AMERICA.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHILI.

The Port of Concepcion Bombarded and the Town Captured.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 14, 1866.

The *Diario de la Marina* has to-day a telegraphic despatch stating that on the 28th of February the Spanish frigates Blanca and Berenguila bombarded the Port of Concepcion, in Chili, and then landed a force which captured the town. The despatch also states that one vessel was sunk by them, and that the Spanish men-of-war Almanza and Consuelo had arrived at Montevideo.

FROM ALBANY.

Appointments by the Governor—Yesterday's Legislative Proceedings—The Supply Bill in the Senate—Impeaching Judge Barnard—The Gas Regulating Bill in the Assembly—The Central Railroad Fare Bill Passed—Evening Session of the Assembly.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, April 18, 1866.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD BILL

was lost in the Senate yesterday afternoon. The argument showed most clearly the necessity and feasibility of the project, but Sharpe & Co. were too many for the friends of the new project. Thus a just and beneficent measure is lost to satisfy the greed of the stage and railroad monopolies which now so grievously oppress and annoy the people. So we must go over to another year, and submit to the impositions under which the population of the great metropolis now labors.

A CROSS-TOWN BILL KILLED.

The Christopher-st. or Cross-town Railroad was also defeated in the Senate yesterday afternoon. Whether the other city railroads are to share the same fate I cannot determine. The old Tycoon is around this morning, and this probably means that the Broadway surface road is to be put through if money and effort will do it.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL

passed the Assembly yesterday afternoon as amended by the Senate. When Mr. D. P. Wood's name was called, he stated that he should vote in favor of concurrence in the amendments of the Senate; but in doing so, he wanted it distinctly understood that he was opposed to the bill in all its principles and features. He would vote for concurring in the amendments because they render the bill nugatory, and are in effect equivalent to striking out the enacting clause thereof.

CITY TAX LEVY.

The New-York City Tax Levy was talked about in Committee of the Whole, in the Assembly, last evening. No material amendment was made. The bill was finally reported to the House, and, under the operation of the previous question, was ordered to a third reading. The bill has already passed the Senate. The consideration of these tax levies affords a fine field for the display of cheap oratory; but if the Legislature is particularly enlightened thereby, I am mistaken.

THE RINDERPEST.

The Senate bill to prevent the introduction and spread of the disease known as the Rinderpest, was also considered in the Assembly last evening and ordered to a third reading.

HUDSON RIVER ASYLUM.

The bill to authorize the appointment of five Commissioners to locate the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane has passed both Houses and gone to the Governor.

A FRAUD.

Something like a bushel of remonstrances have been presented in the Senate by different members, with the endorsement "against any elevated, surface or underground railroad," when the contents of the paper shows that the petitioners remonstrate simply against a surface or elevated road. They are entirely silent with reference to the Underground. These remonstrances came from Henry Hilton, attorney for Broadway property owners. The truth is, there is little if any objection to the Underground Road, and once built it would do more to relieve Broadway than all the other projects combined.

VALID EXCUSES.

In giving the vote on the New-York license bill, last Saturday, I ought to have stated that the Hon. Mr. Wilbur of Dutchess was absent during the consideration of that measure, on account of sickness in his family, for his colleague, Mr. Palmer, mentioned the fact to me, and I supposed I had noted it until my attention was called to the omission. Of all the members of the House, he is about the last man that could be bribed or justly charged with a disposition to skulk. He is not a man who is afraid to "face the music," whatever its character. But it happens in this case that Mr. W. was the warm, undisguised friend of the bill, and could no more have been influenced to vote against it than the veteran editor of THE TRIBUNE.

Injustice has also been done to the Hon. Mr. Morse of Madison, a true friend of the bill, and who rendered excellent service as a member of the Committee having it in charge to save it from destruction, for he stoutly resisted the numerous exertions made by its opponents to use it up by amendments. Mr. Morse is subject to attacks of sick headache, and had a most severe one, and was actually prostrate in bed while the vote was being taken.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that few members apprehended the vote was to be taken on this question the day on which the bill was first considered; but Mr. Brandreth made up his mind that it might be passed that very afternoon, and that if it could be, that *that* was the time to hit it go through. He was afraid of delay; and therefore determined if possible to get the vote, and succeed. It is too much, perhaps, to say that his vigilant efforts saved the bill, but he is entitled to the special gratitude of its friends for his prompt action in the premises. The liquor dealers were taken by surprise as were some of the advocates of the new plan.

TO-DAY.

Among the bills which have passed the Assembly to-day are the County Tax Levy, and the bills to incorporate the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and to authorize the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company to lease their road to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for the transportation of coal.

The Senate has been engaged on the Supply bill all the morning, and is nearly through, I believe.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

The Governor has made the following nominations:

For New Capitol Commissioners—Hamilton Harris and John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, and O. B. Latham of Seneca Falls.

For Trustees of the Willard Asylum for the Insane—For two years—John E. Seery of Ovid, and Garret Conger of Geneva. For four years—W. V. V. Rosa of Watertown, Cornelius L. Allen of Salem. For six years—James Ferguson of Ovid, and Sterling G. Hadley of Waterloo.

Confirmed by the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the appointment of James Adams, Jonathan S. Buell, and John Wilkeson as Buffalo Police Commissioners.

NOTARIES PUBLIC FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

The Senate, in executive session, Wednesday, confirmed the following nominations of the Governor as Notaries Public for New-York City:

C. S. Arthur, Wm. H. Arthur, S. M. Anderson, D. W. Allen, Christian Aude, Jas. H. Bortley, Jas. Black, James Bell, Jas. F. Bensel, Alex. Bonnesteel, Jno. M. Bent, Benj. F. Buck, R. H. Clifford, G. De Witt Clock, W. E. Carpenter, A. J. Cohen, Levy Cohen, James A. Cromey, Ferris Cushing, Jno. W. Downing, Geo. R. Downing, jr., Abram C. Dayton, Fred. Frech, John E. Farrington, Wm. H. Freeling, R. L. H. Finch, Wm. T. Graff, R. B. Greenwood, jr., W. F. Gilley, Abram. Goldsmith, P. J. Hanbury, L. Horton, Fred. Hinkle, Robt. H. Johnson, Benj. Jones, C. W. Konge, Edgar Ketchum, jr., D. L. W. Knowles, Wm. Laurens, Thos. Livy, Syl. Lay, Jno. B. Marcellis, H. J. Morton, John B. McKean, P. Merkle, John E. Nelson, W. J. O'Byron, D. O'Connor, W. J. Powell, H. T. Ranney, James M. Post, W. A. Smalley, E. B. Slater, G. J. Smith, A. W. Steinhaus, A. L. Sagan, Samuel Swan, M. Snyder, John J. Schaeffer, Daniel R. Taylor, John D. Townsend, Albert Van Wagner, Peter Weirich, Chas. V. Ware, John Whipple, jr., Ralph O. Williams, Robert Wakefield, Charles Webb, Geo. B. Young, Wm. Baxton, Jas. L. Berrien, Jas. P. Corning, John Earl, Jos. J. Gumbleton, Jas. C. Heywood, Edward J. Hall, Philip Jordan, John Lankhee, David P. McBride, S. K. Nolan, Daniel Pomeroy, Zb. Platt, Geo. N. Pratt, Samuel J. Webster, Jno. S. Woodward, Wm. Anderson, D. W. Allen, H. P. Allen, R. H. Cudlip, D. B. Childs, D. Evans, J. H. Mesall, Chas. C. Onderdevelde, Jno. Gautier, jr., Wm. H. Kipp, Edw. V. Lowe, Jno. Lowe, Chas. Miller, Thomas D. Mather, Wm. H. Morgan, Wm. O. Platt, Benj. F. Seeds, Sam'l J. Starrs, Jas. M. Imthill, S. R. Thayer, jr., Chas. Waters, H. S. Wallace, E. Albertson, J. M. Boyd, H. W. Bostwick, C. A. A. Duerin, W. A. Falconer, W. H. Mellick, C. W. Mekker, A. L. Nosser, Geo. W. Nelson, E. R. Robinson, Theo. Wunderlick, Jno. P. Joralemon, and Fred Shounard, E. A. Woodward.

A special executive session will be held on Thursday noon, to close up the appointments.

New-York Legislature.

SENATE...ALBANY, April 18, 1866.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the charter of St. Stephen's College.

For the better protection of sick and infirm emigrants arriving at the port of New-York.

Increasing the compensation for the care and education of deaf mutes.

Confirming the title of the citizens of this State to lands derived through the conveyance of aliens.

Increasing the compensation of Court Constables in Kings and Westchester Counties to $3 per day.

Relative to summary proceedings to secure possession of lands in New-York and Kings Counties, which was lost.

Amending the law relative to the Marine Court of New-York.

To establish fire limits in Brooklyn.

The Annual Supply bill was taken up and remained under consideration until the hour for recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Annual Supply and General Appropriation bills were ordered to a third reading.

The Annual Tax bill, 4½ mills for the support of the State Government for the next fiscal year, was read and passed.

The Harlem River Savings Bank bill was reported favorably. Also, a bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the American Institute.

On motion of Mr. BARNETT, a resolution was adopted to appoint a Committee of three to investigate the proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration and the treatment of emigrants at Castle Garden.

BILLS PASSED.

The New-York Central Railroad Fare bill.

Mr. Low moved to amend by providing that the law shall continue in operation only three years. Lost, 16 to 11.

Mr. Low moved that the through trains shall not be run slower than 18 miles per hour, nor faster than 25 miles. Lost, 8 to 23.

The bill was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bennett, Chambers, Collins, C. G. Cornell, E. Cornell, Godard, La Bau, Lent, H. C. Murphy, P. Murphy, Parsons, Pierson, Platt, Sutherland, White, Wilson, Williams, Wolcott and Wood—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Andrews, Barnett, Campbell, Crowley, Folger, Gibson, Hayt, Humphrey, Kline, Low, O'Donnell, Seasions and Stanford—13.

Incorporating the North American Mail Steamship Co.

For the better protection of primary meetings, political caucuses, and conventions.

Amending the charter of the South-Western Mining and Land Co.

The Annual Supply bill.

The State Charity Appropriation bill.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS COMPLETE.

By Mr. JEWETT—To authorize the City of Buffalo to subscribe stock to the Washington Railway. Also to allow the New-York Central and Erie railroads to extend their tracks in Buffalo.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH—To set apart and regulate the Basin, at the foot of Spring-st., on the Hudson River.

BILLS PASSED.

The State Tax bill.

The New-York County Tax levy.

To amend the Charter of the City of New-York.

Relative to the election of Controller, which was lost.

Mr. VEEDER moved to reconsider and lay the bill upon the table, which was carried.

To amend the act relative to the Onondaga Salt Springs.

To provide for the erection of an armory in Schenectady.

To increase the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

To amend the charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.

REPORTS COMPLETE.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To extend the boundaries of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. Also for improvement of Broadway between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth-sts. Also to provide for a parade ground in Kings County. Also against the sale of certain lands in Brooklyn; which was agreed to.

Mr. SELDEN, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in the matter of the memorial of Daniel C. Birdsall, with reference to the impeachment of George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, concluding as follows:

"Your Committee discover nothing criminal in the conduct of Judge Barnard, and no moral delinquency which would justify his conviction if articles of impeachment were preferred against him. On the ex parte statement which the memorial presents there would seem to have been in the exercise by the Judge of the large discretion which the law necessarily gives to high judicial officers much that was arbitrary and perhaps censurable, although neither criminal nor corrupt. But even a conclusion to that extent ought not to be indulged against the party charged on a merely ex parte statement, and if it were indulged, and the facts which would warrant it conclusively established, that conclusion would not, in the opinion of your Committee, furnish just grounds for impeachment. Your Committee, therefore, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

BILLS PASSED.

To alter the map of the City of New-York.

To widen Fifth-ave. and provide an entrance to Central Park between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts.

The New-York City Tax Levy.

The bill for the better regulation of Gas Companies was lost by 56 to 30 votes.

Mr. KIMBALL moved to reconsider and lay the bill upon the table; which was carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the American Chronological Museum; to extend the track of the New-York Central and Erie Railroad tracks in Buffalo; to authorize the City of Buffalo to borrow money to take stock in the Buffalo and Washington Railroad; relative to criminal statistics; to amend the game laws; to legalize the acts of the Erie County Board of Supervisors; to prevent the spread of the Rinderpest.

REPORTS.

By T. E. STEWART—Relative to service of process in New-York District Courts. Also, to amend the Revised Statutes relative to executions against property.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To establish fire limits in Brooklyn. Also, to create a Metropolitan Fire Department Relief Fund.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—To authorize the permanent appropriation of Oriskany Creek for a feeder to the Erie Canal.

By Mr. CREAMER (complete)—To authorize the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their track.

Mr. MILLSPAUGH moved to make the bill to regulate the hours of labor in factories to ten hours for a day's work the special order for this evening. Lost.

The resolution to print extra copies of the reports of the State Medical Societies was adopted.

Mr. FREAR moved to make the bill preventing the issue of free passes on railroads a special order. Lost.

Recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to prohibit railroad companies from issuing free passes was ordered to a third reading.

The bill permanently appropriating the waters of Oriskany Creek for a feeder to the long level of the Erie Canal was considered in Committee of the Whole, and the House refused by a vote of 38 to 51 to order the bill to a third reading.

Adjourned.

A Card.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I notice an article in your issue of to-day commenting upon the absence of certain Union members when the vote was taken upon the New-York License bill. I have only to say that I was not absent from any wish to dodge voting. I went to the House suffering intensely with sick headache. I was compelled to leave my seat and return to my room. Before doing so, I made arrangement to be sent for in case my vote was needed. I regret exceedingly that my vote was not recorded in favor of the bill, for it had my most hearty approval. As is well known to Mr. Foster and Mr. Fitch, who advocated the bill before the Committee, I did all that I could to have the bill promptly reported, and in the form it came from the Senate.

Truly yours, GARDNER MOUSE, Member of Assembly.

Albany, April 17, 1866.

FENIAN AFFAIRS.

United States Troops Sent to Eastport—The Cornwall Prisoners—Accession of a Tugboat to the Fenian Navy—Maine Militia Officers at St. Stephens—Various Naval Matters.

TORONTO, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The examination of the Fenian prisoners at Cornwall was resumed to-day. It is understood that the court will be open to the public to-day.

Special dispatches from Cornwall say that nothing of importance has been elicited so far, and that all the prisoners except Murphy are likely to be discharged.

There is a Cabinet meeting at Ottawa to-day.

ST. STEPHENS, N. B., Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

Gens. J. L. Hodsdon and C. H. Smith arrived here this afternoon. The former is Adjutant-General of the State of Maine. He visits Calais to acquaint himself with facts regarding the Fenian movements. He has countermanded a late order to remove arms, &c., from this place. Gen. Hodsdon was ordered by the Governor to consult with Gen. Smith. They both leave to-morrow to report at Augusta. If the United States authorities do not send troops here for protection of citizens on the border it is the intention of this State to organize some for that purpose.

A British frigate is in the river with troops aboard.

EASTPORT, Me., Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The Fenian schooner was seized again by orders from Washington, but was again released this evening by orders from the same source. Permission was given at first to unload all her cargo except the arms. Her discharge is now believed to be unconditional.

Gen. Meade is expected here by special steamer.

The flag-ship of the West India Squadron arrived this afternoon, and has gone up the St. Croix. She brought 700 troops from Halifax.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The Government has chartered the steamer Regulator to take a company of United States regular troops to some point, probably Eastport. She will probably leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring Gen. Meade.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The Courier of this morning learns that the tug Relief has been purchased by P. O'Day, who is Head Center of the Fenians here. She is one of the strongest and most powerful tugs on the lakes, and belonged to the Board of Underwriters.

The Persons Arrested at Cornwall—Allegations Against the Hibernian Society—General Affairs in Canada West.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAMILTON, C. W., April 17, 1866.

To-day the men arrested as Fenians at Cornwall will be examined. Devlin of Montreal (an Irish advocate) will assist the Hon. J. S. Macdonald, who is reported to have said that he would "stick to the prisoner as long as there was life in him," which seems to show that he has grown warm in their cause (not the Fenian, of course.)

As this goes on, *The Leader* of Toronto makes out the Hibernian Society to be Fenians. The following is its article on the matter:

When the President and Secretary of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, as it is called, are under arrest on a charge which smacks of treason, it would be well to inquire into the nature and objects of the organization. This we are enabled to do from a perusal of the "Constitution and By-Laws of the Hibernian Benevolent Society of Canada," printed at *The Irish Canadian* office, Toronto, 1865. The Society is unmistakably of a nature to come under the ban of the Pope; it is a secret society apparently of the most dangerous kind, being enrolled in companies under captains and lieutenants, and having signs and passwords by which its members can communicate with one another in a way which third parties will not be able to understand. It has been so frequently denied that this is a secret society that it may be necessary to set the matter at rest by a quotation from the "miscellaneous by-laws."

SECTION 4. The signs and passwords to be given by the officers of the various companies to the members thereof, at the quarterly meetings of the society.

SEC. 5. No member in arrears for six months on his company's books shall receive the signs and passwords until such arrears are paid.

SEC. 6. No member shall give the signs or passwards to another member, which are to be given by the officers of the company exclusively, and at the regular places of meeting."

This dispels all doubt as to the secret character of the Society. If further proof were wanted, it wound be found in Section 1 of Miscellaneous By-Laws, which reads: "Any member who shall reveal any business transacted in the Society to a person not a member, shall be fined, suspended or expelled as the committee may determine." The Pope has recently denounced all secret societies in sweeping terms; and the burial rites were recently refused to a Roman Catholic in Montreal, by his own church, because the deceased had been a Free Mason. It seems to us that the Irish Catholics and their descendants over 18 years of age—who alone are eligible as members—have unchurched themselves by forming this society.

ART. VII. of the constitution provides that—"This society shall be divided into companies, composed of not more than 100 members each, and shall be governed by a captain and first and second lieutenants." The idea of a military organization, which these words convey, is everywhere carried out. It is always the company, its officers, and its strength. Nor must it be supposed that these companies, thus formed and officered, are unarmed. Section 11 of the Miscellaneous By-Laws provides that "Delegates to the convention for the election of officers shall bring a *report of the strength in numbers and arms, and of the general efficiency of their company*, and the annual fee due by the company to the society."

What are the objects of a secret society thus organized, officered, and armed? For what purpose is it required that the strength of the companies in men and arms, and their general efficiency, are to be reported? These questions derive an ominous significance from the arrest of the President and Secretary of the society and some of their associates for a political crime.

Toronto is the center of this Society, but Article VI. of the constitution empowers the President to establish branch Societies, "on the representation of parties good and true seeking such establishment." It is known that Murphy went on this business to different parts of the country last year. Some of the Bishops used their influence to prevent his success, and it is now apparent that they did not act without good reason. There can be very little doubt that Murphy did succeed in establishing some branch Societies, and if Secretary Sheedy's books could be got, we suspect they would tell the "strength in numbers and arms, and of the general efficiency" of the whole of the companies. This word, efficiency, which occurs in the by-laws, is even more suggestive than the word arms. No other than military efficiency can be intended, and this document corroborates the stories that have been told, from time to time, about the Hibernians drilling. There can, we think, be no longer any doubt that the Hibernians are the Canadian branch of the Fenian Brotherhood, under another name. The whole organization goes to show this.

The Welland Canal is now free of ice.

A boat left this port for the foot of the Lake yesterday.

Mrs. Davis (Jeff.) is in Montreal, where she has met her mother, Mrs. Howell, and unmarried sister.

Up here, in the West, there is perfect quiet along the frontier. Not a speck of trouble seems to lurk about it.

Gen. Meade Going East.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

Major-Gen. Meade and staff passed through Boston today en route for Eastport, Me.

Large Meeting of The Roberts' Party at Cooper Institute—Speeches and Enthusiasm—No More Public Meetings—Addresses by President Roberts and Senator Morrisson—Canada to be Invaded.

A large demonstration of the Fenians who adhere to the Roberts-Sweeny standard and repudiate the Union-square colors, was held last evening at 8 o'clock, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute. Long before the hour announced for the organization of the meeting, every seat was occupied, and when 8 o'clock had arrived, upward of 2,000 orderly and respectable people of both sexes were assembled. The vicinity of the platform was draped with two large banners, one the United States flag, the other a handsome green silk banner, on which was emblazoned the motto, "Our ray of hope" alluding to a "sunburst" which flung its beams across the verdant field. A brass band discoursed some music of a revolutionary character, and when the clanging trumpets, in obedience to a call to that effect, brayed out "The Wearing of the Green," the enthusiasm of the audience found expression in enthusiastic cheers, and other manifestations of approval. A trifling charge of 50 cents admission had the effect of rendering the audience more select than it might have been under more generous circumstances.

Col. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, on making his appearance, was greeted with immense cheering. The meeting was first addressed by Mr. COGLHAN, who said they were assembled that evening to solicit the aid of this great American Republic—the land of their adoption, their hope and their pride—for the purpose of soliciting assistance in their struggle for republicanism against despotism. [Immense cheers.] They loved this land, but there there was a little green isle beyond the ocean, and they would swear there that night that they should never rest, nor pause, until they had rescued that country from the grip of England. [Cheers]. Seven centuries of persecution had not trampled out the spirit of Irish patriotism, and so they Irishmen, the world over, were united heart and hand in their aspirations for an Irish Republic. [Applause]. The bright star in the east shone for Ireland was now about to break. The Irish Republic was rising, and though its ascent may be amid clouds of blood, its setting would be in peace and tranquility.

Mr. Coghlan concluded by announcing that Col. Roberts would next address them.

Col. Roberts then rose and was received with cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c. He said:

LADIES AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: There are few things more pleasant to the heart of a man who is toiling and struggling for the cause he has at heart than the applause of his countrymen. When he last addressed them it was with the hope that his countrymen would be found, before the new year, in serried ranks smiting the oppressors of the Irish race. [Applause.] The enthusiasm awakened that night found an echo in every corner of the earth, and it evoked a determination from the Irish people that they would join to give their arms and their aid to the men who are struggling at home. The organization, then nominally great, became powerful in reality. The money poured in freely, the men came forward, and there was nothing that they did not promise; but what has been the result? Mr. Roberts then entered into a long personal explanation relative to his position as regards the O'Mahoneyites, inveighing bitterly against "there worship," and attributing the division in the Brotherhood to the machinations of the Union-square authorities. He was sick of the speech making, this eternal talking, and he longed for the hour when he should see their boys in the field with their cannon, her their rifles and their sabres, the only arguments that can be ever used with effect against tyranny. [Cheers.] He never opened his lips that he did feel something like a guilty thing. They should not need these addresses. They should not have to be told that money and arms were wanted, and that they should give them, and if they failed to give them, may the curses of generations follow them to their graves. [Applause.] In nine years of the country were Irishmen so credulous as in the City of New-York. They took a person merely on his professions, and if a man only comes here to them and says his grandfather was a gentleman, the son of a king, they will give him anything. They imagine that no one but the son of a king—[laughter]—can do anything. In the West they have different ideas, and if a man goes there and says his father or his grandfather was a king, they would be very apt to button up their coats, thinking he wanted to borrow a quarter. [Laughter and applause.] So much for the past. We saw the falsehood that was at work, that the rumors of the fleets, the armadas that were going to Ireland were a sham and a delusion. But it is not too late to strike a blow for Ireland [immense applause], and that blow, if our countrymen here will only aid us, will be struck as surely as there is a Supreme Being above us to-night. [Great applause.] We have not given up all hope; we are trying to save the good old ship from destruction, and this thing must never go down until we have struck at the bloody power of England. [Applause.] We are going to carry the war into the enemy's camp. [Applause, which lasted for nearly a minute.] We are going to fight England 3,000 miles from her base, where there are English laws, English magistrates, and English hate of Ireland, and no power can stop us [Great applause.] When I say this I mean it for the American Government. I know that it will be perfectly neutral. When I was in Washington a few days ago, a gentleman asked me, "Mr. Roberts, are you going to fight?" "I think that is an insult to an Irishman," said I. "Bet," said he, "are you really going to fight, and is not this all talk?" "We'll fight as sure as the sun is in heaven," said I, "and that before long." "Well then," said he, putting his hands in his pocket, "go ahead, and we'll be d—d neutral." [Great applause.] We are not going to go on the border and hold sham conventions, saying to the enemy, "Look out for your eye, because we are going to hit you there." [Laughter and applause.] We can cross the border silently, and the United States troops will rush down, when we are across, to look after us and bid us "God speed." [Great cheers.] We are going to fight with disciplined men, and though we may go down, we will go down with swords in our hands, with honor; and if victory does not crown our efforts, it will be solely and entirely owing to the apathy of our countrymen. All that can be said of us hereafter is, "They were premature; they gave too much." Away with your religious dissension. I believe that liberty is broad enough to cover all religious persuasions [Applause]. At home these animosities are cherished, and that they will "cut a man's throat" if he tries to go to heaven by a road different from that they are traveling on. The English Government fosters this feeling, and the Irish people are not to blame for it. Let every man, Turk or Jew, come and kneel at the same altar of Liberty with us and we will grasp him to our hearts as a brother [Great cheering]. Let me to-night ask you for the sake of the dear old land we have left, for the sake of the prisoners who pine in chains because they have been true to her, by all the dear incentives of love, and hope, and faith, and trust, let me ask you to help us to assist them in the only way in which they can be assisted, by the crack of the rifle and the thunders of the cannon [Immense cheering]. This is the last time that I shall stand on a public platform until a blow shall have been struck for Ireland. [Here the audience rose en masse, waving hats handkerchiefs, &c., and cheering vociferously.] Give us your assistance, we do not want a great deal. Men we don't want, we can get 50 veteran soldiers for the one we can arm. If you love your country and have confidence in us, appoint your committees, send men to examine our books, they are always open, and with this assurance will you not sustain us? ["We will, we will."] Then if you do, I pledge you that that flag shall never wave over a platform again until it shall have waved over a field of victory. [Great cheering.]

Senator MORRISON of Missouri was next introduced. The cheers he heard to-night were the most grateful sounds he ever heard. They were the last cheers they would hear before the battle. The Senate have decided this to be the last public meeting they would call, and not only that, but they have decided that they would not again hold another private meeting under the Stars and Stripes of America. We have left our families, our friends, and sworn that we shall never see them again until that flag is unfurled on a fair field of battle. [Applause.] Ireland is no more a home for Irishmen, and at last it has come to this that the destinies of Ireland are placed in our hands, and no matter about the past, whether there was a "98" or a "48," the question now is, "shall we work in '66?" not what our fathers did, but "what will we, their sons, accomplish?" Don't tell me that our countrymen, who died for Ireland, failed. No, the blood that flowed from the young martyr's neck in Thomas-st. did not flow in vain [cheers], the blood that flowed from Lord Edward's wounds as he was stabbed by the tyrant's sabers, did not fall in vain; the blood of Tone did not fall into ungrateful soil, for now a crop of armed men is springing up to avenge it. Away with words of failure. They said we were gone, "with a vengeance," and for once the brutal bullies were true. We have come, and as the miser hoards up his mites of yellow gold, we have treasured that vengeance until we shall pay it soon on the battle-field with interest. [Cheers.] There is seen in the newspapers to-day that the aristocratic youths in the colonies were tendering their services to the Governor. Let them. We send them an invitation through the press to-night to come and meet the boys who marched from Richmond to Nashville and back again on short rations, and we assure them they will have a rough time of it. [Great cheering.]

B. B. Daly of Indiana, and Michael Scanlan, Chicago, briefly spoke, and $1,000 was raised for the good of the cause.

GREAT FIRE AT TITUSVILLE, PA.

Loss Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

A fire broke out here at 1½ o'clock this morning in a small frame building on the corner of Franklin and Short-sts., and thence extended in all directions with great rapidity from the railroad track.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The fire is now sweeping with irresistible force westward.

It seems impossible to stay the fury of the flames until the "Raceway" is reached.

The following are among the losers: Dillingham & Coles's machine-shop, Union Hotel, Railroad Hotel, National Hotel, Buffalo dining-saloon, Adam Good's foundery and machine works, Miller & Wichert's grocery, Olmstead & Jewhurst's paint and oil store, Granger, Tuttle & Co.'s grocery and feed store, Mueller's cigar and tobacco factory, Wm. Schewz's grocery, Brown & Barrowe's stove and hardware store, meat market and shoe store, Smill's grocery, and various other buildings.

THIRD DISPATCH.

5 O'CLOCK, a. m.

The fire has at last been brought under subjection.

McMullen & Bryan's foundery, the Petroleum Hotel, John Sacke & Sons' machine shop, and the bakery next north of the foundery, are the only buildings left on Franklin-st., between the "Raceway" and the railroad.

Two parties have been arrested on suspicion of having caused the fire. The loss is $300,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Continued from First Page.

circumstances which had induced Mr. Shanklin to ask yesterday to be excused from further service on the Committee for the District of Columbia. It arose from that gentleman not having had an opportunity to speak against the joint resolution passed some days since, appropriating $2,500 for the temporary relief of the poor of the District. If any injustice was done him by moving the previous question, he (Mr. Ingersoll) regretted it. He hoped the explanation would be satisfactory, and that the gentleman would make no objection to being reappointed on that Committee.

Mr. SHANKLIN accepted the explanation and apology as entirely satisfactory.

The SPEAKER thereupon announced the reappointment of Mr. Shanklin on the Committee for the District, and the House adjourned.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Recent Explosion at San Francisco—Three Additional Deaths—Six Persons Killed at Colfax, Cal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

It is now rendered certain that nitro-glycerine caused yesterday's explosion. No marks on the box containing it indicated its character.

About 100 hundred whalers have recently been heard from at Honolulu—all very successful, the amount of oil secured running from 200 to 500 barrels each.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, April 17, 1866.

The bodies of eight persons killed by yesterday's explosion have been identified. Seven or eight others are missing, who were probably blown to atoms.

It is tolerably well ascertained that the explosion was caused by concussion in opening a leaking box of nitro-glycerine, which the owner refused to receive in consequence of its damaged condition.

The Board of Supervisors have passed an order causing all nitro-glycerine found within the city to be seized and destroyed. They have also passed resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. G. W. Bell.

The remainder of the passengers from the wreck of the Labourdhere arrived here yesterday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

Three more persons have died from the effects of the late glycerine explosion.

A premature explosion of a blast occurred yesterday near Colfax, Cal., by which six men lost their lives.

FROM NASHVILLE.

The Brauner Trial—The Case Adjourned—New Oil Refinery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The trial of Henry Brauner was resumed this morning. Capt. Samuel P. Voorhees of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, Judge Advocate, made application for an adjournment of the case on the ground that an application has been made to the General Commanding the Military Division to send for counsel to assist in the prosecution of the case. No definite reply had been received to this application, and the case was therefore adjourned.

Application is soon to be made to the Legislature for a charter for an oil refinery to be located near this city.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, April 18, 1866.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$61,861,000	Legal Tender notes	$19,902,600
Loans	91,291,000	Deposits	37,605,700
Specie	457,000	Circulation (Nat.)	23,025,000
		Circulation (State)	777,198

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, April 18.—Flour firm. Wheat excited and opened at an advance of 2@3c, subsequently declined 2@3c, and closed quiet at $1 37@$1 37½ for No. 1, and 96c@$1 00 for No. 2. Corn quiet at 89c for No. 1, 84@84½c for No. 2. Oats firm at an advance of 1c, sales at 38@39c for No. 1, 34@34½c for No. 2. Provisions quiet. Lard 16c. Freights quiet. Receipts—3,500 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bush. Wheat, 58,000 bush. Corn, 11,000 bush. Oats. Shipments—6,500 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bush. Wheat, 7,500 bush. Corn, 8,500 bush. Oats.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn buoyant at 63c for Mixed, 65@67c for Yellow, and 70@70c for White. Oats higher at 42@43c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull and lower at $2 17@$2 19.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.—Petroleum dull and all qualities slightly declined; Crude at 23c, Refined in bond, 36@38c; Refined, free, 56@60c. Flour firm and advanced 12½@25c. Wheat has an advancing tendency, sales of common to good Red at $2 30@$2 40, White at $2 45@$2 60. Corn firm and advanced 2@3c. Coffee dull; sales of Rio at 19@20½c, gold. Sugar firm; sales of Muscovado Molasses at 42@43c per gallon. Whisky unchanged.

BALTIMORE, April 18, 1866.—Flour scarce and advancing; high grades 50c. higher. Wheat advancing and none at market; prices nominal. Corn advancing; sales of Yellow at 81c, White, 85@86c. Oats firm; sales at 46c. Provisions dull. Sugar firm. Whisky dull; sales at $2 25.

South Carolina.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, at its Convention in February last, appointed a Board of Missions to the colored people, consisting of the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, the Rev. C. P. Gadsden, the Rev. A. T. Porter, Mr. G. A. Trenholm, Mr. W. C. Bee, and Mr. E. L. Kennison, and charged them with the spiritual and educational interests of the Freedmen. This Board have been at work all Winter, and are ready to go into operation. They desire to commence two schools in Charleston—either with Northern teachers sent by the Freedmen's Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, or with Southern teachers, who are prepared to commence the work, or with both combined. We wish to make these good schools, the centers from which to send out and establish schools throughout the State. There are now some 25 points where we can establish them, with the entire cooperation of the planters. Our difficulty in Charleston is the want of the proper buildings, and the desks, benches, stools, &c. We have not the means either to purchase or build. We desire that these should be good and attractive buildings, giving the scholars every advantage in our power; selecting from them the most intelligent, and fitting them for any position which they can attain, adding the industrial feature to it, and having the girls taught all the mysteries of the needle, and assisting the boys who show a talent for mechanics to be bound out to trades. We appeal to all those who feel an interest in the welfare, advancement and development of the Freedmen, to give us material aid. We wish to raise $50,000 for these purposes. The references below will show that this is trustworthy. I will be found from 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily, at No. 10 Freedmen's Commission room, Bible House; and donations may be sent to the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., Sec. Freedmen's Commission, No. 19 Bible House; or the Rev. Dr. Irving, No. 17 Bible House, Sec. Domestic Com.; or the Rev. Dr. Dennison, Sec. Foreign Com., No. 19 Bible House; or to Church Journal, No. 76 Cedar-st., or to this office. The Boston, New-Haven, Albany, Philadelphia, or any other papers feeling an interest in this matter will please copy.

A. LOOMER POTTER.

Rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Charleston, S. C., Agent of the Bishop of South Carolina and of the Freedmen's Board in that State.

Refer to the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of New-York; the Rev. Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church; the Rev. Dr. Haight, Assistant Minister; the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, D. D., Rector of Grace Church; the Rev. J. Brinton Smith, D. D., Agent Freedmen's Board, No. 10 Bible House; the Rev. Dr. Irving, No. 17 Bible House; the Rev. Dr. Dennison, No. 19 Bible House; the Rev. Dr. Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew; the Rev. J. Cotton Smith, Rector of Church of Ascension; the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.—The lady directors of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home will commence to hold a public Fair in the City of Washington on the 15th of May next, the proceeds