

FROM EUROPE LAST EVENING.

Renewal of the Feninn Scare-The Atlantic Cable Connection Reported to he Cut-The Break Bestored-Important from France-The Emperer Speaks to the Chambers-He Explains His Deeres of January 10-Reorganization of the Army and the Council of State-The Emperor's Policy and the Eastern Question-Important Declarations. From the N. Y. Express of Last Evening.

Private despatches were received in this city to-day, which state that the land lines through Ireland, connecting London with the Atlantic cable, went down last evening at six o'elock, but were all right again at noon to-day. [New York time.] From the fact that these lines traverse the district now in rebellion, it is sup-

posed this temporary histus in the connection was the work of over-zealous Fenlans. Cable dates from London, Liverpool, and Dublin, under date of last evening, announce that the Fenlans were on the march from Kilharbey towards Kenware; also that two ship-loads of Fenlans had landed at Valencia; also, that an attempt was made, or would be made, to cut the Atlantic Cable. Consols clored at 91; U. S. Five-twentles, 734; Illinois Central, 785; Eric, 46. Cotton and breadstuff from

breadstuffs firm.

breadstuffs firm. By the steamer St. Laurent we have Paris papers to the 2d instant, from which we learn that the Emperor's speech to the Chambers will explain the whole of the changes com-pleting the decree of the 19th of January, and conceived in the same spirit. The Emperor had an interview with M. Rou-

ber and the Marquis de Lavalette at the Tuileber and the Marquis de Lavalette at the Tuile-ries. At this interview the Emperor explained the liberal character of the Imperial letter and decree of the 19th of Jauuary. The inten-tions by which those reforms were inspired, and the results they will produce, he declared had been perverted by private interests and animosities, and especially by the comments of the press. It was against those false interpre-tations that the Emperor's Government wishes to act by giving a full extension to the measures in preparation. in preparation.

Next to the Emperor, merit is said to be prin-cipally due to M. Rouher for the initiation and execution of the measures of economic reform. The prefects have already been able to inform inister of the Interior as to the effect produced by the recent political modifications, and declare that they have been generally received

declare that they have been generally received with favor in the towns, and with a certain in-difference among the rural populations. It is not the fact that the consideration of the plan for reorganizing the army has been suspended in the Council of State. All the ques-tions connected with it are undergoing an active examination, and some important modifications, which relative to the reserve have been made chiefly relating to the reserve, have been made within the last few days. The Emperor has expressed a desire that the

The Emperor has expressed a desire that the bill on the press, which is to be submitted to the Council of State, should embody a real improve-ment on the present law, and constitute a step in the path of liberty. M. Olivier, consulted by M. Roaher respecting this recommendation, naturally pleaded in favor of the most liberal provisions. Nothing is, however, yet finally settled, and fears are still to be entertaimed that the arguments of those who are hostile to freedom of the press may prevail over the reasons alleged by its supporters. We are in a position to affirm, says the Patrie, that the state of things in the East, which has ex-cited great anxiety in the political and financial worlds, appears about to become peaceful

worlds, appears about to become penceful and quiet. Our private despatches from Athens and Constantinople agree, in fact, in describing the passions and antipathles of race, so strongly excited by the events in Crete, as having calmed down when it became known that the great powers were endeavoring to come to an understanding respecting a joint action to be adopted at Constantinople, with a view of giving legitimate satisfaction to the Christian subjects of the Porte. Should this understanding be arrived at, it will assure the peace of Europe, and constitute a fresh success for the foreign policy of the Emperor's Government, at the same time that it will confer years of peace and order upon Turkey, which it will be her duty to profit by in order to increase the prosperity and well-being of her subjects.

career. In the year 1641 I was at Learnington, and superior several months there. It was near the middle of betterber, when there fell upon me cue of the terrise blows that can visit any man. I found my-terrise blows that can visit any man. I found my-terrise blows that can visit any man. I found my-terrise blows that can visit any man. I found my-terrise that erent, so terrible to me and so prostra int. After some conversation he said. Doe't allow this where are at this moment in thousands of homes in there are at this moment in thousands of homes in the country, wives and children who are dying of hunger-of hunger made by the law. If you will come of the Corn Laws." (Loud and prolonged cheers). We saw the colors at higheric which case the standow over severy part of the nation, and we thought we saw the two remedy and the roller, and that if we devoted on thousands of good men is various parts of the and thousands of good men is various parts of the and thousands of good men is various parts of the and ford that relief to the starving people of the two and ford the roller, and that is need to be the and thousands of good men is various parts of the and thousands of good men is various people of the sound by the sound to the starving people of the sound thousands of sound men is various people of the sound by the sound to the starving people of the the sound thousands of sound men is the starving people of the sound thousands of sound men is various to be the starving people of the sound thousands of sound men is various the sound the sound the sound thousands of sound men is the starving the sound the sound to the starving people of the sound to the starving people of the sound to sound thousands of sound men is the starving the sound the sound to the starving the sound the sound to the starving the sound the sound to the starving the sound to the sound to the starving the sound to the sound to the sound to the starving the sound to the soun

Mr. Bright next spoke of the struggle for abolishing the taxes on newspapers, in which he and his friends were successful. Of the sig-mificance of this success he remarks:--

I say that the repeal of the taxes on newspapers has been reit in every part of the country, and there is not a single vil age in the United Kingdom in which the average intelligence of the people has not been raised by that great act of logislation.

. Of his efforts in behalf of the transfer of the Government of East India from a private company to the Crown, he says: -

I was against the Company, and Insisted that that form of Government should be abolished, that the Government of India, so long as India was a depen-dency of this kingdom, should be direct from the Crown, and that there should be in this country an omnipotent Indian Minister responsible to Parliament.

He always demanded justice for Ireland.

He always demanded justice for Ireland. There is a party in England which speaks of insilce to Ireland as if it were merely a catch phrase for the popular ear in that country, and as if it had no real meaning. Now, I hold that to sustain in a country a foreign and a hostile Church, and to confiscate all the ecclesisatical revenues of that country to that Church, and that Church inclosing within its borders but a very small minority of the people-I say that it is an act of injustice such as I believe statesmanship or missiatesmanship has never yet committed in any other country (cheres); and I say, further, that to maintain laws which are whole soil has been confiscated, as it has been within the last two hundred years, is to perpetuate the ex-clusion of the people from the possession of the in own soil, and to create and make perpetuate the ex-clusion of the sub conducting Government, I believe there is not a single man or woman in England who would not have been ready to condem such a state of infuence of a conquering Government, I believe there is not a single man or woman in England who would not have been ready to condem such a state of infuence of a conquering the or every fitting occa-sion-against a state of things which is absolutely destructive of content and toyalty in freland. He next refers briefly to his speeches against

He next refers briefly to his speeches against the existence of the laws favoring the preserva-tion of game; for the abolition of capital pan-ishment; for the restriction of the immense land monopoly; against intervention in behalf of the Turks; in favor of a permanent pence with France; and "of the most cordial friend-sbip with the English nation beyond the Atlan-tic." He then passes over to his efforts in the reform question, of which he speaks as follows: tic." He then passes over to his efforts in the reform question, oi which he speaks as follows: There is one thing, it is true, that I regret in this retrospect, and that is the small success that has altended any efforts that I have been able to make with regard to many of these subjects. And now, when I ask a very reasonable thing, that the millions of my countrymen may be freely heard in that they shall be heard, when I have said that it would be a ecod thing for the United Kingdom, and go do for freedom everywhere, that they should how seize the scepter which for the last 200 years has been wielded by a class—when I ask to do for freedom everywhere, that they should now seize the scepter which for the last 200 years has been wielded by a class—when I ask that they should not only to opposition—for that I could near an able to an opposition for that is an to all a male which, if I were not supported by the honest sympathies of millions of my oountryme, might overwhelm me. What is the end proposed by these changes? It is not to give to ignorance and to vice the disposition for first in the source from which its only power to remedy abuses which are acknow hedged to exist on every hare. For that Parliament has not power now to save the public money. We would give it power to remedy abuses which are acknow hedged to exist on every family to money. We would give it power to remedy abuses which are acknow hedged to exist on every hear it is boild money. We would give it power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse which are acknow hear the power to remedy abuse

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Military Order in Regard to Labor Laws. HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, BUTCAU R., F., and A. I., for State Texas, Galveston, Texas, February 2, 1867.—I. The following cir-culars and orders from these headquarters are heady marked. hereby revoked :---

Circular No. 14, dated May 15, 1866. Circular No. 19, dated August 20, 1866. Circular No. 23, dated Nov. 1, 1866. General Orders No. 2 (directing agents of this Bureau to disregard State labor law), dated January 3, 1867. Gen-eral Orders No. 4 (republishing Circular No. 14, series 1865), dated January 29, 1867, and so much of the Circular No. 25, dated December 21, 1866, as requires a clause to be inserted in each contract that all disputes arising under said contract shall be adjudicated by agents of this Bureau this Bureau.

this Bureau. II. In compliance with par. 2, of General Orders No. 4, dated Jan [30, 1867, from these headquarters, Sub-Assistant Commissioners will require one copy of each contract to be filed with the nearest agent of the Bureau; he will also advise all parties making labor con-tracts to file one copy of the contract to be clerk of the county in which the employer lives, in accordance with section 3 of the State Labor Law, approved Nov. 1, 1866. III. All criminal cases in which freedmen are concerned will be tett to the civil authorities. If outrages are committed upon freedmen, and the civil authorities do not move in the matter, it will be brought to their notice by the agents of this Bureau, who will use every effort to bring the offending parties to justice;

effort to bring the offending parties to justice; if, however, the civil authorities will not do justice in the case, a statement will be for-warded by the agent of the Bureau at once to the nearest military commander, and also to these headquarters. IV. In civil matters the agents of the Bureau

will refer the complaint to the civil courts, but will act as the adviser of the freedmen, and carefully observe the action of the courts in the case, reporting the same to these headquarters, in compliance with circular letter dated December 31, 1866. V. Sub-Assistant Commissioners will not in-

terfore with the operation of the State laws relative to "Apprenticeship" and "Vagrancy," if fairly and impartially administered.

VI. Should cases requiring the action of the Bureau arise under the act of Congress "to pro-tect all persons in their civil rights," and the acts "creating and continuing the Bureau for the relief of freedmen, etc.," the Sub-Assistant Commissioner will at once make a full report of the circumstances to these headquarters, and await instructions.

Should the case, hewever, be one requiring immediate action, the Sob-Assistant Commissioner will take such measures as may be abso-lutely necessary, immediately reporting to the Assistant-Commissioner the facts and his action thereon.

VII. The lien of freedmen for wages upon the crops of 1866 will be enforced as heretofore by Sub-Assistant Commissioners. By command of Brevet Major-General Charles

Griffin, Assistant-Commissioner. J. T. KIREMAN, Ist Lieut. 26th U. S. Infantry, A. A. A. G.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI. - The Vicksburg Herald of the 6th instant furnishes details of a tornado which swept across a belt details of a tornado which swept across a belt of country on the 1st instant, about seventy-five miles north of Vicksburz. Its course was about southwest by northeast, varying towards the west. At Island 97, in the Mississippi river, it made a pathway through the timber about four hundred yards wide. All the build-ings on the plantation of Mrs. Nelson, on the Mississippi shore, were prostrated. A wagon, with a pair of mules attached, was carried ningty feet, overturned, and smashed. Mrs. ninety feet, overturned, and smashed. Mrs. Nelson was fatally injured by falling timbers, and two of her children were badly hurt. Iu Louisiana every plantation in the neighbor-hood of Milliken's Bend was more or less damaged. The residence of Dr. Dancy was blown down. Most of the quarters on the adjoining places were also demolished. Tha Catholic church at Milliken's Bend, not quite completed, was levelled to the ground. said that several negroes were killed. It is TACIT MORTGAGES. -- One of the peculiar fea-tures of the Louisiana code is the allowance of tacit mortgages, a practice quite foreign to the common law. This mortgage exists in favor of minors, interdicted or absent persons on the property of the tutor, curators, and in favor of the wife or her heirs, on the property of her husband for her dotal rights; also, against sur-viving husband or wife for the community property administered by him or her; also, tutors and curators have a facit or legal security on the mortgage of the minors as a security for advances made by them. It is also held to exist against parties who interfere in the administration of minors; also, against the property of a second husband of a woman who, having chil dren by her first husband, marries without the consent of a family meeting.

THIRD EDITION NEW YORK, February 16.—A meeting was con-vened at the Astor House yesterday, of gentle-men whose business requires them to cross the Hoboken ferries, for the purpose of concerting measures to secure greater safety, convenience, and regularity in the management of those companies. The appointment of an executive committee was provided for, by whom a plan of action will be reported. A lengthy investigation into the origin of the recent fire on Broadway and Leonard street was held by the Fire Commissioner yesterday. Cap-tain Jordan, Sergeant Walsh, several other members of the Metropolitan Tolice force, and the private watchman of the firm, were ex-aned.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

amined. A wall of a building in course of erection at Sizty-seventh atreet fell yesterday, injuring four workmen, two of them seriously. Another wall on Becond avenue also fell yesterday, but

Wall on Percent avenue also for yesterday, but no one was injured. In the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, the case of George Olney, captain of the steamer Washington Irving, came up on an application for his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioner's counsel contended that the re-quisition of Governor Pierpont was invalid, ou quisition'of Governor Pierpont was invalid, on the ground that there was no such State as Vir-ginia in the Union, recognized by the Federal Government of the Senate as such; that Gov-ernor Pierpont had been appointed Governor by the President, who had no right to make such appointment; that the Governor of New York has no legal authority to expatriate a citizen on the requisition of Governor Pierpont, and that we have no treaty with Virginia for that purpose. He signified his intention of traversing the roturn to the writ, and the hear-ing of the case was set down for this morning at 10 o'clock.) o'clock.

Near Killarney it is admitted that the tele-graph wires near Valentia had been cut and 10 o'clock. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday Judge Ingraham sentenced several prisoners to different periods of imprisonment. The Grand Jury, having lain presentments before the Court in reference to the present system of lotterles and mode of business pursued in the junk shops, the latter being characterized as "nur-serles of crime," were discharged from further attendance. destroyed for a long distance, and in all directions riot and pillage were the order of the day. Several establishments had been sacked and a Coast Guard policeman killed. LONDON, February 16 - Morning. - About

attendance. The Stock Market was rather unsettled yes-terday. Gold closed at 135% after selling at eight hundred Fenians, under command of Colonel O'Connor, have retreated to the hills ⁶⁷s. Dulness continues to be the prevailing feaabout Killarney, county Kerry. The British Government has posted troops, under the command of Colonel Horreford, at

Dulness continues to be the prevailing fea-ture in the markels yesterday. In some com-modities, however, a fair business was consum-mated, but generally at prices indicating a de-cline. Coffee was steady, with a fair demand. Cotton was decidedly firmer and more active. On 'Change flour ruled dull and heavy. Wheat closed dull, at a decline of 1@2c. Corn was firmer and active. Oats were inactive. Pork was dull and itresnlar. Beaf was steady while was dull and irregular. Beef was steady, while lard was active at full prices. Whisky was steady, Freights were unchanged. Naval stores quiet, but firmer, Petroleum was with-out change. Wool was firm, with more doing.

THE SURRATT CASE.

Arrival of St. Marie, His Identifier--Sur-ratt Expected Daily.

Henry St. Marie, the witness by whose evi-dence the identity of Surratt, the alleged ac-complice of Booth, Atzeroth, and Paine was dedence the identity of Surratt, the alleged ac-complice of Booth, Atzeroth, and Palne was de-termined, arrived at this port yesterday in the steamer St. Laureate, and went direct to Wash-ington by the evening train. St. Marle is a French Canadian of fair appearance, quick, keen black eye, and general look of intelli-gence. Hestates that when teaching in Mary-fand he made the acquaintance of Surratt and Weichman, the chief witness at the conspiracy trial, and although the acquaintance at no time attained to intimacy, he was struck with cer-tain physical peculiarities that no disguise could affect. St. Marle went to Europe and en-tered the Papal Guard as a Zouave. Shortly affer he entered the service he recog-nized the validity of the Italian proverb which says, "Rome once seen, the faith is lost," and forsaking his early belief, embraced that of the Protestants. While attending a festival St. Marle met Surratt, who approached and asked him if he was not an American. He replied that he was, and, whispering, said.-"You re-mind me of an American named Surratt; are you he?" "Oh i no," replied Surratt. "All the better for you," regioned St. Marle. Subse-quently, when excited with wine, Surratt con-fessed that he was the man of whom St. Marle

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brow-ster.-Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous but iness were before the Court.

bu-iness were before the Court. An application in behalf of (arrie Arnt was made on babeas corpus for the custody of a child. The child, only four years old, is a nicco of applicant, and was left under her charge. Theo, D, Dunham called upon Mrs. Arnt and said he wished to adopt the child, promising to take it into his family as his own child, to treat it well, educate it, and keep it until it should be eighteen years of age. The lady gave her con-sent.

sent. Mr. Dunham went to a magistrate and had the indentures made out, which were signed by Mrs. Arnt before they had been read to her, or before she understood their contents. The child was taken by Mr. Dunham, but, according to the statement of Mrs. Arnt, instead of treating the statement of Mrs. Arnt, instead of treating the child as he had promised, he used it as a bound servant, and Mrs. Arnt, being dissatis-fied with this, applies for the custody of the

hed with this, applies for the dustody of the child. His Honor, Judge Brewster, said that a *jemme* covert could not sign indentures, and, therefore, as Mrs. Arnt is a married woman, held the in-denture void. But the other side was given time to think of and prepare an answer to this. The matter was conjunced.

The matter was continued. Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.-In George M. Stroud's case, before reported, Chief Justice Woodward delivered a declaion com-manding Judge Stroud to seal the bill of ex-ception in question.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, February 16, 1867.

Saturday, February 16, 1867. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. 1865 5-20s sold at 1073, an advance of \$, and July, 1865, 5-20s at 1055, no change; 1095 was bid for 6s of 1881; 1055 for August 7:30s. City ionns were dulf. The new issue sold at 1015, and old do, at 964, no change.

no change. Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 30, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 561@563, a slight ad-vance; Norristown at 62, no change; and Reading at 52@524, no change, 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 333 for Little Schuylkill; 564 for Munchill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 36 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 293 for Philadelphia and Eric; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46 for Northern Control for Northern Central.

for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Ridge Avenue sold at 13; Spruce and Pine at 31; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 22. 47 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 714 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; 264 for Current College, and 40 for Union.

West Philadelphia: 14 for Hestonville; 264 for Girard College; and 40 for Union. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 324, 1074 was bid for Fourth National; 108 for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 1534 for Philadelphia: 1364 for Far-mers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 102 for Northern Libertics; 58 for Penn Township; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; and 120 for Central National. Central National.

Central National. In Canal Shares there was rather more doing, Union Canal sold at 2, a slight advance; Schuyl-kill Navigation preferred at 334, no change; Lehigh Navigation at 543, a slight decline; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 53, no change; 223 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 134 for Susquehanna Canal; and 544 for Dela-ware Division.

ware Division. Quotations of Gold-103 A. M., 1363; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 1364; 1 P. M., 1365, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Philaddelefina
Stock
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Stock</t -Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-U.S. 66, 1881, coupon, 1094@1094; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1093@110; do., 1864, 1073@1071; do., 1865, 1073 @1074; do. new, 1053@1054; 10-40s, coupon, 1014 @1014; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1064; Compounds, December, 1664, 144, 1 Compounds, December, 1864, 144, 1 -Measrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change today at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 1363 @1374; Silver 1s and 1s, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 164; do., October, 1864, 155; do., December, 1864, 141; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 104; do. October, 1865, 104; October, 1865, 104. .

Mr. Bright at Rochdale.

A densely crowded meeting of Mr. Bright's iellow-townsmen was held at Rochdale on the 30th of January, for the purpose of presenting an address to him and testifying their respect and admiration of his public and private char-The following address was adopted and

acter. The following address was adopted and presented to Mr. Bright:---Honored Sir:--We, your fellow-townsmen, in public meeting assembled, desire to express the sincere admiration we beel for your private character and your long and distinguished career to advancing the social and political condition of the people. All the services you have rendered to our common country, in con-junction with the litustrious and immented Mr. Coobden, the nation and the world know, and we are thankful to believe that the great announcement of "Peace on impetus by your noble efforts to establish friendly relations between the nations of the earth. As an employer of labor you have ever manifested the strongest desire to schocate and elevate the work-lingman, and unmercuis instances testify that you have aways been guided by a love of justice and humanity, We know, sit, that during your long advocacy of the represented and your onsaracter mightly attacked; and, although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just, and although we are assured that your cause is just.

In reply, Mr. Bright delivered an eloquent address, consisting chiefly of a retrospect of his political life during the past twenty-five years. Mr. Bright said he was deeply moved by this token of esteem from those who knew him best, and that this was the best answer h could make to the rancorous attacks which his political opponents had so incessarily made upon him. He felt a just pride in his con-sistent devotion to liberal principles during all this time.

all this time. In looking over these twents-five years I found the mays), as far as my mental eve could detect, that my path had been straightforward, not varying, so far as I know, to the right or to the left from any which I had noted were well defined, were distinctly avowed, and were easily comprehended, and those principles were simply these-that the junctiples upon which is and equal eye all classes of the people, and that to all quistious of government, all prest national questions, we should bring those simple but subline principles, the high and ever lasting prin-ciples of a pure morality, which we derive, or ought to derive, from the religion which we profess. One of the chief motives that led Mr. Bright

One of the chief motives that led Mr. Bright to political life is thus referred to :--

to political life is thus reterred to:--Took upon the multitude, the millions who form a mation. In the social runt they may be called of the fowly. They labor more, they suffer more than the marks above them. They have less of what we con-aider enjoyments of life, they have fewer of these compensations which give to us who are better off the many charms of life, and i nave learned from my garliest youth to feet for these men (loud cheers), to feet for them a sympathy which I have never been able to express in words, and for which I can find to proper exhibition of ontward conduct which I can ind towards them. My belief is that the condition of the wards them. My belief is that the condition of inthe wards them. My belief is that the condition of the what body of the people might be finnensely im-proved and raised. Theireve they might have less foll, more loy in their lives, and more of all that with-out which to persons in another state of life it would appear to be hardry worth having. (Hear.) Well, with this sympathy it was not wonderful that twenty-five years ago I should find myself called out into active political life. The first distinction Mr. Bright won in politi-

The first distinction Mr. Bright won in politi-al life was in the anti-corn law movement, of which he speaks as follows:-

natenetion, of morality and free

His views on Referm are now the same as before, and he believes it to be necessary for the House of Commons, necessary for every institution of the country, and as absolutely necessary for the contentment of the people. After the conclusion of the speech, which lasted more than an hour, the following resolution was adopted:-

That this meeting, regarding Parliamentary reform as the political question of the day, thoroughly ap-proves Mr. Bright's course in reference to it, and assures him of its hearty sympathy, and piedges itself to give him and his colleague its carnest support until agood, honest, and substantial Reform bill becomes the law of the land.

Charles Dickens on Railway Perils.

Charles D'ckens writes to the London Times. Sir:-As it is better to prevent a horrible accident by a timely caution than sagaciously to observe after its occurrence that any one acquainted with the circumstances out of which it arose could have easily foreseen it. I beg most earnestly to warn the public through your columns against the morning express train on the Midland Railway, between Leicester and Bedford.

"I took that train this morning, leaving Leicester at 9.35. The reckless fury of the driving and the violent recking of the carriages obliged me to leave is at Bedford, rather than come to London with my through ticket. When we stopped at Market Harborough general alarm was expressed by the passengers, and strong remonstrances were urged on the officials, also at Bedford. I am an experienced railway trav-eller at home and abrosd; I was in the Staplehurst accident; I have been in trains under most conceivable conditions, but I have never been so shaken and flung about as in this train, and

have never been in such obvious danger. "The very obliging authorities suggested that the road was 'rough' from the thaw, and that I was in a light carriage. As to the first sugges-tion, I am certain from experience on other railways since the thaw set in that there is no such roughness' on other railways. As to the second, one of the passengers who protested the most strongly was a gentleman in a heavy carriage

next to my own. "I may add that my companion in the carriage (who left the train with me) is almost constantly on English rallways, and fully confirms what have here written

"Your faithful servant, "CHARLES DICKENS."

Another Atlantic Cable.

The public have for some time been aware of The public have for some time been aware of a project to lay another ocean cable between this country and Europe. The line is to start from some point on our coast—say at Cape Charles, although there is no reason why it should not be the city of New York—running thence to the Bermuda Islands, from that point to the Azores, and finally landing at Lisbon in Particular. Portugal. . The company have made their contracts for a cable of superior construction and material. It is claimed that the laying of the line between the points mentioned involves much less labor, expense, and risk than that of the British company. That there is but little danger of failure in this respect is evident from the fact that established companies agree to complete the work, taking the responsibility of failure. Another advantage in this line will be that if one section of the cable is broken, the others are not rendered useless. The company have also completed their arrangements with the Governments in authority in the islands forming the way stations, and also with that of Portugal, so that the work of laying the cable will soon begin.-N Y. Evening Post,

-The approaching annexation to France of three new provinces in Cochin Chinal is an-nounced. The Emperor, Tu-Duc, is said to be delighted to get rid at them, as they are in a state of shronic rebellion.

STA STANDA SAL TANK A STANDARD

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION OF GAS.

A Dwelling House Totally Wrecked, and an Interesting Child Killed - A Sad Affair.

A singular"and disastrous explosion of gas took place yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, at the new frame residence of Mr. Samuel Bradley, woollen manufacturer, on Dar-ragh street, in the First Ward, Allegheny. It seems that there has been for some time a teak in the gas main opposite Mr. Bradley's dwelling, and that the gas had illed the house and the

apertures and avenues around it. The house is elevated above the ground a few feet, and it is supposed the gas worked its way up through the floor until it reached the fire in the parlor where it exploded. The first explo sion was terrific in its force, blowing out the front of the house, tearing up the floors, and breaking and twisting the doors and the window sills. All the furniture, which was new, was broken and rendered useless. So great is the damage to the house that it would cost more to repair it than it would to rebuild. There were some twenty successive explosions

resembling the discharge of a rifle, after the first great explosion. But the suddest part of the explosion was the injury unto death of a bright little boy, grand-son of Mr. Bradley, named Samuel Bradley Barker, son of Mr. William Barker, Jr., wool merchant of this city. The child, who was two years and five mouths old, was sitting in a rocking chair in the parlor, when the explosion took place, and was thrown into the hall. It is thought that he inhaled the gas and received severe internal injuries. He ingered until ten minutes of 9 o'clock last evening, whon he ex-pired. To add to the severe affliction of the family, the child's mother is now lying dangerfirst great explosion. family, the child's mother is now lying danger-

ously ill at her husband's residence in this city Miss Bradley, a daughter of Samuel Bradley was also thrown down by the explosion, but sustained no serious injury. The house was entirely new, Mr. Bradley avoing occupied it for the first time last week.

It is now untenantable. Coroner Clawson will empannel a jury to investigate the cause of the explosion this morning, - Pittsburg Com., 15%.

A Love Tragedy-A Boy of Fifteen Kills Himself,

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts, February 13.-Frederick A. Colby, a young man fifteen years of age, son of W. W. Colby, committed suicide about 1 o'clock to day, in the Free Will Baptist Church, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol ball. Disappointment in loye is said to be the cause, probably because we are not antiquarians,

fessed that he was the man of whom St. Marie spoke, and at various times indulged in brag-gadocio concerning the Canadian raids, the assassination plot, and other cognate matters, greatly to the astonishment of St. Marle and the delight of his associates, many of whom were Canadian refugees and raiders like him-

From the narrative, it seems that St. Marle became quite intimate with Surratt, who, though only a private in the Guard, was well supplied with funds, and gave the impression of perfect screenity —a screenity and security that could only be procured by absolute protection. Availing himself of the constant indiscretion of his comrade, St. Marie thoroughly informed himself of matters of great significance, which can properly be brought out only upon the trial of Surratt.

These matters he laid before General King. These matters he laid before General King, our Minister at Rome, who reported them to Mr. Seward. By direction of the State Depart-ment, General King took such prompt steps with the Roman Government as secured the immediate arrest of Surratt, who was identified upon the oath of St. Marie. The subsequent history of the case is famillar to the public. Surratt's escape and jump of thirty-seven feet from the prison; the arrest and discharge of St. Marie; the flight of Surratt to Alexandria; his arrest by Mr. Hale, and his incarceration on the United States steamer Swatara.

Swatara. When he was taken on board the Swatara in

When he was taken on board the Swatara in irons he recognized St. Marie, who stood among the spectators. He was taken at once to a cabin prepared expressly for him, and although guarded day and night, is allowed such food and personal necessities as he de-mands, and may make him comfortable. The Swatara will go direct to Washington, and again St, Marie and Surratt will meet. If the revela-tions made by Surratt can be confirmed by credible corroborative testimony, his arrest will Tons made by Surface electimony, his arrest will prove the most important link in the chain of "Conspiracy evidence" yet produced.-N, Y.

Virginia Secession Convention of 1861.

It is singular that no steps have yet been taken to publish, in permanent form, the proceedings of the most important deliberative assembly ever held in this State, especially as those proceedings embody the vindication of Virginia in the gravest crisis that her history has produced, and against the foulest accusation that can be preferred against a State. We un-derstand that the official reporter of the Con-vention has in his possession a full and accurate vention has in his possession a full and accurate report of the debates, and of all the transac-tions of the body. It is due to the reputation of the State that this precious record of the conduct of those who, at the time, held her destiny in their hands, of the motives that actuated them, and of the objects at which they aimed, should be published now; while the officers of the Convention and so many of its members hannily survive to give it their apmembers happily aurvive to give it their au-thentication. In no other way can the history of the part which Virginia acted on the great occasion that called that Convention together, be preserved from falsification, and posterity be properly instructed in regard to it. We invite the Legislature to give the subject its considera-tion.-Richmond Whig.

-Mr. Thomas Wright, F. S. A., has nearly ready for publication a work upon which he has been long engaged, on the antiquities of Wroxeter, the ancient Wriconium, the site of which has been carefully excavated under his directions. It is said that the discoveries he has made on the site of this ancient city will throw much new light upon the knowledge previously possessed of the Roman occupation f Britain, and on the condition, manners, and feelings of the Roman population. How he has succeeded in getting at the feelings of a people who have been extinct some fifteen or sixteen hundred years, by merely digging in the earth, is a puzzle which we cannot solve,

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will have to complace of retirement, if they are able to do so, and if not, some means of livelihood.

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

SERIOUS RIOT IN KILLARNEY

Eight Hundred Fenian Troops

Retreat to the Hills.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

LONDON, February 14-Evening-The Government denies the wild stories of the landing

of shiploads of Femians at Valentia and on the Shannon, or that there had been a serious

[LATER.]

Mallon Junction, in Cork county, command-

The excitement in the neighborhood is in-

tense, and many people living in these coun-

ties are precipitately leaving. An ex-captain of the United Volunteer Army has been arrested at Killarney on suspicion of

being a Fenian leader. A number of marines from Plymouth have received orders to depart for the insurrection-ary districts of Ireland at once.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Southern Opinion of Recent Reconstruc-tion Measures-Eliot's Bill. Ex-Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia,

and Judge Dawson A. Walker, of the Supreme bench of that State, were recently admitted to practice at the bar of the United States Su-

preme Court. Governor Brown states that effect of the Louisiana bill and

of the South the political masters of their

former owners. The master is deprived of the right to vote and serve on juries, while his former slave will be entranchised, and placed

in the jury-box to sit in judgment upon those

whose property he once was; that it is not ex-pected by Southerners that their slaves will

dispense righteous judgment, and the result

will be that a large majority of the Southern

Jorth and sould

Stevens bill, which recently passed Honse, will be to make the slaves

WASHINGTON, February 16.

revolt at all.

ing the hill district.

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The Constitutional amendment, he says, would render it impossible for the South to conduct her State governments, because not men enough qualified under the amendment could be found to fill the offices. The result of the amendment would be that the offices would be filled either by irresponsible parties who had never had mind enough to act ac cording to their own wills, or by partisans imported for the purpose. Else they must remain empty and unexecuted.

The Richmond Press on the Military Bill.

The Richmond Times of yesterday, commenting on the Military bill recently passed in the House, says:-

"But as the probabilities are in favor of this bill being enacted into a law, despite the Presi-dent's veto, we must again entreat the Legislature to make the necessary provision for for protecting Virginia against t c first attempt of the authorities at Washington to annihilate our State Government."

The Bounty and Bankrupt Bills. In the House of Representatives the Bounty bill and the Bankrupt bill were both under discussion. The former was passed, and a Committee of Conference asked on the latter.

The General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, February 16. - Returns received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from the local office at Tallahassee, Fla., exhibit that during the month of January last, 280 farms, comprising in the aggregate 21,290 acres, were added to the productive force of that State under the Homestead act of July 21, 1866, which limits the entries to 80 acres each.

Shipment of Specie.

New York, February 16 .- The outwardbound steamers sailing to-day for Europe carry out the following amounts of specie:-Steamer Arago, for Havre, \$300,000; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, \$36,000. Total, \$336,000.

Suicide.

Boston, February 16 .- A despatch from Con cord, New Hampshire, says that Thomas W Brickett, a resident of Pembroke, committee suicide vesterday by hanging himself.

Detention of a Steamer,

POETLAND, February 16 .- The steamship Moravian will be detained until Sunday afternoon for cargo, Belle Boyd, the Rebel spy, came as a passenger in her.

The Recent Freshet.

Bosron, February 16 .- The first train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad since the freshet came through from Taunton yesterday.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS IN ENGLAND

UNITED STATES CLAIMS IN EMILAND. A full summary of the grounds on which the United States bases its demand in the Chancery Court of Great Britain for the restoration of the cotton held by Trenholm and Prioleau, the Rebel agents in England, is published. They are in effect that our confiscation laws apply to all Rebel property, no matter whether re-moved from the country or not; that by the law of nations Rebels cannot transfer to others property belonging to the legitimate sovereign; and that, even if such power existed, the com-plete suppression of the Rebellion, and the annulling by the Rebel States of all their pre-tended contracts, restores to the United States, as the only possible owner; all property in alls-pute

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Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 16,-The torpid state o the Flour Market noted for some time past still continues, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8@875 % barrel for superfine; \$9@10'50 for extras; \$11@12:50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12'50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do., do.; and \$14.50@16.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7@7.25.

sells at \$7@7.25. Good Wheat attracts considerable attention; but the offerings were small, and holders firm in their views; sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.30@3; we quote Southern do, at \$26820. Rype ranges from \$1.35 to \$1.36. Corn—There is more coming forward, and the demand is less active; sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at \$66090c. for Pennsylvania and Southern, a decline. Oats move slowly, with small sales at \$66095c. No-thing doing in Barley or Malt. Provisions are quiet, but prices are well maintained. Pork is selling in a small way at \$22522175 for new meas. Mess Beef ranges from \$17 to 23 for Western and City packed. Dressed Hogs sell at \$6, Smoked Hams are steady at 15@17c.; pickled do, at 12½@13½c. Smoked Shoulders at Highligc; and salted do, at 85/@0%c.

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-A woman in Illinois discovering that she had left her pocket-book at home, jumped off a train and was seriously injured.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

ARBIVED THIS MORNING. Ship Kate Davenport, Olis, Sodays from Liverpool, with mone, to Peter Wright & Sons. Experienced heavy westerly gales, stove quarter bass, etc. Towed up by ing Amarica. Whip T. J. Southard, Bishop, from Liverpool, with mode, to Peter Wright & Sons. Towed up the City Ice Bost.

midse, to Peler Wright & Sons. Towed up the City Ice Bost, Barque Dency, Gray, 9 days from Malanans, with sugar, etc. to Thomas Watison & Sons, Ital, brig Don Chalceleite, Paoilillo, 50 days from Palerme, with fruit to Inasc Jeanes & Co. Brig Ella, Foote, 14 days from Matanass, with mo-lasses to E. C. Kuight & Co. Br. brig Onesiphorus, Maine, from Trinidad, Cubs with sugar, molasses, and honey to S. & W. Wetch.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. LEWES, Del., February 14-6 P. M.-The following vessels arrived at the Broak water last night.-Barque Imperador, 20 days from Pernambuco: brigs P. Larra-bee, from Kingston, Ja.: Agent, from Matanzas; and achr J. G. Crnig, 11 days from St. Jago de Cubs., all bound to Philadelphia. JOSEPHI LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Pernvian, Glover, hence, to load for Liverpool, at Norfolk 12th Inst. Barque Almena, Harmon, for Philadelphia, sailed from San Francisco 12th Inst. Steamer Huuter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 14th Instant.