New-York Tribune.

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THE IRISH REBELLION.

LATEST DATES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE INSURRECTION NOT YET QUELLED—FOUR GUNBOATS ORDERED TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, March 14—The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The Government has just dispatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be posted at different places in the River Liffey. The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow Mountains, a few miles south of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN.

THE LATE ATTEMPT IN KERRY—ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS—ARREST OF SOME OF THE PERSONS IMPLICATED—MAGISTERIAL INVESTIGATION AT CAHIRCIVEEN—IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—REMOVAL OF CATHOLIC DISABILITIES—REPORTED ARREST OF GEN. O'CONNOR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, March 2, 1867.

The Kerry spurt is all over. The actors in it have done with the Government, but the Government has not done with them. The quest for them is continued unremittingly, not only by way of operations among the mountains, but also by way of stealthy observation and inquiry, by all the arts of detectiveism among the people. Patiently, slowly, but surely, the facts in their entirety are being ferreted out by the police; every house in the whole district and every one of the regular inhabitants being well known to them, their object now is to ascertain if any of the latter are missing, and the whereabouts of every one of them on the night of the "rising." In this way they are likely, soon or late, to bore their way home to every man who at any time formed one of the insurgent party. Up to this time, the "scouring" of the mountains is continued, mainly in the hope of lighting on the now famous J. J. O'Connor, the leader of the movement. On Tuesday last, a large party of military and police set out on this mission from the neighborhood of Cahirciveen, under the guidance of one Macready, chief boatman of the Ballinskelligs coast-guard station, whose knowledge of the locality is understood to be most complete. In addition to the supply of handcuffs carried on such occasions for the prisoners *in posse*, the present party took with them a long coil of *rope*, for the better securing of the General and his followers, if they should fall in with them. It does not appear that they carried a gallows, unless it were one *a la* Hepenstall, the tall yeoman who in the year '98 used to hang the rebels by pulling the rope over his shoulder, and who from that circumstance acquired the *soubriquet* of "the walking gallows." Their search, however, like all the previous ones, proved vain and profitless. The scouring party brought home with them from the mountains nothing except a good appetite. Great sympathy is felt for O'Connor, not only in Kerry but throughout the entire country: this is partly due to the daring spirit he displayed, but in a still greater degree to the humanity and chivalry which marked his conduct during his temporary command. Not a single wanton or vindictive act can be laid to his charge; outrage and plunder he and his men could have committed on the persons and properties of people who are "leagued with the enemy," but they scorned to be guilty of anything of the sort; and when as an act of war and military necessity the police courier was shot down, O'Connor was the first to attend to his wound and speak words of comfort to him. It is said that he even washed the wound; but there is no doubt that he examined it, and told the sufferer to be of good cheer, adding that he himself had received a much worse hurt in the American war. Both as an Irish patriot and an American soldier, this conduct was honorable to him. No doubt it was perfectly in keeping with his experience in the wars of the Union, where, after the battle, the dying and wounded were the objects of such fraternal tenderness as rarely, if ever before, was witnessed on the battle-field. It was equally in keeping with the spirit and traditions of the national party in Ireland, who have always professed to act on pure and noble principles, to repudiate all ideas of mere vengeance, and of confiscation, and of plunder, and to have no love for revolutionary commotion, which they regard as in itself an evil. The outbreak in Kerry, brief as it was, has served the good purpose of putting almost a complete stop to the outcry that had been got up by the loyal classes against the Fenian party, on the ground that their project was one of robbery, and arson, and murder, and had no other end or object. That atrocious calumny has been silenced, for a time at all events, by the conduct of the little party who took the field in Kerry. They could have sacked, and ravaged, and burned throughout a considerable tract of country for a couple of days if they had so pleased; the mansions of the gentry were at their mercy, but they injured none of them, and showed not the slightest disposition to mischief of that kind. Of course, if the movement went on, if the ordinary machinery for the repression of crime were thrown out of working—if the police were compelled to fly, and if the courts ceased to sit—the criminal classes might try to do a stroke of business in the midst of the confusion, but it would be quite unfair to charge their misdeeds upon the Fenians. On the night of the great scare in Killarney not a policeman remained on duty in the town; they quitted their barracks and took up a position in the Railway Hotel to protect the "gentry" who, bringing with them their wives and children and valuables, flocked thither from all the western parts of the County on receiving the first rumor of the Fenian rising. If in these circumstances any ill-disposed persons in the town had attempted any acts of robbery or burglary, no doubt it would be set down to the account of the Fenians. But the fact was, not a single act of criminality was committed in the place during the whole time the police were absent from it. This was creditable to the poorer class of folk in Killarney—rather a numerous class unfortunately—and wasn't it lucky for the Fenians?

At Cahirciveen, on Saturday last, ten persons who had been arrested on suspicion of having been members of the insurgent party were brought before the magistrates at petty sessions. Several witnesses were brought forward to identify some among them, but all failed to do so. Flannery, the driver of the mail-car between that town and Killarney, who had met and parleyed with the party on the road, was brought up, but he failed to recognize any one of them among the men in the dock. Mr. D. Shea, publican of Glenbeigh, in whose house the party had taken some refreshments, had the same story to tell. So also had Mr. Patrick Grady of Glencsk, in whose hostelry they had similarly regaled themselves. Mr. Grady himself was up stairs at the time in bed, being unwell, so he could know nothing about them; it was his sister who attended to them; she was produced, but she could not identify any of the men present. In the cases of several of them a clear *alibi* was proved, and the end of the matter was that the whole lot were released, some of them on trivial bails to appear when called on.

At Queenstown, however, a young man has been arrested, who has been identified as one of those who took part in the rising. He was about to take his departure in one of the Inman steamers for America. Unfortunately for him the vessel by which he had engaged his passage had no accommodation for him, and he was compelled to wait for the next. When next he presented himself at the office, a policeman from the Cahirciveen Station, who has been stationed there to look after such fugitives, recognized and arrested him. He is described as a fine, able young fellow, Timothy Connell by name. He had adopted no disguise, but seemed a good deal taken aback when he found himself in the hands of the policeman. He was conveyed from Cork to Killarney under heavy escort, and I fear the poor fellow has a hard time before him. Some other arrests were made at the steamer's side during the past few days, but the parties being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves were released and allowed to proceed on their voyage.

Yesterday, a man who is supposed to be no other than the Fenian leader, O'Connor, was taken into custody at Athlone, where he had just arrived by train from Galway. His appearance is said to correspond very closely with the description given of the insurgent chief, but whether he is the genuine article is a point yet to be ascertained.

The following paragraph, which appears editorially in *The Cork Examiner*, is a very proper comment on the proceedings of certain of the Kerry magistrates a few days ago at the Killorglin petty sessions:

In Kerry an attempt has been made by a local busybody of the magisterial bench to compel the Rev. Mr. Magnus, the clergyman who so fearlessly dissuaded the misguided Fenians to return to their homes from the mad expedition that had left Cahirciveen, and who attended the wounded policeman Duggan, to aid in hunting up the persons with whom he remonstrated. The good priest indignantly refused. The influence of the Catholic priesthood has been most beneficial in staying the spread of an organization which can only do mischief to the country and those who enter it; but if there were any means conceivable which would entirely destroy that influence, it would be the enlisting them in a pursuit which belongs to the paid guardians of the law, or such zealous aiputeurs as the issuer of the summons to Mr. Maginn. The function of the Catholic priests is to save not to punish. They are ready to make every effort to prevent the misguided ones of their flock from falling into mischief, but they are not quite prepared to put the rope round their necks.

THE FENIANS.

The late turbulent excitement in regard to the insurrection in Ireland which has raged for two weeks past, culminated on Wednesday night last in a grand *feu de joie* at Union-square, and the intervening twenty-four hours have been given to repose and a renewal of strength by the enthusiastic Fenians of this city. There is no "situation" or "strategical" to speak of at present excepting those in possession of the British soldiery. All is quiet at No. 19 Chatham-st., and the Chief-Executive, Mr. Anthony A. Griffin, still anxiously waits for victorious tidings from Ireland's green hill-sides. Deputations in twos and threes from the Circles attend his levees with as much anxiety as himself, in search of news.

It is rumored among the loungers in the dark and dimly-lighted office, that some of these men represent Roberts circles, who stand ready to overturn their former leader, and give their funds to the organization of which Mr. Anthony A. Griffin and Mr. J. J. Leary of Bandon, Cork, Ireland, are the expounders and head-centers. Deputations are said to be here now in the headquarters from Albany, Newburgh, and Newark, promising to sell Roberts out, and enlist under the banners of the new Chief Executive. Iron-clads, Dunderbergs, Madawaskas, Katadins, Metacomets, and other names suggestive of heavy casemates, 11-inch Dahlgren, and 15-inch Columbiads, are whispered about in the crowd in a cheerfully mysterious manner calculated to bewilder the outsider or irrelevant bystander, and in an interior room sit the Fenian Sisterhood in solemn conclave, debating upon Ireland's deliverance. Great is that which transpired in Fenian circles yesterday. The session of the Fenian Sisterhood, which was held for the purpose of aiding the men in "the Gap," was prolonged until a late hour, and the business of the meeting was kept strictly private. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. J. F. O'Sullivan Beare. A private messenger from Ireland hinted that the gunboats in the Liffey would be blown up, and that Dublin would be captured, and the green flag flying over Dublin Castle ere many days.

THE FENIANS IN NEWARK.

The two factions of the Fenian Brotherhood in Newark have recently become fraternally united, and a grand mass meeting, for the purpose of securing aid for the "cause," is to be held at Library Hall this evening.

MEETING IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 14.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Fenians and the friends of Ireland was held in Faneuil Hall this evening, for the purpose of "expressing sympathy with and giving assistance to their brethren who are at present battling for the liberation of their native land." Addresses were made by P. A. Collins of Boston, Jeremiah O'Donovan, and P. W. Cronin of New-York, and J. E. Fitzgerald. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and a large sum was realized by contributions to the cause.

POLITICAL.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, March 14.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 120 Yeas to 20 Nays.

VERMONT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 14.—Gov. Dillingham has issued a proclamation convening the Legislature in an extra session on the 27th inst. The object is to afford relief to the south-western portion of the State, where the people have been cut off from railroad outlet South and West by the action of the Troy and Boston, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Companies. These Companies both operate these roads in this State, which are under the control of the Vermont Legislature. The remedy proposed is chartering a Company to build a road to connect with the Harlem Railroad.

RHODE ISLAND.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 14.—The Democratic State Convention in this city to-day nominated Lyman Pierce of Providence for Governor, Gideon H. Durfee of Tiverton Lieutenant-Governor, Wm. J. Miller of Bristol Secretary of State, George N. Bliss of East Providence Attorney-General, James Atkinson General Treasurer. In the Eastern Congressional District the question of making a nomination was referred to a committee. In the Western Congressional District Henry Butler of Norwich was nominated.

CONNECTICUT.

GREAT MEETING AT HARTFORD—ADDRESS OF GEN. GARFIELD OF OHIO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 14.—The grand Union mass meeting here this evening was a great success, Allyn Hall being crowded to its utmost capacity. The speech of Gen. Garfield of Ohio, the principal speaker, was one of his happiest efforts. He compared the past history of the two contending parties with telling effect; analyzed Hubbard's recent speech, until there was left of it nothing but sophistries; argumentatively appealed to the popular judgment upon the wisdom of the action of Congress since the war, and insisted upon the Radical Reconstruction measures as not only beneficent but magnanimous on the part of Congress. Gen. Garfield concluded by heartily glorying in the justice which was to be meted out to the loyal black men of the South, and appealing to all who were not Rebel sympathizers to vote the Union ticket headed by Gov. Hawley at the coming election. This speech was received with unbounded enthusiasm. Mr. Starkweather, the Union candidate for Congress in the Norwich District, followed with an eloquent and characteristic speech, after which the meeting dispersed.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the New-Jersey Assembly, on Wednesday, the report of the Committee in favor of amending the State Constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote, was rejected.

MARYLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ANNAPOLIS, March 14.—The Cecil and Hartford County Boom bill passed the Maryland Legislature this afternoon; having previously passed the Senate, it is now a law. In a caucus held to-night to nominate Commissioners of the Baltimore Police, under the new bill, one ballot was had, without an election. Mr. Jarrett, a strong Conservative, had the largest vote.

KENTUCKY.

Col. E. R. Weir, nominated by the Union party as candidate for Congress from the IId District, has declined the nomination on the ground that his health is such that he cannot make the canvass in so effective a manner as he would desire. The following nominations have been made: Ist District, G. G. Symes; VIIth District, William Brown; VIIIth District, Milton L. Rice; IXth District, Samuel McKee. Lieut.-Gov. R. T. Jacob (Conservative Union), is announced as a candidate for Congress in the Louisville District.

MICHIGAN.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

DETROIT, Mich., March 14.—The Democratic State Convention yesterday nominated Sanford M. Green Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and Wm. M. Ferry, jr., and Ebenezer Wells, Regents of the University. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Reconstruction bill, and declaring the enfranchisement of negroes, and the disfranchisement of whites by pretended Congress action, as unconstitutional, arbitrary, and revolutionary.

WISCONSIN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MADISON, Wis., March 14.—The Assembly by a large majority has concurred in the Senate bill authorizing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi at Winona. The Assembly has reconsidered its former action and passed the Eight-Hour bill. The Democrats of the Legislature have nominated L. P. Weatherby for Judge of the Supreme Court in place of Orsannis Cole, candidate for reelection.

OHIO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—The Union Convention today nominated Charles F. Witstach for Mayor.

LOUISIANA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14.—No orders have been received, as was anticipated, relative to enforcing the military government.

TEXAS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

GALVESTON, March 14.—The Conservatives are moving for a session of the Legislature. *The San Antonio Express*, a Radical paper, says one will positively be held to divide the funds on hand, and organize for future action. The weather is cold for the season.

EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE, MARCH 14.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 14.—Queen Victoria will dispatch her portrait to Mr. Peabody, the American philanthropist, some time next week.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 14.—Nearly one-half of the Italian elections are to be repeated. The result is exceedingly doubtful. Gen. Garibaldi is at the head of the opposition party.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, March 14—Noon.—Consols open at 91¼ for money. American Securities—Erie Shares, 39¾; Illinois Centrals, 77¾; U. S. Five-Twenty Bonds, 74¾.

Evening.—Consols closed this evening at 90¾ for money. American securities closed at the following quotations: United States Five-Twenties, 74¼; Illinois Central Shares, 77¾; Erie Railway Shares, 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 14—Noon.—The Cotton market opens firm, and with continued activity. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The quotations are still 13¼d. for Middling Uplands, and 13¾d. for Middling Orleans. Corn has advanced to 38/9 per quarter for Mixed Western California Wheat firm at 13/3. Lard, 50/6 per cwt. Tallow, 44/ per cwt. Rosin, 9/3 per cwt. for Common Wilmington. Linseed Oil, £39 per tun. Spirits Turpentine, 37/6 per cwt. Ashes, 33/ for Pots.

Dispatches from Manchester report an improved feeling, and an advance in price for goods and yarns.

Evening.—The activity in Cotton continued throughout the day, and the market closed firm at an advance of fully ⅛d. ⅌ ℔. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 13¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d. The transactions of the day exceeded the noon estimate, the sales reaching 15,000 bales. The market for Breadstuffs is firm, with an upward tendency. Corn sold during the afternoon at 39/ per quarter for Mixed Western, an advance of 3d. since the opening. The market for Provisions is steady, but prices are unchanged. Pork, prime Eastern Mess, firm at previous quotations. American Lard 50/6d per cwt. Linseed Oil £3810/ per tun. Rosin—Fine American 15/ per cwt. Petroleum 1/6 per gallon for Refined Pennsylvania and Crude White.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The mails by the Africa were received in this city last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND THE REFORM BILL—THE CARLTON CLUB MEETING.

The Morning Post gives the following as a statement of what was done at the meeting at the Carlton Club on Feb. 28:

"A meeting of non-official Conservative members of the House of Commons was held on Thursday at the Carlton Club, for the purpose of considering the question of reform, and the propriety of communicating to the Premier the feeling of the party as to the course which, in the opinion of the meeting, it might be desirable for the Government to adopt in the present conjuncture. The chair was occupied by Sir Matthew White Ridley, the member for North Northumberlandshire, and 120 gentlemen were present. General sympathy was expressed in favor of the Government, and the discussion elicited a disposition rather to urge on the Premier to include within the forthcoming bill the *maximum* of concession than to accept in committee such amendments as the Opposition might propose. The alternative of household suffrage was incidentally raised in the course of the debate, and indications were not wanting of a desire on the part of some honorable members to go even to that length rather than submit to what might bear the interpretation of dictation from the Liberal party. As the gentlemen who took part in the proceedings were not the holders of offices in the Government, they were able without much difficulty to arrive at the unanimous conclusion that ministers would do well to announce their willingness to stand or fall by whatever measure they may, on due consideration, lay before the House of Commons. Eventually, although no formal resolutions were passed, steps were taken to convey to the Premier the tone which pervaded the meeting." *The Daily Telegraph* gives 150 as the number of members present, and adds:—"One section declared in favor of substituting £5 for £6 rating; and another was for household suffrage. A third section again, mooted the combination of household suffrage, with the principle of plurality, or, at least, duality, of votes. The general opinion was in favor of some further concession on the question of the county franchise. But Mr. Bankes Stanhope, supported by a few, discountenanced any concessions. The prevailing sentiment of the meeting, however, was that if Lord Cranborne and Gen. Peel continued to oppose a conciliatory course, their resignation ought to be accepted. No definite conclusion was reached on any one of the points brought under discussion; excepting an agreement that, in the event of a Ministerial defeat, Lord Derby should be recommended to resign, and not dissolve Parliament. It was at the same time unanimously decided to urge upon his Lordship the necessity of framing a bill by which the Government should stand or fall; with the understanding that, if any concession is to be made, it must be made at once, before the bringing in of the bill, not in the acceptance of an amendment from the opposite side."

THE REFORM BILL—CONTINUING AGITATION.

The Reform question was still in abeyance when the mail left. The rumors having reference to the complications were numerous and conflicting. *The Morning Post* insists that there was no course for the Ministry but resignation. *The Daily News* thought that the three obstructives would retire, and be replaced by more pliant and more liberal elements.

The Times says: "We must have a complete bill—a bill which will put the franchise on a stable foundation, and distribute the seats of members in a way to give promise of permanent settlement. There is ability enough in the Cabinet to frame such a measure, and the House of Commons desires nothing more sincerely than that this ability should assert its claims to supremacy and undertake the task. If it will not, if it shrinks from the duty before it, there is but one alternative, that the House should interfere and vindicate its own honor, whatever may be the consequence brought upon the Administration."

The agitation throughout the country was increasing, and in some places assuming importance; but except in the manufacturing districts there was no great *anxiety* on the subject. The Trades Union League had called upon the working men to meet on every Saturday afternoon in Trafalgar Square until their rights were conceded, and the Reform League calls for a demonstration every Monday in Hyde Park. This policy, however, was considered very questionable by the best friends of the people, and certainly not half a dozen members of the House of Commons sanction the proceedings.

JOHN STUART MILL ON THE FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. H. J. Rowntree, the chairman of the late reform demonstration at York, has received communications from Earl Russell and Mr. J. S. Mill, M. P., acknowledging votes of thanks to them at the meeting. Mr. Mill, in his letter, says, "I hope you will permit me to observe that the principle that it is unjust that the great bulk of the nation should be held amenable to laws in the making of which they had no voice,' cannot stop at 'residential manhood suffrage,' but requires that the suffrage be extended to women also. I earnestly hope that the working-men of England will show the sincerity of their principles by being willing to carry them out when urged in favor of others beside themselves."

EXTENSION OF THE FACTORY ACTS.

On Friday, the 1st of March, Mr. Walpole introduced two measures for the extension of the Factory Acts, and which affected the interests of nearly 1,400,000 work-people. The object of the first bill was to make *all* factories employing more than 100 hands, subject to the provisions of the Factory Acts relating to ventilation, hours of labor, and education, time being allowed for their adaptation to the new requirements. The bill had a provision which prohibited women and children from being compelled to work at night, and allowing young people to be employed at night under restrictions.

The second bill prohibited altogether the employment of children under eight years of age, and regretted the employment of children above that age. Regrets were expressed by several members that the bills did not go further and render their education compulsory, but they are a good instalment of reform and may get improved in Committee. Mr. Hadfield was the only member who offered any objection to the first reading, which of course passed.

On the same evening Lord Elcho, supported by other members, urged the Home Secretary to introduce a bill amending the law of master and servant. Mr. Potter thought that very few cases of hardship existed under the present law, but Mr. Walpole said it was now receiving the attention of the Attorney-General and himself.

THE CONFEDERATE COTTON LOAN.

Subjoined is a question of considerable importance in its bearing on the Confederate Cotton Loan, with the opinion thereon of Sir R. P. Collier, the late Solicitor-General: "Question: Whether or not merchants and others, on being sued in England by the Government of the United States for property or money held by them at the termination of the war belonging to the Southern States, may not successfully plead the Confederate Seven per Cent Cotton Bonds as a set off, to the extent of the amount that each defendant may hold of them?" "Opinion: In the event of the United States Government suing in the courts of this country for debts due or property belonging to the late Confederate Government, I am of opinion that defendants who may be holders of Confederate Cotton Bonds are entitled to set up a counter claim against the United States Government in respect of these bonds. This counter claim will be founded on the principle, that if the United States assert in our courts claims accruing to them through their succession to the property and rights of the late Confederate Government, they are bound by the liabilities of that Government. Should the United States Government bring actions of debt, I think that the holders of Cotton Bonds may plead them as a set off. Should they proceed for a tortious conversion of property, a technical difficulty will stand in the way of this defense, and it may be necessary to resort to an equitable plea, or possibly to the protection of a court of equity. The equitable case of the bondholders will be strengthened by the facts that the United States Government have possessed themselves of the cotton set apart as the security for the payment of the bonds. The form, however, in which the defense I have indicated may be raised will be a matter of subsequent consideration when the mode of proceeding adopted by the United States Government is known."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

In the British House of Commons, on February 28, Mr. Adderly moved the second reading of the British North America bill, and exblained that its object was to establish a confederation between the colonies of Canada, New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This Confederation had long been anxiously desired in these Provinces, but until lately it had been found impossible to remove the difficulties which stood in the way of their union. The bill almost exactly reproduced the scheme which, after much negotiation, had been framed by the most eminent men of each colony, appointed with the fullest powers by the Governors, on addresses from the branches of their Legislatures. The addresses were carried by large majorities, and nothing could be more unfounded than the idea that the Imperial Government had forced this scheme of confederation on the colonies. On the contrary, the project had originated with the colonies, where it had been agitated for many years. It was a question which concerned the colonies alone, and he trusted that the House would follow out the policy adopted of late years with so much benefit, of allowing them to manage their own affairs. Of these matters the colonists must be the best judges, and, while Imperial interests were carefully guarded, all they asked was to be allowed to constitute a union among themselves, which would render them a strength instead of a burden and a weakness to the empire.

Mr. Cardwell warmly supported the scheme, pointing out the importance of uniting the North American colonies into one great confederation, united in the bonds of friendship and loyalty with the mother country. He also paid a high compliment to the wisdom, discretion, and ability displayed by the Colonial Ministers during the civil war in the United States, in the negotiations for the renewal of the reciprocity treaty, and in the conferences for framing that union which this bill would carry into effect. The arrangements between the colonies interested solely concerned themselves alone, and as they were drawn up after much patience and deliberation, with every safeguard for the different interests, by men who were entitled to the utmost confidence on account of their experience and sagacity, the House would do well to acquiesce in them. For his own part he was convinced that the federation would promote the welfare and prosperity of the colonies, would draw still closer their relations with the mother country, and would add to the strength and power of the empire.

Mr. Bright did not object to the scheme itself, but complained that the opinion of the people of Nova Scotia had never been fairly obtained. He at some length pointed out that if this great community was still to be defended by English troops, to receive subsidies for its fortresses, and guarantees for its railways, it would be better for the empire, fairer to the English taxpayer, and less demoralizing to the colonies, to declare them independent, and leave them to build up their own future.

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO OF GARIBALDI.

The *Avanguardia*, a new democratic journal published in Florence, contains in its first number, and in very large type, the following manifesto addressed by Gen. Garibaldi to the people of Italy:

Citizens! to the electoral urn. We must secure for Italy liberty, menaced and imperiled by the Clerical party and its accomplices. The efforts of every freeman should be directed to this vital aim. The new Chamber should have no partisans of liberticide projects nor the satellites of fallen dynasties—all accomplices of the empire and of the papacy. The general elections may either save or ruin the nation; may make an arena for reaction or a focus of progress. The clergy are the subjects and soldiers of a foreign power—an authority mixed and universal, political and spiritual, which commands and will not permit discussion, which sows discord, and which corrupts. From these obstinate enemies of our country and of civilization we must take the means of mischief. The patriotism of priests should be devoted to the intellectual, moral, and material progress of the people, and co[illegible] card to assist the public fortune. As our contes[illegible] with the clergy is intently watched by the whole civilized world, our victory over them will be the restoration of lib[illegible] of conscience, and the triumph of reason ov[illegible] prejudices. To the urn, then, citizens! To the urn, all of you! Your votes will proclaim to the world what kind of government we are worthy of, and whether we are fit to be a nation great and free.

Florence, Feb. 22, 1867.

THIRTEEN CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH AT SCHOOL.

A terrible fire occurred at Accrington, in Lancashire, on the 1st of March. The house was small and old, and a private school for poor children was kept in the upper part of it. At the latest accounts 13 dead bodies have been found in the ruins.

THE JAMAICA QUESTION.

Mr. C. Buxton has stated, in the House of Commons, that he had received an ample and very satisfactory apology from Lieut. Brand for the celebrated letter addressed to the former gentleman from Jamaica; and Sir James Pachington said that the Admiralty had also received letters from Lieut. Brand expressive of great regret for his hasty and foolish epistles.

Gov. Eyre has not yet been arrested, and continues in rustication at his home in Warwickshire.

Miss Glyn, the celebrated actress and tragedienne, is making up a party for the purpose of visiting the United States.

FRANCE.

Debating in the French Chamber is getting sharper. During the very useless debate—a summary of which came by the last mail—on the legal right of the Emperor to abolish the Discussion on the Address which ended in a vote of 241 to 25 in favor of the Emperor, M. Jules Favre told the Minister of State: "We hold everything at the will of one man. You are no longer of your epoch. In the midst of Europe emancipated you believe yours —or, rather, you wish to believe your self—the Minister of a Marcus Aurelius or a Trajan," pretty plain speaking. One member shrieked about civil war, and M. Walewski had difficulty in restoring order. His management of the House displeases the Emperor, who has every day cause to regret the Duc de Morny.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The *Etendard* of the 1st of March asserts that the Emperor signed, on the 28th ult., a decree for the reorganization of the infantry, in conformity with the report of the Minister of War, published in the *Moniteur de l'Armee*. Each regiment is to consist in future of 20 companies, instead of 22, while on a peace footing, but of 27 when on a war footing.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S TOUR.

The reception of Garibaldi along his route to Venice was most enthusiastic. At Rovigo he was with difficulty got through the crowd. In a brief speech he reminded the youth that they must learn the "art of arms." This independence which we have secured can only be preserved by Italy's being strong. It is not enough that you wear red shirts and caps; you must learn to use rifles. You have a deputy to elect; do not forget that there is a vast army among you, the priests, and do not elect a man who will vote for them. You must put down the priests, or they will put you down."

At Venice the throng on the Grand Canal was so great that the General had to be conducted to the *Procuratii*, where an apartment had been prepared for him by the city through a side canal. The enthusiasm was indescribable.

HUNGARY.

THE NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

The official organ of the new Hungarian ministry publishes the following document addressed to the authorities of the Nation: "Our constitution has been re-established. The firmest support and most powerful protector of liberty is order; the maintenance of order is therefore as strict a duty of a responsible Hungarian ministry as the defense of the constitution. No one can of himself assume duties which belong to the legislative power of the legal government, or of any constitutional corporation. The person doing so and forcibly mixing himself up with matters not within his competence would disturb order, violate the law, and outrage the constitution. The destruction of arms, of emblems, of colors and inscriptions, or their forcible removal, are excesses of the kind alluded to, it being the duty of the responsible government to take measures for this purpose. I therefore request you to publish the following rescript in order to enlighten the people. If on this occasion any disorders should arise you will proceed to suppress them with all the rigor of the law.—Count Jules Andrassy, President of the Council; Baron Bela Wenkheim, Minister of the Interior." The rescript referred to directs that as all the branches of administration cannot come into the hands of the Government till the 10th of March, the ordinances and arrangements made by the previous administration should remain in force till then.

A rescript of the Austrian Government has arrived at Agram, censuring the authorities for certain articles published in the Croatian official papers. It further declares that a dissolution of the union between Hungary and Croatia is illusory, and that the Emperor desires the maintenance of the union of the two kingdoms.

THE WEATHER.

MORNING REPORT—MARCH 14, 9 a. m.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON.—Wind N. N.E., cloudy, thermometer 43°.
PORTLAND.—Wind N. E., cloudy, thermometer 32°.
WORCESTER.—Wind N. E., cloudy, thermometer 32°.
SPRINGFIELD.—Wind N. E., cloudy, thermometer 30°.
HARTFORD.—Wind N., cloudy, thermometer 30°.
PHILADELPHIA.—Wind N. W.; indications of snow; thermometer 29°.
BALTIMORE.—Wind N., cloudy, strong gale, thermometer 34°.
WASHINGTON.—Wind N. W., cloudy, windy and cold.
OSWEGO, March 14.—Weather cold, with occasional flurries of snow.
CINCINNATI, March 14.—The weather to-day has been colder than was ever before known at this season in Cincinnati. At 6 a. m. the mercury was only 12 degrees above zero.

SNOW IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, March 14.—One inch of snow fell last night. The weather is very cold, and the river stationary. Business is very dull.

ALBANY.

RAILROAD AID BILL PASSED—THE TRIPLE RAILWAY AND BROADWAY SURFACE RAILWAY BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE NEW CAPITOL QUESTION—THE CONVENTION BILL CONFERENCE—THE PROPOSED MODIFICATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW—THE BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 14, 1867.

The Assembly was engaged all the morning in discussing three bills in Committee of the Whole. One of these was to grant State aid to the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad; one appropriating $250,000 toward erecting a new Capitol, and one giving the Metropolitan Transit Company the privilege to construct a three-tier railroad in New-York. The bill to aid the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad authorizes the Treasurer of the State to pay to the road, whenever ten miles or more of the road is completed and ready for equipment and operation, the sum of $5,000 a mile for every mile completed and to be hereafter completed; the number of miles not, however, to exceed 50 in all. The bill was reported formerly to the Assembly, and the report being agreed to, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill granting the privilege to the Metropolitan Transit Company to construct a railroad through certain streets in New-York, went through the Committee of the Whole very smoothly, and without any amendments being made was ordered to a third reading. This is the road which will buy its way through houses and stores, and in no way interfere with the public streets. Three roads are to be operated by the Company, the underground, surface, and elevated road. The bill appropriating $250,000 toward building a new Capitol occasioned a two hours' debate, especially on the amendment offered by Speaker Pitts that Congress Hall hotel property shall not be interfered with until after the adjournment of the Constitutional Convention, provided said Convention was held this year. This is a hotel adjoining the present Capitol, which is patronized largely by members of the Legislature, because of its close proximity to the place where their labors are performed, and the gentlemen who advocated it thought it would be of equal convenience to the members of the State Convention. The debate in the Committee promised to be so long that one of the friends of the amendment moved to report progress on the bill, which being carried, it was brought to the consideration of the House. Mr. Parker then moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to incorporate Mr. Pitts's amendments. On this motion, Daniel P. Wood, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, bitterly assailed the bill, because it would burthen the State with increased taxation. He said that his opposition to the measure arose from no sectional motives or ambition, but only because he was opposed to the expenditure at this time. He stated that one of the present Commission had given him the statement that to build the foundation alone the sum of $796,700 would be required, at which rate it would cost from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 to erect the building. Before a vote was taken on Mr. Parker's motion, Mr. Younglove moved an amendment that the Governor be empowered to appoint two additional Commissioners, but this was voted down, after which Mr. Parker's motion prevailed. The Committee on Ways and Means immediately reported in accordance with their instructions, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Conference Committee of both Houses have finally agreed upon a plan for a Convention to revise the Constitution. The basis of their agreement is as follows: Four delegates shall be chosen from each Senatorial District, and 32 delegates at large, the Convention therefore consisting of 160 members. All male citizens over 21, regardless of color or property qualification, are to vote for delegates. The Senate Committee were unanimous in favor of the latter proposition, and these, with a number of the Assembly Committee, carried their point. Weed of Clinton, the only Democrat on the Committee, dissented from the result of the conference. He voted for negro suffrage when the bill was before the Assembly. His principal opposition was to the selection by Senatorial Districts.

The final arguments pro and con on the Metropolitan Excise bill were heard this afternoon by the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs. Orlando L. Stewart was the principal speaker in favor of the modification of the law; he wanted it modified so that the price of license shall be so graduated that the taverns may keep open on Sunday after 4 o'clock, and that on other days they shall only be closed between 12 p. m. and 3 a. m.; and that the Police shall be divested of the power to arrest offenders in such a summary manner as now. The Sunday modification was urged for the benefit of Germans; the closing only until 3 a. m. for the accommodation of butchers, printers, and other night workers; and the graduating licenses as an act of justice toward the lesser classes of hotels. Col. Bliss, Counsel for the Excise, opposed any modification, and showed that the very stringency complained of was what benefited citizens the most. He quoted from police returns to show the present orderly condition of the city to what it was previous to the enactment of the law. District-Attorney Morris of Brooklyn took the same ground, and argued further that the Legislature should desist from making any further amendments until the law was longer in operation. James T. Brady took the side of Mr. Stewart, and in a short speech replied to the arguments of Messrs. Bliss and Morris.

There was full attendance of Senators to-night, the various Broadway railroad projects having been made the special order. The Broadway and Lexington-ave. Surface Road was first considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading by a vote of 18 yeas to 11 nays. It was amended, first, so that the Legislature could repeal, alter, or amend the act hereafter; second, requiring the company to always keep Broadway, from the Battery to Fourteenth-st., clear of ice and snow; and third, that the Chief Engineer of the State, Croton Commissioner Craven, and the Street Commissioner, are to choose the rails and designate how they are to be laid. The incorporators of the three underground projects were consolidated and a bill for two underground roads managed by one company (one route being up Chatham-st. and Third-ave., and the other up Hudson-st. and Eighth-ave.) was ordered to a third reading by a vote of yeas, 20; nays, 6.

In the Assembly the bill establishing a quarantine in New-York harbor anywhere except in the County of Kings was progressed in the Assembly without being amended. The Christopher-st. Railroad bill was finally passed, five members voting against it. The bill giving the Captain of the Port Harbor Masters power to remove obstructions from the wharves and piers was ordered to a third reading.

It was stated some time ago, in this correspondence, that the majority of the Assembly Committee on Cities had resolved upon reporting a bill increasing the pay of the members of the Metropolitan Police and abolishing the present Board of Fire Commissioners, giving the Governor power to appoint their successors. Since then the Committee have reconsidered their action, and will to-morrow report a bill which simply gives the power to the