

VOL. VI.—No. 144.

THE FENIANS.

Address of the Senate to the Irish of America.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in session at their rooms in this city during the past two weeks. Previous to adjournment, the Senate ordered the issue of an address to the Irish nationalities of America, in which they say:—

Once again, Brothers—we swear it to you by the bitter memory of Ireland's woes, by the gibbets heavy with the martyred bodies of her patriots, by the blood of the bravest men, by the Lamentation of the poor, by the agonies of the women, in silent cells, or in the roar of the strife that will set them free—that once again, in you but do your duty to your native land, and will follow the banner of our unrecruited standard to vengeance, victory, and liberty. Now, sell your land, believing from our souls in the sanctity and justice of our cause, and our same fearless, we have come to the threshold of a renewed effort, more resolute to carry out our plans more confident of success, more experienced and better prepared than ever before.

And, Brothers, in the sacred name of God, who knows the wrongs our people have endured and the purity of our purposes, we exhort and entreat you to sleepless activity, to extraordinary efforts and sacrifices to make our coming struggle overwhelming, and irresistible. You have the power, you have the power to do this. You are in these United States five millions of people. You have brains to plan and hands to execute. You have the power to fight and the means to maintain them in the field. You are nearly twice as strong, in man and money, as were the people of the republic when determined to throw off the yoke of a tyrant, and same power that has destroyed the liberties of your country.

They succeeded, and why cannot you? The sympathy of the world is with you; the cordial operations of all lovers of human liberty you may depend on; the great Republic of America is your ally in union with you. Then, Brothers, be equal to the responsibility; make one final, glorious effort; let the voice of Celtic America be heard in the world; let your hands and hands in the sublime work of an exiled people—the winner of your country for your fatherland. But remember to the president of the Fenian Brotherhood, your counsel. The enemy must know of your preparation only when your grasp is fastened on his throat. Be silent as water in a man's ear, but as a storm when you are about to break. Do not let your Brothers, the result of our past efforts, as well as the hopes of the future, justify us in calling upon you to exert exertions and sacrifices that will be worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. But beyond all this, there exists at the present time a necessity for prompt and determined action on our part which has never before been presented to us. The lives of our people at home is menaced; our kindred, for whose elevation to freedom we have hoped and prayed, are being degraded in a manner which is deemed to destruction by the ruthless too whose pride we have humbled, whose power and prestige we have shattered, whose sight of the world and whose ambitions, in revenge, to "stamp out" our national existence, like a loathsome plague by the extermination of all who represent the Irish race in America. The Fenian Brotherhood would be to us to appeal to the usages of war, or to say that the civilization of the age forbids the execution of a man whose crime is not capital, but has ever been uttered against a people whose sole crime is that, for seven hundred years, they have refused to be slaves, or to acknowledge the subjection sought to be imposed upon them. This is a crime, within a single generation, has destroyed two millions of our race by famine, artificial engendered, which is the cause of the present state of the pretense of a revolt concocted by her own officers, is capable of repeating the same atrocities in Ireland, and in the case of the Fenian Brotherhood, placed under the military rule of a General whose ferocity in blowing the revolted Serps from the mouths of his cannon the English have never had a more cruel enemy. The Fenian Brotherhood would be to us to appeal to the usages of war, or to say that the civilization of the age forbids the execution of a man whose crime is not capital, but has ever been uttered against a people whose sole crime is that, for seven hundred years, they have refused to be slaves, or to acknowledge the subjection sought to be imposed upon them. This is a crime, within a single generation, has destroyed two millions of our race by famine, artificial engendered, which is the cause of the present state of the pretense of a revolt concocted by her own officers, is capable of repeating the same atrocities in Ireland, and in the case of the Fenian Brotherhood, placed under the military rule of a General whose ferocity in blowing the revolted Serps from the mouths of his cannon the English have never had a more cruel enemy.

On the stage, and in the dressing-rooms under and about it, were quite a large number of ladies, who, in the case of the Fenian Brotherhood, were dressed to take part in the different pieces on the programme. Many of the ladies were mostly in *deshabille* in their rooms, while others were attired as queens, fairies, gipsies, etc. The ladies rushed from the dressing-rooms, and the alarm being given, and crowded towards the rear door of the stage leading into the alley. In this way many escaped, leaving behind them their wearing apparel, etc. Others followed the ladies in front and found refuge in the American House.

The most exciting scene of the evening was the conduct of a number of Albanians, both ladies and gentlemen, who occupied the upper private box on the left-hand side of the hall. The young men jumped from the box to the stage—a *de Bohé*—and the ladies followed their example, alighting in the arms of the young gentlemen. The scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and, notwithstanding the danger which was apparent, created a "titter" among the audience.

One or two of the ladies on the stage fainted, and had to be conveyed home in carriages. The fire originated from a defect in the flue leading from the furnace in the cellar to the ground floor of the building, near the billiard-room. A portion of the wood-work surrounding the flue was burned, but no other damage was done.

The officers and several citizens picked up numerous pieces of wearing apparel—furs, muffs, gloves, shawls, etc.

Fightful Scene—Four Persons Burned to Death. From the Rock Island Argus, December 10.

On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, a small frame house, occupied by James Miller and family, situated on the road leading from Third street, Davenport, to the Locust street road, was burned down, and Mrs. Miller's mother, Mrs. Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two boys, Miller's sons—James, aged 2 years, and Edward, aged 6 years—were burned to death, and another son, aged 12 years, so badly burned that he cannot possibly survive. Mrs. Miller was startled by a flash of light in the room, which she followed, and discovered that the upper room or loft was in flames. She at once alarmed her husband and took her two youngest children, a little girl aged three years, and a babe, who were sleeping in the bed with them, and escaped from the house in her night-dress.

Mr. Miller immediately took a bucket of water and attempted to ascend the stairs to the loft, where his other children and Mrs. Cahill were sleeping, but was driven back by the heat and flame, which spread rapidly. After several fruitless efforts, he was compelled to leave the burning building in his night-dress. Going to the east end of the house, where there was a window, he saw Mrs. Cahill and the children surrounded by flames. Instantly the window was dashed out by the oldest boy, Richard, who threw himself out, falling, terribly burned and bruised, and the frozen ground. The morning was intensely cold, and there was quite a breeze blowing, and in a few minutes the flames had spread to every portion of the building. Mrs. Miller took up her three children, the eldest boy, who had thrown himself out of the window, her little daughter and the youngest child, and started with them to the residence of Mr. McLaughlin, her sister-in-law's husband, who lived nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and was their nearest neighbor, carrying her three children nearly the entire distance. Arousing the family, they rendered her all the assistance and relief possible. Mr. Miller remained at the house endeavoring to rescue the other children and their grandmother, but without avail. The neighbors arrived only in time to see the floor of the upper story fall through, carrying with it the remains of three persons, who had fallen helplessly near the upper window. The members of the family who escaped were badly frost-bitten, not of their having time to dress. The oldest boy, Richard, was found terribly burned, and cannot survive; he was unconscious, but insensible of pain from the nature of his severe injuries. He told the doctor that he was awakened by the stifling smoke, that he called his grandmother and the children, and then jumped out of the window. The last he saw of them the grandmother was getting the children in her arms.

MEXICO.

Renewed Energy Among Maximilian's Adherents—An Anti-American Meeting in Vera Cruz—Agents Circulating Reports Against American Intervention in Mexico.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Vera Cruz correspondence, dated December 2, says:—Maximilian's resolve to remain in Mexico has brightened things up wonderfully. More new railroads are talked of, and an army is to be instantly raised and sent to Tampico. A great anti-American demonstration had just taken place at Vera Cruz. Banging of bells, bonfires, brass bands, and fireworks were the order of the exercises. The populace were given to understand that the arrival of the *Susquehanna*, with Sherman and Campbell on board, was to complete the transfer to the United States. Agents circulated among the people, saying, "Who has one acre of your territory in 1848? Who chased you from Texas, calling you greasers? Who called you a nation of wantons and thieves? Who treated you like slaves, and pushed you from the sidewalks, except America? On the 1st of October, the *Susquehanna* made her appearance off Vera Cruz, and anchored about five miles from the fortress. This appeared to cap the movement in favor of the empire, and on December 1, the *Susquehanna* sailed for the port of the money, telegraphed his resolution to remain.

An Opera House on Fire—Exciting Scene at the Troy Press, 15th.

The grand tableaux entertainment which was announced to come off at the Opera House last evening, for the benefit of the Troy Orphan Asylum, was brought to a sudden termination towards the close, by the fearful cry of "fire!" The immense audience which had assembled completely filled every nook and corner of the edifice. Not even standing-room was to be obtained in the building soon after the performance had commenced. Everything passed off handsomely until a few minutes after 10 o'clock, when the fire broke out in the gallery. The programme were reached. Some person in the street, in front of the Opera House, raised the cry of fire—and in a few minutes after St. Paul's bell repeated the alarm.

THE FENIANS. James Stephens Still at Large. LONDON, December 17.—It is now definitely ascertained that the reported arrest of Head Count Stephens is destitute of truth. His whereabouts are unknown. Quiet prevails in Ireland.

FRANCE AND MEXICO. General Castellan's Mission Explained. LONDON, December 17.—Correspondence from Paris intimates that General Castellan's mission to Mexico is to induce the abdication of Maximilian.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M. The Congressional Executive Committee—An Item for Philadelphia Colored Folks—A Piece of Presidential Spite—Outrage on Freedmen in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, December 18. [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] A caucus of the Republican members of Congress was held last night in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Chairman of the Union Congressional Executive Committee, and of taking action with reference to the continuance of the committee.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the expenditure was about \$20,000 for the fall elections, \$12,000 of which was contributed by the colored people of Philadelphia. It was resolved to continue the organization of the General Committee until the meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to the Union men of Tennessee in their contest with unreconstructed Rebels.

Revoked. The appointment of General Charles Howard, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for this District, to a position in the Regular Army as colonel of one of the colored regiments, has been revoked by President Johnson, on the ground, it is said, of the hostility of General Howard to the policy of the President.

Negro Suffrage in the District. The opponents of negro suffrage in this city are now moving to induce Congress to take away the city charter, so that the negroes may not be allowed to vote.

Alderman Magruder last night introduced a resolution in the City Councils, praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government for the District of Columbia, and asking for the appointment of Commissioners to govern the District. The matter was referred to a special committee.

An Outrage in Virginia. The Freedmen's Bureau has information that a Rebel garrison in Fairfax county, Va., set fire to a colored school-house at Erying Park, in that county, and it was burned down on Saturday.

The Female Clerks. A committee of female clerks of the Treasury Department waited upon Secretary McCulloch in relation to the statement that he had determined to discharge the female clerks.

Secretary McCulloch told them he did not design making any general discharge, although it was probable he would be obliged to reduce the number, as there was not work enough for all now employed.

By the New York Associated Press. WASHINGTON, December 18.—In the Board of Aldermen, Dr. Magruder introduced a joint resolution praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government for the District of Columbia, and for a consolidation of the municipal authorities under them. The matter was referred to a special committee.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson—Butler Williams vs. The Germantown Passenger Railway Company. This was an action brought by plaintiff a colored man, to recover damages for alleged ejection from one of the cars of defendant. The car that plaintiff first got on was thrown from the track. He got on the next car, and was thrown off the back platform by the conductor.

Powers, the sculptor, according to the statement of a visitor to his studio in Florence, has recently finished a model of the late Edward Everett—a labor of love.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SHIP THAT BRINGS JOHN H. SURRAT TO JUSTICE.

More About the Colliery Explosions.

REPORTED ARREST OF JAMES STEPHENS.

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

By United States and European Associated Press.

VALLETTA, Malta, Monday, December 17.—John Surrat will be at once taken back to the United States by an American sloop-of-war which has just arrived here, and which will go to Alexandria for that purpose.

GREAT BRITAIN. Extent of the Terrible Colliery Explosion.

LONDON, December 17.—Advice from Barnes's report that more explosions have taken place in the coal pits, but there was no additional loss of life. About one hundred funerals have taken place. Two hundred widows mourn the loss of their husbands, and nearly four hundred children are left fatherless. All are in a destitute condition, and their appeal for help is very touching. Early deaths are known to have occurred from the Staffordshire calamity, and many more are supposed to be dead in the pit.

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Powers, the sculptor, according to the statement of a visitor to his studio in Florence, has recently finished a model of the late Edward Everett—a labor of love.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Seizure of Philadelphia Whisky—The Vicar at Appeals Judge—The Clara Murder Trial, Etc.

BALTIMORE, December 18.—During the past few days over twelve hundred barrels of whisky, shipped here from Philadelphia, have been seized by Government officers for violation of the revenue law. They are on a sharp lookout now for all shipments from Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Reverdy Johnson, Jr., John L. Frazier, and Judge Crane are spoken of as applicants for the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Appeals caused by the death of Judge Cochrane.

As the trial of John Clark, for the murder of Grove, progresses, the evidences of his guilt strengthen.

The "Empire" in Lancaster. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] LANCASTER, December 18.—The Empire, of your city, was handsomely entertained last night by a grand banquet. To-day the Company has visited the grave of General Reynolds; the band played a solemn dirge, and the scene was very affecting. This afternoon the Company will visit the Normal School at Millersville. Our people appreciate the gentlemanly demeanor of the Philadelphia Empire.

The Inauguration of Governor Geary. By the New York Associated Press. HARRISBURG, December 18.—The following letter has just been received by Mayor Hart, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for procuring the attendance of the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Governor Geary:—

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA, December 18, 1866. In response to your inquiry, under date of the 16th instant, as to what arrangements our Company propose to make in the matter of excursion tickets for the inauguration, I beg to inform you that our general ticket agent, Mr. Geary, will arrange that excursion tickets will be sold by our agents on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to accommodate those desiring to go to Harrisburg to the inauguration.

THE PUPAL STATES. Settlement of the Dispute Between the Pope and Minister King. ROME, December 18.—1 P. M.—Cardinal Antonelli has settled the dispute between General King, the United States Minister, and his Holiness the Pope, satisfactorily to both parties. The Pope, it appears, misunderstood the Minister.

GERMANY. Meeting of the New National Diet. BERLIN, December 18.—1 P. M.—The National German Conference commences its session in this city to-day.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LONDON, December 18.—1 P. M.—Consols, 89 for the money. United States 5-20s, 77; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77; Erie Railway shares, 47.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, December 18. Senate. Mr. Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Mr. Jones, Senator elect from Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March, 1865. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memorial of the Union League of Norfolk, Va., for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Virginia, and the appointment of Judge Underwood as Governor. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sausbury (Del.) presented the petition of foreigners who have declared their intentions, asking that the right of suffrage in the District be extended to them. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Moran (N. Y.) presented the petition of Charles O'Connell and other lawyers, for an increase of pay to the Justices of the Supreme Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) presented a memorial of the white loyalists of the State of Virginia, for the overthrow of the existing State Government there, and the establishment of a provisional government in its stead. Signed by Messrs. Weaver and John A. Logan. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Trumbull spoke at some length on the subject embraced in the above petition. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Davis (Ky.) rose and said that he was not in favor of the petition. The morning hour expired, and the subject of the petition went over.

House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. Orth (Ind.), the President was requested to communicate copies of all correspondence on the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops that have not been heretofore officially published.

On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the further consideration of a memorial resolution for the protection of citizens of the United States in the matter of public loans of the republic of Mexico, and the same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Brantley (Conn.) offered a resolution instructing the Chairman of Naval Affairs to inquire into and report all the facts connected with the construction by fire of the iron-clad war steamer *New Yorker*, on the night of the 10th of December, 1866, and to report thereon to the next session of the House, with power to send for papers and reports as may be required.

Mr. Washburn (Vt.) moved the adoption of a resolution to state the facts connected with the destruction of the *New Yorker*, and to make any statement as to the same. It was a subject of importance, and one on which the House and country should be informed. It would be in accordance to carry out the *pro parte* testimony, such as had been published in the newspapers. The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committee for reports. Mr. Price (Iowa), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back adversely the Senate bill of the last session, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Livermore, California, to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada. Laid on the table.

Mr. Price, from the same committee, reported a bill for the purpose of granting lands to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from Fuset's Sound to actually later, in Washington Territory, to the Columbia River. The amendments were agreed to, and Mr. Price explained the objects of the bill. It was to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect with the Pacific Railroad at the last session with Puyet's Sound. It made like grants of land with those made in that bill. The read was to be taking more or less than a continuation of the Oregon and California bill, but it struck Admiralty land.

Mr. Washburn (Ill.) suggested the postponement of the bill till the second Tuesday in January. The House had last session asked for information as to the quantity of public land already appropriated. This information has not yet been reported, at least he had not seen it. It was important that the House should know exactly where the Government stood in regard to its public lands. It struck Admiralty land.

Mr. Price assented, provided that it was not a special order. Mr. Washburn (Ill.) had no objection to that. Messrs. Henderson (Oregon), Mr. Loefer (Cal.), and Mr. B. (Ill.) opposed the postponement and urged immediate action on the bill.

Finally, the motion for postponement prevailed. A large number of adverse reports were made from the Committee on Claims, and laid on the table. A motion was made by the Senate to start the last session for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Pease, of South Carolina.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE SECOND WARD AFFAIR AGAIN. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Foster.—In the case of the Plaintiff vs. The Defendant, James Fahey was called for trial. This defendant is charged with assault and battery and malicious mayhem. The case grew out of the disturbance in the Second Ward during the late election. An assessment of that Ward. It was tried last term in the particulars were given in full in our report. The defendant was acquitted on a verdict. Accordingly, this morning, it was called for trial before another jury.

The defendant under this particular charge, had eight twenty peremptory challenges the jury, and the Commonwealth used the full four; and in the exercise of these challenges the regular panel of jurors was exhausted, and a reserve jury sent, and ordered to draw forty names from which to summon eight persons. Eleven jurors were selected from the regular venire, and the defendant had three more challenges in the special venire, leaving five persons from whom to choose one. The names were drawn, returnable at 1 o'clock P. M.

The meantime George Lamm was convicted of a charge of the larceny of twenty-five cents; and several bills were submitted without evidence.

A. C. Chute was picked up a destitute seaman from one of the West Indies, by a vessel owned to Philadelphia. On board he acted as mate. When arrived here, a junkman went alongside the vessel to buy junk. The captain, Robert O'Connell, was at the time ashore. Chute sold the junkman rope and copper belonging to the captain, which he said he had found on the deck. The captain, Robert O'Connell, and Michael Burk were convicted on a charge of the larceny of clothing to the amount of \$25.00, the property of John Swift (the same as reported in our issue of the 11th inst.) in their possession.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge Thompson—Butler Williams vs. The Germantown Passenger Railway Company. This was an action brought by plaintiff a colored man, to recover damages for alleged ejection from one of the cars of defendant. The car that plaintiff first got on was thrown from the track. He got on the next car, and was thrown off the back platform by the conductor.

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FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Settlement of the Dispute Between the Pope and General King.

Meeting of the New German Parliament

President Johnson's Message in England

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

By the U. S. and European Associated Press.

GREAT BRITAIN. Reception of President Johnson's Message.

LONDON, December 18.—1 P. M.—The President's Message has reached here by steamer, and is published in the general topic of conversation, and is variously commented on by the press. Its statements in regard to the finances of the United States are very well, but what it says in regard to the Fenians is considered as rather weak and lame.

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The Burning of the "New Ironsides."

By United States and European Associated Press. WASHINGTON, December 18.—On motion of Mr. Brantley, of Connecticut, in the House, this morning, the Naval Committee was directed to investigate the burning of the *New Ironsides*, at Philadelphia, and report the facts to the House. It was intimated that some interesting developments would be made.

Marine Disaster. By the U. S. and European News Association. GALVESTON, December 18.—The schooner *Sun Carlos*, Wright, from Tuspan, with fruit, provisions and filled on the bar entering here last evening. The crew and passengers, all Texans from that colony, were saved.

Arrived. *Brig Josie*, from New York. *Lodona* and several sailing craft outward bound detained.

NEW YORK, December 18.—The British brig *Huron*, from Cardenas for New York, with sugar, went ashore near Abasco, N. J., on Sunday night, and is a total loss. The cargo was owned in St. Johns, N. B., and was partly insured.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, December 18.—Bullion reports increased activity in the Cotton Market during the week; yesterday's sales were the heaviest of the season; as at this week, 3434; receipts, 5012; exports, 145; leaving on hand and in transit, 184,000 against 24,028 same time last year, and 18,725 same date 1865. Wool receipts, 105 bales; total, 3213 bales