

EUROPE.

The Irish Fenians in Arms and British Artillery and Troops in the Field—Two Fenian Ships Land Revolutionists at Valentia—The Commander-in-Chief and Chief Secretary Hurry from England to the Scene, Etc.

DUBLIN, February 14.—Important news has been received in this city from the South of Ireland, to the effect that the Fenians made a "rising" this morning at Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and marched towards Kenmare. British troops, with a force of artillery, are in pursuit of the enemy.

The Fenians in Kerry, in a maritime county in the southwest of Ireland, with the estuary of the Shannon river as its northern boundary, the Atlantic ocean on its western edge, and the counties of Limerick and Cork forming its southern and eastern boundaries, has a population of two hundred thousand persons, a large proportion of whom speak only the Irish tongue. The region is extremely wild, rugged, and mountainous.

The town of Killarney, where the "rising" is said to have taken place, is situated near the center of the county Kerry, on the famous lake of the same name. It has a population of some six or seven thousand.

Kenmare is another town in the county Kerry, situated on the high road from Cork to Cahirciveen, near to the residence of the late Daniel O'Connell. It lies in a very isolated district at the head of Kenmare bay, and has a convenient harbor and pier. It is approachable from the ocean by vessels of heavy burden.

Two Fenian Ships landed at Valentia—The Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Chief Secretary off from London. London, February 14.—The Government has been advised of the landing of two Fenian ships at Valentia.

Lord Strathearn (Sir Hugh Rose, K. B. C.), Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland, who was attending the session of the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury, who was in his seat in the House of Commons, leave for Ireland at once.

There is a wild rumor that the Fenians will attempt to cut the cable. Important News from Ireland—A Reported Fenian Rising.

A despatch this morning from London announces that a rising of the Fenians in Ireland. The outbreak occurred at Killarney, and the revolutionists had marched towards Kenmare, pursued by British troops and artillery. Another report states that the information had been received by the Cabinet in London, and the landing of two Fenian ships at Valentia, the European terminus of the Atlantic cable, and that Sir Hugh Rose, of Sepoy notoriety, now sitting in the House of Peers as Lord Strathearn, and Lord Salisbury, the Chief Secretary of Ireland, who is a member of the House of Commons, had taken a hurried departure for the scene of action.

The rising has taken place in a rugged, mountainous country, the county of Kerry, where the Fenians, familiar with every foot of the territory, could easily evade and bid defiance to a considerable body of troops. The Shannon river on the north, and the Atlantic on the west, render it accessible to aid from the ocean, and it is significant that for months past it has been rumored that native pilots from the Shannon have been in this city in the pay of the Fenians.

The Slievenamore and Galtees Mountains are full of historical interest. It is one of the spots where the Earl of Essex, with thirty thousand troops, suffered defeat in 1599, the spot where the battle was fought being known as the Pass of Plumes, from the number of British cavalry who fell in the strife. The Slievenamore hills were the scene of Smith O'Brien's rising in 1848. Kenmare, towards which the revolutionists are said to be marching, lies on the Atlantic coast, nearly opposite the island of Valentia, where a Fenian force from the coast that has crossed to the island.

There was no interruption to the cable up to an early hour this morning, but apprehension would be made in London that an attempt would be made to destroy the connection. It should be noted that such a movement, contemplated, it would no doubt be in order to prevent any communication with Canada, or any anti-Fenian reports being sent to the United States by the British Government, the Fenians believing that the cessation of news would be the best evidence to their friends here that the rising was of a serious and threatening character.—New York Herald.

FRANCE. Mr. Gladstone in Paris—His Speech at the Dinner of the Political Economy Society. Paris (Jan. 28) Correspondence of London Times.

I mentioned in my letter of Friday that the Political Economy Society had, on the proposition of M. Walewski, resolved to entertain Mr. Gladstone at dinner on Saturday. The invitation was sent to him while he was still in Florence, and accepted. On his arrival here, Saturday, he was met by the committee, and had at first arranged to leave for London on Sunday evening, though I believe he will prolong his stay till Tuesday.

The regular meeting of the Society takes place on the 5th of every month, unless the 5th falls on a Sunday, when it is postponed to the following day. It was held on Saturday evening, and was very successful. It was attended by the members on the evening of Friday and the forenoon of Saturday, but the attendance was numerous. Several members were present, and the meeting was at once responded to the call; and many who had previous engagements dispensed with them in order not to lose the opportunity of seeing and hearing the first time the great financier and the great orator of the age. Since the Society has transferred its meetings from the Palais National to the Grand Hotel, the average attendance is about 40; on Saturday evening it was over 100, including ten or a dozen guests who had been specially invited by the Committee to meet Mr. Gladstone.

Long before the hour fixed for the dinner yesterday the saloon of the Grand Hotel was thronged with Mr. Gladstone, with Mr. Cardwell and the nephew of the latter gentleman, made his appearance, accompanied by M. Walewski, who presented to the distinguished guests a number of the prominent members of the Society. The dinner took place in the great dining-room on the ground floor, and 115 persons sat down to the table. M. Walewski presided, and Mr. Gladstone, Minister of Finance under the Orleans Government, and Minister of the same Department in the first Cabinet of the President of the Republic, from the 29th of December, 1848, till the end of October, 1852, and now the President of the Society of Political Economy, presided. Mr. Gladstone sat on his right hand, and Mr. Cardwell on his left.

Next to Mr. Gladstone was M. Forcade de la Roquette, the new Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Cardwell sat next to him. M. Walewski, Member of the Institute, Professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. By the side of Mr. Cardwell sat M. de Montigny, a judge in the High Court of Cassation, former Peer of France, and one of the oldest members of the Society of Political Economy. When dinner was over, M. Forcade rose and proposed a toast to the distinguished guests, in a brief speech, in which he spoke of the honor done them all by the presence among them of a man of transcendent genius, who had done such signal service to his own country and to mankind. M. Passy's observations were received with great applause, which was again renewed when Mr. Gladstone rose.

A foreign friend of mine once remarked that, until he heard Mr. Gladstone speak in the House of Commons some few years ago, he never believed that the English was a musical language, but that after hearing him he was convinced that it was one of the most melodious of all living tongues. Last night Mr. Gladstone

spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, and fancied many people either did not understand, or only very imperfectly, his language, went away with the same conviction. He spoke in English to a French audience, and though several among them it was, as it were, an unknown tongue, somehow or other all seemed to understand what he said without the help of an interpreter.

He began by thanking the Society for the honor they paid him by their invitation, and especially by the manner in which they elected the members of the public, and a modestly alluded to what he had done during his tenure of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Alluding to the Treaty of Commerce, he said that he put his hand in it with merely secondary. There were two persons to whom the real merit was due first—the Emperor Napoleon, whose strong will and perseverance that great act never would have been accomplished, for it was he who, in spite of obstacles which would have deterred any one else, transformed what had once been but a pleasant dream into a brilliant and solid reality; and next, to Mr. Cobden, a man of the highest talents, and the most indomitable perseverance in what he felt to be right and just, and of the most disinterested character.

To these two persons all the merits of that great work should be attributed, while all the merit he claimed for himself was having secondarily effected the object. His allusion to Mr. Cobden was most touching. It was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Gladstone fully admitted that England had done much in the matter, and that she had done so, but she had done so before the world, and she had done so much in the way of satisfaction, and that something he hoped would be realized. Other nations, taught by experience, would be trusted, should follow the high example set them by France and England. The path of commercial freedom was like the path of virtue; it was only the first steps that were difficult.

He had heard people say that France had greatly profited by the treaty of commerce with England, and he assured his hearers that he was not rejoiced at it, but he offered them his most sincere congratulations. Englishmen, he said, were not to be deceived by the promises derived from that treaty, for acts like these promoted good-will among nations in place of the animosity which in former times, and before they were able to know each other, prevailed between them. They were the best guarantee for the perpetuation of good-will, and eventually of peace.

When Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat there was a pause of some seconds, as if his hearers were unwilling to believe that the voice of the great statesman had been so graciously received with enthusiasm. What they remarked and admitted in Mr. Gladstone's address, of which I have given a summary, was not only the earnestness, the appearance of profound conviction, and so to speak, the religious feeling which pervaded it; then that manly tone, that simplicity, that directness, that freedom of the reach of the mere rhetorician, which, perhaps, more than anything else impressed his hearers, the great majority of whom then heard him, and which he had so graciously riveted their attention, and even won him their affection. They were struck, too, by his directness, his plainness, and the simplicity of meaning, and so complete that the speech might be printed off as it was uttered without the change of a word, or even of a comma. All this, he trusted, would follow the high example set, few among them were conversant with the language in which it was spoken.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. Rapid Progress of Events—A Great Letter from Wendell Phillips—First, Military Government of the South, and Next, the Repeal and Removal of the President, Etc.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. COMMUNICATION FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS. We consider Stevens' bill the best thing yet offered. Congress has never before got so near to a real basis of settlement. No doubt the idea and rule of safe reconstruction is this: No little Rebel community should be admitted to equal rights in the government until such guarantees against secession, slavery, caste, and their attendant evils are secured, as to render it absolutely certain that no possible effort of all Rebeldom united could ever disturb or displace the peace and security of the Union. The idea of reconstruction. Victory gives us the right to claim such much. After a civil war between civilization and barbarism—a war between two ideas—the conquering party has a right to demand such security as renders it impossible for the conquered idea ever again to trouble its conquerors. Practical statesmanship should aim at this, and come as near to it as possible. But it must be remembered that such guarantees are not a parchment document, paper and parchment, laid up in the archives at Washington. The only trustworthy guarantees are those elements out of which governments grow. In our case, these are education, tenure of land, free speech, equality of political rights, security of person and property, industry protected. In providing for these we must remember the abnormal condition of the negro at the South. Hitherto detained from getting either instruction or property, the victim of cruel, relentless, and unrelenting prejudice for centuries, and just now doubly hated because his weight in the scale gave victory to the North, his case cannot, at present, be brought within those rules which apply to ordinary communities. The legal recognition of equal rights is necessary enough to secure, in a few years, their practical enjoyment by the class just admitted to them. But with the negro, in present circumstances, it is idle to expect this. These needs of good government, the needs of the South, are not only unmet, but unmet; their normal and healthy and gradual development must be secured by adequate protection from all opposing influences, until they are so far advanced as to defy harm.

All evidence from the South is of one kind. Every report shows that the strong arm of the Federal Government must hold the elements of the rebellious territories in his grasp until education and the quiet possession of land, peaceful exercise of political rights, continued enjoyment of civil rights, the habit of free speech, and full protection to his industry and gains, shall have put the negro into the same relation to the other classes of Southern society that the middle classes of Europe bear to the richer and longer privileged classes there.

When the South reaches this point, the different classes and elements may be safely left to fight out their differences and adjust their relations uninterfered with. Until that point is reached, however, the negro and his race are unsafe for the Union to allow them unaided self-government.

A military supervision under Congressional supervision is the best plan. Hence we welcome the bill of the House, and we hope, however, be borne in mind that our Government will largely take its tone and character, for the time being, from the Executive. The spirit which he inspires will, spite of all opposition, be felt to the extreme edge of the Republic, and will permeate every branch and the minutest leaf of the tree. The first step, therefore, indispensable and preliminary to all others, is to remove the Rebel who is now encamped in the White House, who, aided and abetted by a few holdovers in his Cabinet, and by a fossil and servile bench, haunts Congress and resuscitates half-dead Rebellion. Compared with such colossal sin and evil as this, Forrest, Mayor Monroe, and Burratt are mean game for a nation to follow.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. —It is proposed to organize a service of steam gondolas on the canals of Venice. The lovers of the picturesque think this a desecration, and the gondoliers are equally indignant from less disinterested motives.

RECENT TRAGEDIES.

The Clear Spring Tragedy—Confession of One of the Murderers—He Implicates Several Others—A Woman Among Them.

From the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger, Feb. 8. Our readers will remember the account we published some three or four weeks ago of the horrible ravishing, murder, and robbery of a widow lady named Maria Carter, near Clear Spring, Jackson county, and the arrest, on suspicion, of the Traylor family. The man, John Brooks, of Washington county, this man Brooks was confined in jail at Brownstown.

The examination came off, Brooks made a confession of the crime, and named his accomplices, who were named, one of them, Jackson Easton, who is a Justice of the Peace, has been arrested, and on Monday last had a preliminary examination. Brooks was taken from the Brownstown jail to Clear Spring, to testify against Easton. The *Securor Times* says, under the impression that a confession on his part would result in his acquittal, and on law and Easton, and one John Tally, a brother-in-law of Easton, as his accomplices in the murder of Carter. The story of Brooks is now in the Brownstown jail. The story of Brooks is that the robbery was concocted at the house of Easton, near that of the murdered woman.

Easton showed them the way, but didn't go with them; and that on parting with them, charged them not to hurt the woman, and only to get the money. Tally said they wouldn't answer for that, when Easton repeated his caution to them not to hurt her. They, on coming to the house, they washed and the other kicked the door till it fell, when they entered and found the woman had risen from the bed and was sitting on the side of it. He immediately threw a blanket or coverlet over her head, and they proceeded to rob her. They were there half an hour. He held the blanket forcibly over her mouth and nose till he found her breath had about ceased, when he let go his hold. In the meantime, Tally had taken the money from her waist, and swore they must kill her.

Brooks says he then left the house, while Tally seized the victim by the throat, and after awhile he came out, but though he had his suspicions, Brooks wasn't sure that Tally had finally killed the woman. They then went to the house of Esquire Easton, when Tally handed over \$50 as the proceeds of the robbery, which was divided equally among the three, each receiving \$30. Tally is still at large. It may be remarked that although Tally and Brooks undoubtedly committed the murder, there is a strong probability that Easton is innocent. His partner, the letter had a hat and a pocket watch, and he is a man of property, and it is incredible that he could exist in a robbery of a near neighbor for so paltry a sum, when detection was so probable. We learn that he says Tally brought Brooks to his house, and introduced him as John Combs, and that he supposed Brooks to be an honest man, and that he knew nothing of his designs, but is censurable for suffering so bad a character as Tally about him; and adds that he would have been glad if he couldn't find it in his heart to order him away. Later information, however, is to the effect that the testimony of Brooks will be confirmed, proving the guilt not only of Easton, but also of his wife, who is very ill.

THE WEST AUBURN TRAGEDY. The *Leicester (Me.) Journal* gives the more important points of the confession of the man who has been arrested for the murder of the two old ladies at West Auburn. The detectives determine, from the facts in their possession, that more than one person was concerned in the murder, and that the man who was arrested. Whether the second person was Verrill, who has been arrested, is not yet known.

The substance of the negro's confession is that the plan was broached to him by Verrill on Wednesday, while he was at Meriden, in the town of West Auburn. The inducement offered was that Mrs. Kinsley had a large amount of money in the house. It was not at first intended to commit murder, but to simply obtain the money—by force, if necessary.

The negro indulged plentifully in whiskey, and went home to Mr. Keith's, half a mile from the scene of the murder. Here he remained in his room until the family were asleep, when he went out and soon met his accomplice. They at once proceeded to the cupboard for the money, and the negro tore off the loose board from the outside, through the opening of which he forced himself with some difficulty. He then unshipped the shed door and admitted his companion. The latter had a hatchet and a knife, and the former was unarmed. Proceeding to the room of Mrs. Kinsley, the accomplice seized her by the hand, and struck her over the head with a chair, demanding to know where the money was. She told him that it was in a chest with her daughter in the kitchen. The negro then appeared, when she indicated that it was in a chest at the head of the bed.

Polly Caswell, who was in an adjoining room, now appeared and endeavored to light a lamp. The negro, seeing her, and understanding that she struck her on the head, probably with the hatchet, which knocked her down. He then turned and struck Mrs. Kinsley with the chair, rendering her senseless. He then searched the pockets of her room, and found the money. Miss Caswell by this time recovered sufficiently to get up and crawl away, when the negro struck her with a chair, killing her. Meanwhile the accomplice had stabbed Mrs. Kinsley in the back, and she died. The negro, having endeavored, without success, to find the money or to light a lamp, sat down on a lounge and talked the matter over. After sitting there a short time, the negro said, "It is of no use to stay here, we can't find the money," whereupon they both arose and left the house by the back door. The negro asserts that when he entered the house he had not the least idea that murder was contemplated, but when the work was commenced he says "he did his part."

FRESHETS AT THE WEST. Railroad Bridges Swept Away—Vessels Torn from their Moorings, Etc. Chicago, February 14.—Reports of serious destruction by the great rain storm and freshet begin to come in. The bridge of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad over the Kankakee river, at Wilmington, fifty-six miles south of Chicago, was swept away about 1 o'clock last night by the flood, giving the river a mile-wide gorge above Wilmington is rapidly melting, and the water therefrom produced such a freshet in the river as has not been witnessed for several years. The piers remain standing, but nearly the whole of the superstructure was swept away by the flood.

At Aurora, Ill., the island or the lower part of the city has been overflowed by the Fox river, covering the first floor of the shops and business houses, and compelling families to leave their dwellings.

At Galena, Ill., the Illinois Railroad bridge has been destroyed, and several steamers and barges swept from their moorings.

At Dubuque, Iowa, the cellars are filled, and at Dyersville, Iowa, the long bridge, a mill-dam are swept away, and the loss is heavy.

At Waterloo, Cedar Falls, and Iowa Falls, Iowa, the rivers are on the rampage, and much destruction is feared.

The Liverpool corporation has agreed to a bill seeking for powers to abolish abattoirs in the town, and to erect new ones at Stanley, a suburb of the town, at a cost of \$300,000. The butchers of the town and district strongly oppose this bill.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian Leaving the Country—The French Imperial Volunteers Disfranchised—A Levy on Vera Cruz Merchants.

February 8, via Baltimore, February 14.—The British steamer Solent, from Vera Cruz, 30 instant, arrived here yesterday. Maximilian was to leave the city of Mexico immediately, and is now on his way to the point where he will sail for Europe. The French troops continue to arrive from the interior at Vera Cruz, and are anxiously awaiting the arrival of large fleets of transports.

Porto Diaz is to occupy the city of Mexico after its evacuation by the French, under Bazaine. He is advancing steadily towards the capital. A circular issued by Marshal Bazaine announces that all Frenchmen who join the Mexican army become disfranchised and cannot claim protection from the French Government. Marquez is in want of money. He demands sixty thousand dollars from the Mexican merchants of Vera Cruz. The Prefect suggests that the American, English, and other foreign merchants be ordered to advance the money, as well as the Mexicans. It likely that the French troops and Marquez will have to leave the country for their own personal safety ere long.

The Liberals Advancing Upon Mexico—Rupture Between Maximilian and Bazaine—Maximilian Likely to Abdicate. New Orleans, February 14.—Your correspondent writes from San Antonio, Tex., on the 10th of January, and arrived in Mexico on the 19th. The Liberal advance was then at San Felipe, and the opposition, under Quiroga, at Darles. Mejia was still lying sick at Queretaro. Miramon, who is in command of the forces in Guatemala, and rumored to be preparing to attempt the recovery of San Luis, occupied by one of the Liberal Generals, with an equal force.

Escobedo, at the head of as many more, was advancing moving to the aid of the Liberals. His position seemed to be sufficiently secure, and he was concentrating in ample force for the reconquest of the capital. The Liberal force was within twenty miles of Mexico. The report is that the Emperor is demanding the dissolution of the Empire and Imperial forced loan of \$1,000,000. Alarm was felt at the prospect of an interregnum subject to Marquez, the butcher of Tacubaya, and the French were being appealed to by foreigners to hold on till Juarez could occupy the city.

The French have also been asked to surrender the city to Porto Diaz, a proposition which after the failure of the Ortega plot is not an impossible alternative. The papers were publishing the expressed opinion of Marshal Bazaine that, as the choice of Mexico appeared to be indispensable for a republic, the Emperor ought not to remain. While your correspondent was in the capital the Imperial Chief of Police was ordered to seize the Emperor's property, a prominent Liberal, who had been seized by the Government for political reasons. Again, goods detained by the Custom House in Mexico for Vera Cruz duties already paid to the French were released by the French force of arms.

The rupture between the Government and its protectors appeared complete. In the meanwhile about \$4,000,000 in the last month have fled the country. The remainder of the French were ordered to leave the country on the 15th of this month. It was understood by the best informed that the Emperor would probably leave before, escorted by the Austrian troops. No transports had yet reached Vera Cruz, but the Emperor is expected to begin with the month of March.

Your correspondent arrived this morning by the Tabasco, which set out on the 5th, bringing an officer of the Emperor's household charged with despatching the Emperor's family from the country were taking refuge with their families in the capital. Juarez had confiscated the estates of Don Juan Garcia, the richest trader of Durango.

CONNECTICUT. The Congressional Conventions—Hon. Henry C. Deming Renominated in the First District by Acclamation—Mr. Barnum Nominated in the Fourth—Democratic Convention in the Second District.

New HAVEN, Ct., February 14.—To-day three Conventions were held at Meriden, in this State, two Republican and one Democratic. In the Republican Convention in the Fourth District, and in the Democratic Convention in the Second District, the contest was a very sharp contest between numerous parties for the nomination. In the First District the contest was between Hon. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, the present Representative, who was nominated by acclamation after the informal ballot, which gave him seventy-one votes, and ten for Samuel Rockwell, of New Britain.

The Democratic Congressional Convention for this district was held to-day at Meriden, in the Town Hall. There was a contest going on for several weeks between Hon. Colin M. Rogers, a member of Congress, and Hon. James Gallagher, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

On the meeting of the delegates the contest between the two gentlemen, with the exception of a good deal of popularity served to make the result very doubtful. The Convention was adjourned until the 15th of this month, when a final vote will be taken on the matter of substitute delegates.

The following were the names put forward for nomination—Colin M. Rogers, of New Haven; James Gallagher, of New Haven; James Hotchkiss, of Middlebury; Hon. James Phelps, of Essex; Daniel Rogers, of Danbury; Hon. Isaac Rogers, of Milford; six informal names were taken. Mr. Rogers polled as high as forty-six votes. During these balloting the names of Messrs. Rogers, Gallagher, and Rogers were withdrawn, when another ballot followed. Mr. Gallagher's friends going over to Mr. Hotchkiss' side.

Indications being that Mr. Hotchkiss would be nominated, Mr. Rogers' friends withdrew his name in favor of Judge Phelps. A formal ballot was taken, and Mr. Hotchkiss was nominated by a vote of 54 to 4. The Convention passed resolutions in favor of repealing the poll-tax, and in favor of the eight hour system of labor.

In the Fourth District, the Republican Convention met in Bridgeport. On the first ballot the following gentlemen were voted for—Hon. John A. Hubbard, of Litchfield, 44; Hon. T. Barnum, of Fairfield, 41; A. H. Blything, of Norwalk, 18; S. B. Bardsley, of Bridgeport, 15; Dr. P. Nichols, of Danbury, 12; ex-Lieutenant Governor Roger Averill, of Danbury, 5, and 5 scattering. Thirteen ballots followed. Mr. Barnum was present with a strong lobbying force, and was successful in taking the chance of his nomination increased, while the opposition deserted Mr. Hubbard, the present Representative of the district, and voted for Mr. Barnum, increasing his vote from 15 to 46, the number he received on the fifteenth ballot. Mr. Barnum had 71 votes on this ballot, and was declared elected. The contest was a very sharp one, but was conducted in the best spirit, and after it was over all acquiesced in the result willingly, determined to elect the nominee, if hard work was to do it.

In the Third District yesterday, Hon. H. H. Starkweather, of Norwich, was nominated on the first ballot. He called upon the members of the Convention there had been several weeks previous to the meeting of the Convention, and was going on between Mr. Starkweather and Hon. Augustus Brandegee, of New London, the present member of the nomination. Mr. Brandegee came on from Washington to attend to his interests at the Convention, but was defeated by a majority of votes, much to the surprise of every one.

The Republicans have but one more to nominate—the one for this district. The Convention will meet Wednesday, when Mr. Warner, of Middletown, the present Representative, will probably receive the nomination.—N. Y. Times.

—The "Sisters of Charity" in the United States number at the present time 851.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.) WASHINGTON, February 15. The President's Proposed Back-Drop. A despatch from the North Carolina Legislature shows that the new plan of reconstruction proposed by the Southern Governors cannot pass that body. Another effort is, therefore, being made here to see if some plan cannot be drawn up to which the President will give his assent. A meeting was held last night and to-night, by several conservative Republicans who are on good terms with the Executive, to ascertain if, by some slight mutual concessions not amounting to any sacrifice of principle, a measure of reconstruction could not be agreed upon that would meet the views of both the Executive and Executive branches of the Government. The comparison of views expressed served to cause the belief that the interview may lead to practical results hereafter, though no definite steps were taken. One of the Congressmen who participated in this movement intimated to-day that the President would give his adhesion to the Blaine proposition, which is the pending constitutional amendment and universal suffrage, if nothing more satisfactory could be agreed on, but better authority doubts the statement in toto.

Philadelphia Officers. It is expected that at the Cabinet meeting to-day the Philadelphia Postmaster and Superintendent of the Mint will be selected. For the latter office James Page and ex-Governor D. R. Porter are among the most prominent candidates. One of these gentlemen will no doubt be appointed, as matters stand now.

Northern Pacific Railroad. The Northern Pacific Railroad scheme has failed for the present. The Committee to whom the matter was referred declined to act this session, and the lobbyists have gone home, intending to return in March and urge the Fortieth Congress to adopt the measures they seek to have passed.

The Custom House Investigation. Mr. Smythe, Collector at New York, and others, have been summoned to Washington to appear before the Retrenchment Committee to testify as to the divulgence of facts proved before the Committee while taking testimony in New York. It is alleged that a stenographer who was employed by the Committee in New York has violated his obligation of secrecy, and has sold out scraps of the testimony here and there to parties in that city, and he is to be brought before the House on this charge.

Arrival of Steamers. New York, February 15.—The steamers Herman, from Bremen, and St. Laurent, from Havre on the 2d inst, have arrived.

The ship Mentor, from Pensacola, for Liverpool, is ashore in an abandoned condition near Valentia. The crew have arrived at Cardiff.

The steamer Bosphorus, from Philadelphia, and the John Clark, from New Orleans, have arrived at Liverpool.

The Grace Darling, for Philadelphia, passed Deal on the 29th ult.

The Nungach Dormio, from Charleston, the Thomas Freeman, from Savannah, and the P. C. Merryman, from New Orleans, have also arrived out.

The Clara Hickman, from Baltimore for Queenstown, passed abandoned, in latitude 50 deg. north, longitude 20 deg. west, the Alma, of Belfast, for New York. She was seen in a sinking condition near Prince Edward's Island during a hurricane.

The political and general foreign news have been anticipated by the cable despatches.

PORTLAND, February 15.—The steamer Moravian, from Liverpool on the 24th, has arrived.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Count of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow. Prison cases will be heard to-day. Lewis N. Dardine plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a coat valued at \$50, belonging to Samuel Sperry. Dardine went to a boarding-house, where Sperry was stopping, stole the coat, and ran away.

He plead guilty also to a number of thefts committed at various times, and in various ways. When arrested he had a book in which were the names of as many as eighty boarding-houses in the city. He had gone to an address at least thirty of these. The Alderman heard the complaints of only fifteen of the proprietors. The Court heard ten or twelve, all telling the same story. Sentenced to the County Prison for six years.

William S. Burgess was acquitted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer. The prosecutor stated that one morning he went to his carpenter shop, at the corner of Twenty-second and Wood streets, and found it had been entered, and the partitions torn down, and his goods removed. He called upon the defendant, who said he had entered the place, and made the changes there found. But it was shown that the prosecutor was a tenant of defendant, and liable to pay rent; also, that he had gone away and left the premises with defendant's goods locked up in the shop. At all events, no force was shown either in the entry or detainer, hence the acquittal.

A WELL-FOUNDED CASE. James McGowan was charged with false promise. William Conn, a leather dealer, stated that one day last fall the defendant came to his place of business and presented a written order, purporting to have been written by Mr. Hart, a hardware merchant, for one hundred sides of leather for skate straps. Defendant said that this order was genuine, and upon this the defendant was given to the defendant. This order amounted to \$400.

A few days after this the presented an order to Mr. Conn, purporting to have been written by another hardware merchant, named Biddle, calling for goods to the amount of \$700. Defendant also said this was genuine, and the goods were given. Some time after these transactions Mr. Conn was informed that the Biddle bill. He called upon defendant, who said that he had placed the bills in the hands of a collecting attorney for collection. He gave the name of the attorney as Rogers, Conn looked the

attorney, but could find none of that name. Conn called upon defendant, who said that his attorney had advised him to take away the goods from the merchants.

Mr. Hart testified that he had seen Conn several times before these orders were given, and knew him as a skate strap maker; but Mr. Hart denied positively having given any order to him upon Conn. After the order had been presented and read, defendant called upon him, and asked him to buy from him a lot of skate straps, he wishing to close out his business before going to California. Defendant did not want the straps, and therefore declined making the purchase. Several days afterwards several little boys entered his store and placed several packs of straps upon the floor.

Mr. Biddle also denied ever having given an order to defendant upon Conn. On trial. District Court—Judge Strong, —Cottman vs. Cottman. Before reported. Jury out.

John N. Mooney vs. Samuel T. McCandless, Thomas Livingston, and Matthew Connell. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff in the falling of a wall belonging to defendants, which, it was alleged, was not properly propped. On trial.

District Ct.—Judge Hare, —John M. Gould vs. David B. Taylor and Benjamin F. Taylor. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—The following cases were argued—Black vs. Reading Railroad Company. Wistar's Appeal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, February 15, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. The following are the closing prices: 109 1/2 was bid for the old 5-20s; 105 1/2 for August 7-30s; and 101 for 10-40s. City loans were less active; the new issue sold at 101, a decline of 1/4; and old do. at 94, a decline of 1/4.

Reading sold at 52 1/2; no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 64 1/2, a slight decline; and Catawissa common at 14, no change; 3 1/2 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 54 for Mmehill; 62 for Reading common; 67 for City; 41 for Corn; 42 for preferred do.; 30 1/2 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46 1/2 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 65 was bid for South and Eleventh; 24 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chelms and Walnut; 71 for West Philadelphia; 13 1/2 for Ridge Avenue; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment. This morning sold at 100 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 102 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 90 for Western; 62 for Manufacturers'; 67 for City; 41 for Corn; 58 for Commonwealth; 45 for Corn Exchange; and 62 for Union.

In Canal Shares there was very little movement. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 53, no change; and Lehigh Navigation at 54, no change; 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do.; 12 1/2 for Susquehanna Canal, and 54 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 1/4 A. M., 13 1/2; 11 A. M., 13 1/2; 12 M., 13 1/2; 1 P. M., 13 1/2, a decline of 1/4 on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 4, Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 250 sh Read R..... 2 1/2 100 sh Read R..... 2 1/2 400 do do..... 2 1/2

FIRST BOARD. \$1000 City of New..... 100 sh Read R..... 2 1/2 400 sh N Y p b l..... 2 1/2 400 sh N Y p b l..... 2 1/2 4000 Susq Bde..... 100 sh 100 do..... 100 50 sh Cata Rk..... 1 1/2 100 sh Penna RR.....