

FROM EUROPE.

English Parliament Proceedings—Debate on Ireland's Wrongs—American Fenians Released from Custody and to be Sent Back—End of Prince of Wales's Visit to Ireland—Royal Amnity to Political Offenders—The British in Abyssinia—Prince Napoleon's Visit to Germany—General Dix Returns to Paris From England—French Public Meeting Law Review of Italian Troops.

GREAT BRITAIN. London, March 13.—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night, a motion was made requesting the Governor to furnish the papers in the blockade running Spring-bock case.

Lord Mayo explained the imprisonment of Mr. Johnston, an Orange Secretary, in Ireland, as caused by his refusing to apologize for leading an illegal procession. In the Committee of the Whole on the state of Ireland, Mr. Fortescue said that the effect of the blockade was to deprive the land tenant, but hold that the reform needed frank dealing.

Mr. McKenna thought the now-unavailing plan was to withdraw from the future equality of religious sects in Ireland. The O'Donoghue member of France, said that disaffection among the Irish was widespread, reaching all classes, and paralyzing trade. The Church and Land question were the leading causes of disaffection, but the chief cause was the refusal of independence in legislation. The first remedies should be to deprive the Irish Church establishment of its endowments and grant leases of not less duration than thirty-one years.

Mr. Hamilton charged the O'Donoghue member with being the organizer of the mock funerals in honor of the assassins. John Bright said the evil of absenteeism and unjust establishment were not the only faults; the tenants require proprietary rights; the scheme proposed by the Government of the Great Savings Bank was inadequate. The plan of Lord Russell for the settlement of the Church question came too late. We must withdraw the endowments from all religious sects to make a loyal and moral people.

Mr. Stansfeld, from North Wales, followed with a long speech in defense of the Government. Without taking action, the House adjourned.

DISCHARGE OF AMERICAN FENIANS. London, March 14.—The discharge of the crew of the Jacquet packet were discharged from custody at Silgo, to-day. These men were arrested near Dungannon where they had been put on board the Jacquet packet, which sailed from New York as a Fenian cruiser called "Erin Hope." They were all arrested by the British authorities, and were sent to the United States at the expense of the American Government.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO GERMANY. London, March 15.—The Prince of Wales will make his expected visit to Ireland during the Easter holidays. It is intimated that he will be accompanied by a large staff, and a proclamation granting a partial amnesty to political offenders in Ireland.

FRANCE. Paris, March 14.—M. Schneider, President of the Corps Legislatif, has been made Senator. M. David succeeds to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

RETURNS OF AMERICAN MINISTER. Paris, March 14.—The American Minister, General Dix, has returned to Paris. His visit to England was not a diplomatic character, as reported to England, but to land to be present at the marriage of his son, Mr. Charles Temple Dix.

PUBLIC MEETING LAW. The Corps Legislatif was engaged last week in the discussion of the new law relating to holding public meetings, which was introduced by the Government. An important compromise was made, and the bill has been passed by liberal members. It proposes to remove all restrictions from the right of the people to meet in public assemblies when and where they please.

TURKEY. WAR IN CRETE ENDED. London, March 14.—The news from the South announces that the Grand Viceroy has returned to Constantinople from Crete. He reports to the Turkish Government that the war between the Turks and Crete insurgents had ended. There were a few Spahkian guerrillas still operating in the mountains, but they were not considered strong, and no fear were entertained of any fresh outbreaks.

ABYSSINIA. ADVICES FROM GENERAL NAJIB. London, March 16.—Dispatches received last night from Abyssinia state that General Napier was about to send not a general, but a force to take Ashango in the Tigro district.

GERMANY. PRINCE NAPOLEON'S VISIT. Berlin, March 15.—Yesterday Prince Napoleon, after a series of flattering entertainments given here in his honor, has left for Paris. His visit to Germany, has given rise to many surmises and rumors, and has been commented on by the press; but the object of his mission has not been divulged. His reception everywhere in Germany has been most cordial.

ITALY. REVIEW OF TROOPS. Naples, March 11.—A brilliant military review took place at Riviera Chiaia. The Italian troops were in the foreground in force and were reviewed by the presence of a great number of citizens. Admiral Barakat was present and loudly cheered.

FILES IN NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—A file of papers about the case of the late Governor, Governor Claiborne, has been found in the files of the State Department. The papers were found in a room in the State Department, and were found to be a copy of a letter from the Governor to the President, dated in 1845.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBERTY. Concord, N. H., March 15.—The corrected edition of the Liberty Bells, published by the New Hampshire Liberty Bells Association, has been received. It contains a full and complete list of the names of the subscribers to the Liberty Bells, and is a most interesting and valuable work.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate Not in Session—General Debate in the House—The Public Debt—Impeachment—Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. GENERAL DEBATE. Mr. HIGBY argued that Congress was bound to make appropriations for carrying out treaty stipulations. He held that the treaty making power was lodged exclusively in the President and Senate and that their action was a finality.

Messrs. MAYNARD, WOOD, WASHINGTON, and BROOMALL confided to the contrary. The latter also argued in favor of an expansion of currency.

Mr. DAWES remarked he saw by one of the Cincinnati papers it was proposed to issue \$5,000,000 in greenbacks and divide it up among all the people of the country, figuring out that that would give to every man, woman and child in the country four hundred dollars each. He suggested whether the member from Illinois would not let that bid better by fifty dollars, as it would be necessary to go above that or lose the bill.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, quoted Wilkeson's Memorandum, in his memorandum submitted to the House, in which he stated that the original authority for the financial proposition to which the gentleman from Massachusetts had referred, was the act of 1846, which authorized the issue of \$5,000,000 of currency.

Mr. DAWES thought it very likely the discovery did date back so far, but Cincinnati was applying for a re-issue of the currency, and he had only wanted to know whether the gentleman from Illinois wanted to go for extension.

Mr. BROWNELL said he did not understand what all that had to do with the question of the currency, which he had been discussing. The matter under discussion was the question whether the government was going to pay its debt in good faith. Mr. DAWES asked whether the gentleman from Illinois would not let that bid better by fifty dollars, as it would be necessary to go above that or lose the bill.

Mr. BROWNELL said he had never advocated the idea of paying the debt in redeemable currency. He had said nothing about paying anything.

Mr. BROWNELL presented his bill to amend the currency act. He favored the removal of the present restrictions on banking and the issue of currency, and asked for extension as a means for return to specie payment.

Mr. JONES addressed the House on the subject of impeachment, arguing that the independence of the President should be maintained, and that the President should be held responsible for his actions.

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not having been awake and watching and observing the course of legislation, he could not say whether they disappeared or not.

Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to state his understanding of the amendment, and that it would be the full effect of the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, he said he was willing it should be received, but did not attempt to accept it, as he had no power, so, as the mediator of the bill. He simply consented to refrain from demanding the previous question on the bill.

Mr. BOYER asked if Mr. Schenck ever saw the amendment before it was offered. Mr. SCHENCK, declining any admission, said he had never heard the amendment read or seen it; but he did not know whether it was a good object, just such as was accomplished, might be obtained by putting the bill on the table. He was glad of the opportunity of hearing such an amendment, and he was not so stupid that he could see as soon as it was read what it would do to the country.

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THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Bradley Appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court to be Restored to the Bar—Political Affairs in Tennessee—Suicide of an Indian Agent—Tax on Distilled Spirits—Estimated Consumption.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1868. THE CASE OF A. BRADLEY, ESQ. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States to-day had under consideration the petition of J. H. Bradley for a writ of mandamus, to compel the District Supreme Court to reinstate him.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS—REVENUE DERIVED. The Director of the Bureau of Statistics, in reply to a communication from the Congressional Committee on the subject of whiskey, shows that the proportion which is now to our whole revenue is as one to fifteen, or about seven per cent, and that during the period from 1814 to 1817, when spirit taxes were three gallons per capita to the same proportion. The total revenue, as revenue from distilled spirits, is estimated to be \$10,000,000.

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BROKEN-DOWN MEN IN NEW YORK—How They are Employed.

The broken-down men to whom we have referred form the best possible help in the great mercantile concerns of this city. Mr. A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, has been for years in the habit of picking out among this class such assistants as he might employ, and we presume there may be found today the wreck of twenty different dry goods houses that were started with good prospects of success.

For instance, the grave and dignified gentleman of fifty-five years or thereabouts, who occupies the position of general manager and overlooker of the wholesale warehouse, is Mr. Brown, formerly a dry goods jobber of the house of Brown & Co., Cortlandt street. He is a first rate business man, and Stewart knows it.

Mr. Brown is not Stewart, and that Stewart is not Brown. As it is, Mr. Brown is to a certain extent Stewart's Lieutenant, and as the latter is well engaged, by the leading facts in the mercantile business, no one is allowed to address him personally until his regard has been communicated to the Lieutenant. So, also this fall, fine-looking gentleman who has the management of the credit, Mr. Libby, who looks after all receipts, and without whose approval no man can get a bill of goods on time, is a broken-down merchant. Twenty years ago the firm of Hastings, Libby & Forby struggled for wealth, but in vain.

They sank in the general vortex of commercial ruin, and Mr. Stewart, who disdains the name of Libby's talents, made good use of him. Mr. Libby is a highly-gifted business man, and has made himself necessary to Stewart's concern that it report to be true has now a business in it. It might go on and on, and Stewart's check roll and find many other similar cases; and so, also, we might find just such a class of men selling goods for cash and other large houses. The man who has once failed in any kind of business, it is very seldom that he attempts to retrace in the same trade. He is generally sick of the effort. He will work for others in that line, but has a fear of attempting it personally again. Hence men who fall in New York seldom get on their feet. Their customers are drummed away by other houses, and the current of their business is so broken that it seems impossible to be re-established.

The custom house is a great gathering of broken-down men; and, besides this, one-third of them in every petty berth which they get into. Most of the insurance agents are men of this class, and in many instances, insurance companies have been formed for the express purpose of affording a safe harbor for some such characters. Most of the unwholesome trades are of this class. If a wholesale druggist fail, he is apt to turn broker in drugs; if a wholesale grocer fail, he will naturally turn to his own staples, and the women who fall in New York seldom get on their feet again. To illustrate this statement, we may call over a few names. There was a more famous name than that of Bowen, McNamee & Co.; and yet the colossal business which required 25 years to build it up, went in one fell swoop when that firm failed. If you were to look for the head of that great concern you would not find him in the world of silks and satins. On the other hand, Mr. Bowen is now the publisher of the Independent. Among other great firms that have gone out of existence, we may mention in dry goods Pennsylvania, and many others. The work has been thrown upon his merits as a writer and reader. He has in this manner been enabled to observe American society under the most favorable circumstances. The writer says that the "American Notes" were taken, and we may apprehend that the new conditions of the country are likely to furnish him with subjects suggesting something more than a general culture. The broken-down man who has been received is almost characteristic of the growth of the American mind, showing as it does that its young and moral sensitiveness to difficulties, rising round it, has appeared. It is not admitted, in the light of what all now know to have been done in America, that Mr. Dickens's work on this country was calculated to produce irritation, not to stir up by observation what it did not observe, the caricatures being almost entirely unbalanced by any recognition of the serious and important traits of American life and character. It is not wonderful that he should feel himself somewhat embarrassed personally, as a person might who finds himself incurring the obligations of a guest to a man whom he had once held up to ridicule. I am not surprised, therefore, to hear of his preferring to be entertained by English residents here.

One of the chief counts of the indictment against England, as it stands in the American mind, is that during her long struggle the literary men of that country, they who might represent to Americans all its attractions, were either hostile or indifferent to their cause. A world probably has rarely altered the complexion of Mr. Dickens's visit could he have pointed to any expressions of sympathy which he or others were uttered by Americans during her late struggle. As it is, he is generally understood to have shared in the cold neutrality of actors Southern sympathy which characterized the attitude of us many among the higher classes in England. All these causes have probably conspired to disappoint the hopes that had been held out of an influence from the visit to be a more fraternal feeling between the United States and Great Britain.

The Whig (Min.) Democrat says the last file for the Eastern connection was driven in the Treasury bottom on the 4th. This street of filing is said by the Chief Engineer to be the largest of the kind in the United States. It covers a distance of one hundred and seventy feet, and contains nearly four thousand files, and an aggregate length of nearly five thousand feet. The files are driven from above to below, and are kept at an average height of ten feet from the ground.

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FOREIGN.

Bangkok, the capital of the empire of Siam, is said to be one of the most wonderful cities in the world. It stands on a broad river, on either side of which, moored in regular streets and alleys, extending as far as the eye can reach, are upward of 70,000 neat little houses, each house floating on a compact raft of bamboo, and the whole interlocking space of the river one dense mass of ships, junks, and boats, of every conceivable shape, color and size.

Perhaps no more open swindle was ever perpetrated than by the person who advertised in English papers as follows, and yet it is said that the answers came to the post-office by hundreds: "An elderly bachelor of fortune, wishing to amuse himself by testing the credulity of the public, and to benefit and assist others, will send a suitable present of genuine work, according to the circumstances of the applicant, to all who will send him seventeen stamps, demanded merely for the postage of the stamps. The present will be returned, and carriage paid. Address," etc.

An ingenious but unsuccessful French writer, tired of the hostility of the critics, repaired to a distant province, took lodgings at a farmer's shop, and worked a little every day at the forge and anvil. But the greater part of his time was secretly devoted to the composition of three large volumes of poetry and essays, which he published under the name of a journeyman blacksmith. The trick succeeded; all France was in amazement. The poems of this child of nature, this "untutored genius," the "inspired rustic," as he was now called, were immensely praised by the critics, and were soon purchased by everybody. Rural literary phenomena will be rather critically scrutinized by the Parisians hereafter.

A Naples paper publishes the following extraordinary story: "A farmer was found languishing by his bedside. Suspicion fell upon his wife; she was arrested; and when questioned by the magistrate, she made the following affectionate confession: 'I am in faith there's not much to be told. Going home last night I found my husband by the side of the fire-place trying to hang himself with the rope which I had bought for him. As he had already told every one that he had determined to hang himself, I endeavored very naturally to assist him, by passing the rope over the top over a rafter, and pulling as hard as I could. He was suspended in the air. I judge: 'You confess then, that you strangled your husband?' 'Yes, a little, but not quite, because I pulled the rope also. Besides, I know the poor man was tired of life. I was well aware I should be arrested, but before you send me to prison I beg you to let me attend my poor husband's funeral.' The same authority adds: 'It is needless to say that the desire expressed by this excellent wife and fervent Christian was fully appreciated by the court, but not complied with.'

Charles Dickens.

A sensible letter from Washington concerning Mr. Dickens's visit to the United States appears in the Pall Mall Gazette.

The writer says that the "American Notes" were taken, and we may apprehend that the new conditions of the country are likely to furnish him with subjects suggesting something more than a general culture.