution, not having swerved a hair's breadth. The taunts which had been uttered against him had no effect upon him. His only work was the restoration of the country—the thorough reconciliation and harmony of the nation. We are, he added, steadily accomplishing the work. We have seen families who were divided among themselves and who had considerable dissension among them, but we see them all afterwards harmonized and living in peace and friendship. So it will be with us. If we can do this it will be something of which to be proud. It will come right in the end, notwithstanding opposition. On this matter extremists of both sections, while pursuing different means, labor steadily to the accomplishment of the same end—the destruction of the Union. So far as the dissolution of the Union was concerned, one is as bad as the other. When the rebellion is put down and we find a party for consolidation and reconstruction, it is the same spirit as rebellion and leads to the same end—the destruction of the government. I desire nothing but to effect this reconciliation thoroughly. When I can do this I can exclaim with a full heart I have reached the summit of my ambition. I have no other ambition; my only object is to restore the Union to its full and reconciled normal condition; then my work will be done. I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your countenance and support. The company a few minutes after withdrew. VISIT OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE IRON AND STEEL CONVENTION. The delegates to the Iron and Steel Convention then called on the President. They were from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Illinois, Mississippi, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Michigan, Delaware, Ohio, Missouri and other States. Mr. J. K. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, accompanied the delegation. Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, presented the gentlemen who were representatives to the convention held yesterday to the President, remarking substantially:—"We have come to tender you our respects. We are a convention of workmen representing one hundred and fifty thousand employes with their families, seven hundred and fifty thousand people in various States. They are trying to get Congress to raise the duties on their manufactures, and as far as possible assist the manufacturing interests of the country. We believe that the Southern States in a few years will develop their resources. They are as rich in resources as the Northern States. They have a large number of their people poor whites, to the number of two millions, who can be employed in manufacturing pursuits. They will advance themselves and raise the manufacturing interests of the country. It would be a last night and passed resolutions in reference to the interests of the laboring classes, whom we are desirous of improving." The President said in reply that he was much obliged to them for this visit, and thanked them for the compliment of calling upon him. He sympathized to the utmost extent in what they desired to perform in reference to increasing the happiness and promoting the interests of the working classes. His whole life had been devoted to the work of elevating the condition of the working classes. Every action of his life had been in consonance with that principle. Whether in the means he had adopted he had been right they would decide. He would say to them that while they were engaged in their object he hoped there was another object in which they were equally interested—the thorough restoration of the government. The full and complete reconciliation of the country ought to be a precursor to all movements which should be the first object. Such a reconciliation would produce the development of the manufacturing interests of the country. He spoke of the state of the currency and the different views entertained of contraction and expansion, and said:—"When we look at these things the first object is the restoration of the government. You thereby enlarge the area for the currency to circulate in, which would have the effect of preventing contraction, while it would give all the practical benefits to be derived from contraction. It would give a sounder basis to rest upon. By bringing the products of the South—some three hundred millions of dollars worth of tobacco, cotton, &c.—into our territory we would avert any possibility of a financial crash. It would make the currency perfectly sound, and it would develop all the industrial resources of the country. The restoration of the government is the greatest stimulus that can be applied not only to the manufacturing, but the agricultural, commercial and other industrial interests of the nation. 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NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Two More Delegations Received by President Johnson. Presentation of Resolutions of Endorsement from the Baltimore Mass Meeting. THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY. His Policy is Before the Country and Will Continue to Be Pursued. Statement of the National Debt to the 1st of March. Increase of Nearly Three and a Half Millions During the Past Month. INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. The Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill Passed by the House. Debate in the Senate on the Resolution to Exclude the Southern Representatives, &c. &c. &c. WASHINGTON, March 1, 1866. RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF A DELEGATION OF BALTIMOREANS. To-day the committee appointed at the mass meeting held in Baltimore to endorse the President waited upon President Johnson and presented the resolutions adopted at that meeting. The committee was accompanied by Governor Cox, and was composed of the following gentlemen—P. W. Crais, Thos. Canale, Jr., A. A. Chapman, Clinton Levering and Chas. G. Kerr. On being admitted the members were introduced to the President, and Governor Cox made a short address, in which he assured the Executive that Maryland is true to the Union and would firmly support the policy of the President. Judge Crais, after a few remarks, in which he spoke of the policy of the President as one which would be supported by the people, presented the resolution. The President said in reply that he could make no speech further than to say his policy was before the country. It was not the result of impulse, but the result of a conviction that it was the principle upon which the government was founded. It was before the country, and would continue to be. He said this to give assurance that the government will be administered on that policy; and he did not say it merely. It was believed that the safety of the government rested upon these principles. He was not inattentive to the committee paid him by this visit. That man's heart and soul must indeed be barren not to be deeply impressed by such assurances of the people's support. This commitment was peculiarly gratifying to him. He believed the country would be restored to its former condition of prosperity and harmony. He entered the contest expressing the same views he did now, and he stood up as he did then, by the Union and the constitution, not having swerved a hair's breadth. The taunts which had been uttered against him had no effect upon him. His only work was the restoration of the country—the thorough reconciliation and harmony of the nation. We are, he added, steadily accomplishing the work. We have seen families who were divided among themselves and who had considerable dissension among them, but we see them all afterwards harmonized and living in peace and friendship. So it will be with us. If we can do this it will be something of which to be proud. It will come right in the end, notwithstanding opposition. On this matter extremists of both sections, while pursuing different means, labor steadily to the accomplishment of the same end—the destruction of the Union. So far as the dissolution of the Union was concerned, one is as bad as the other. When the rebellion is put down and we find a party for consolidation and reconstruction, it is the same spirit as rebellion and leads to the same end—the destruction of the government. I desire nothing but to effect this reconciliation thoroughly. When I can do this I can exclaim with a full heart I have reached the summit of my ambition. I have no other ambition; my only object is to restore the Union to its full and reconciled normal condition; then my work will be done. I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your countenance and support. The company a few minutes after withdrew. VISIT OF THE DELEGATES FROM THE IRON AND STEEL CONVENTION. The delegates to the Iron and Steel Convention then called on the President. They were from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, Illinois, Mississippi, Maryland, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, Michigan, Delaware, Ohio, Missouri and other States. Mr. J. K. Moorehead, of Pennsylvania, accompanied the delegation. Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, presented the gentlemen who were representatives to the convention held yesterday to the President, remarking substantially:—"We have come to tender you our respects. We are a convention of workmen representing one hundred and fifty thousand employes with their families, seven hundred and fifty thousand people in various States. They are trying to get Congress to raise the duties on their manufactures, and as far as possible assist the manufacturing interests of the country. We believe that the Southern States in a few years will develop their resources. They are as rich in resources as the Northern States. 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