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THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday noon. Russia advocates the cession of the island of Candia by Turkey to Greece. Consols were at 91 for money, in London. The Liverpool cotton markets opened firm, with middling uplands at 13¾d. Breadstuffs were unchanged.

By the steamship Manhattan at this port, yesterday, we have the Earl of Derby's report—in continuation of the narrative already published in the HERALD—of the Fenian "rising" in Ireland, to the morning of the 15th of February, with the latest newspaper accounts of the movement.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the relief of W. H. Webb, constructor of the iron-clad Dunderberg was passed. The Indemnity bill was also passed by a vote of thirty-six yeas to eight nays, and the Tariff bill, which passed the House on the 27th of July last, was passed by the Senate by a vote of thirty-one yeas to sixteen nays, and now goes to the President. The reports of the Conference Committees on the Bankrupt and Compound Interest Note bills were agreed to. The President's message returning the Tenure of Office bill with his objections was presented and read, and the bill was passed over the veto without debate, the vote standing 35 to 11. In the evening session the message vetoing the Reconstruction bill was taken up. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, spoke in opposition to the veto and in favor of the passage of the bill over it. The vote as to whether the bill should pass, notwithstanding the objections, stood 38 yeas to 4 nays, and the chairman announced that the bill had therefore become a law. At eleven o'clock the Senate went into executive session, with no probability of reopening the doors until two o'clock this morning.

In the House the member from the new State of Nebraska was sworn in. Reports from the Conference Committees on the Indian and Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills were made. The first was agreed to and the latter was rejected, a new committee being asked for. The President's veto message on the Military Reconstruction bill was presented, and, after a short debate, the bill was passed, notwithstanding the objections, by a vote of 135 to 48. Considerable discussion ensued on the report of the Conference Committee on the compound interest note bill, but it was finally agreed to. The House then took a recess, and on reassembling the question of reconsidering the vote on the Committee's report was postponed. The veto message on the tenure of office bill was presented, and the bill was again passed by 131 yeas to 37 nays. The Senate having already passed it, it is now a law. The consideration of the Deficiency bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, but the discussion upon it was postponed to permit the thanks of the House to be presented to the Speaker for his impartiality and justice as presiding officer. The consideration of the Deficiency bill was again resumed, and was going on when our report closed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills for the further protection of female employés in New York, and for the creation of a Board of Piers and Wharves were reported favorably. A bill incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Despatch Company was introduced. The Investigating Committee on the alleged canal frauds was authorized to sit during the recess, and the Senate adjourned.

In the Assembly bills were reported. After some further unimportant business, the Assembly adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

City of Mexico dates are to the 19th ult. Maximilian had taken the field in person at the head of six thousand men. Mejia, in battle against Caravajal, had severely defeated the latter, killing or capturing all his troops, numbering two thousand. Bazaine was destroying the war material at Puebla and other cities on his route to the seaboard, rather than turn them over to Maximilian.

No less than four heavy defalcations of bank cashiers are reported this morning. Irregularities, involving over half a million dollars, have been discovered in the certification of checks by the cashier of the State Bank in Boston. The cashier of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass., disappeared yesterday, leaving his accounts unbalanced by $110,000. The First National Bank of Hudson, N. Y., was closed on account of the heavy defalcations of the cashier, who confessed that he had speculated heavily in fancy stocks; and some $15,000 was embezzled by the general bookkeeper of the Dollar Savings Bank at Pittsburg.

The dead bodies recently found in the Grand Trunk depot at Buffalo were intended for dissection by medical students at Ann Arbor, Mich. Dr. Madden confessed to having packed them for that purpose, and he was arrested and held to bail.

An extra session of the Virginia Legislature has been called for Monday.

J. Ross Browne reports the discovery of rich mineral resources in Lower California.

General Butler delivered his oration on impeachment in Albany last night.

George C. Heywood, a planter, was murdered by the negroes on his plantation, near Savannah, yesterday.

On Monday, the 25th of February, the further hearing in the Supreme Court on the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Captain Olney, of the steamship Washington Irving, was set down for Saturday, March 2. On Thursday last the Governor issued an order for the release of Captain Olney, and revoked the requisition for his surrender to the authorities at Norfolk, Va. Yesterday Captain Olney appeared in the Supreme Court Chambers, and was informed by Mr. Justice Leonard that in consequence of the action of the Governor he had no further duty in the matter. This finally disposes of the case.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, the jury in the case of John Kane, who is charged with having set fire to a tenement house in Thirty-first street, and thereby caused the death of Mary Sandford, were discharged without agreeing on a verdict.

The stock market was steady yesterday. Gold closed at 138¼ in the room at 3 P. M., and 139 on the street. Dulness still continued to be the principal feature in the market yesterday, and prices favored the purchaser, though upon some articles a slight advance was established. Cotton was dull and heavy. Coffee ruled quiet, but firm. On 'Change flour and wheat ruled dull and heavy. Corn opened 1c. a 2c. lower, but closed firm, with the decline recovered. Oats were heavy. Pork was more active and firmer. Beef was in fair demand, and firm, while lard ruled moderately active and heavy. Freights were quiet. Whiskey was dull and nominal. Petroleum ruled heavy.

The Street Bridges.

The first bridge over Broadway is being gradually constructed at Fulton street. This necessary relief to the great thoroughfare at this point was first suggested by the HERALD, and we are glad to see that the idea has been adopted. However, the work goes on a little too slowly, greatly to the embarrassment of traffic. But this is probably owing to the fact that it is done by contract under the action of the Albany Legislature. If it were a work of private enterprise it might be completed within ten days, and we see no reason why a company could not construct these street bridges just as well as the State. They might have the right granted them of collecting a small toll from passengers for a year or two, until the expenses of the bridges were paid, with the proviso that the company should then hand them over to the city government. There will be more of these bridges required at various points up town, as well as at Cortlandt street, which leads to the Jersey City ferry and the railroad depots. It is evident that if the condition of the streets is allowed to remain as at present we must have either bridges or boats to enable people to cross Broadway.

A Brace of Vetoes—A Gloomy Prospect for President Johnson.

The ides of March are upon us, and they are "big with the fate of Cæsar and of Rome." Andrew Johnson, with the veto power of the Executive, is like a boy with his first shot-gun. He blazes away at everything. Two vetoes in one day beats even Captain Tyler. These two veto measures are, moreover, the longest of which we have any recollection, and the strongest, if we admitted the premises upon which they are built. The underpinning, however, especially of this reconstruction veto, is rickety. A blow or two of the hammer will displace it and bring down the whole superstructure. Let us see.

The bill in question declares that there are no legal governments in the ten excluded rebel States. Mr. Johnson does not meet this issue. He evades it. He says there are *de facto* governments in said States exercising all the usual functions of State establishments, and that under them law and order prevail. But this will not do. Are those governments legal? No. They were set up by the President, subject to the decision of Congress, and Congress having rejected them they go for nothing. Mr. Johnson, in certain despatches in the outset of this business to some of his Provisional Governors, told them that all these proceedings were merely provisional and subject to the will of Congress. The States concerned, therefore, by the will of Congress stand to-day as they stood when Mr. Johnson took them in hand. They are without legal governments.

In the face of this all-important fact Mr. Johnson says this bill is without precedent, without authority and utterly in conflict with the constitution, and that it proposes to establish over the excluded States an absolute military despotism. But what are the facts? The proposed despotism is not more absolute than that exercised in 1865 by the President himself over those States. He set aside their then existing State organizations; he appointed his Provisional Governors; he told them what they were to do in setting up new governments, who were to be voters and who were to be excluded from the polls, and what his State Conventions and Legislatures must do, and he kept them under martial law until his instructions were obeyed. All this, too, without any authority from the law-making power. Congress, therefore, in setting all this illegal work aside, finds it necessary to begin at the beginning.

Still ignoring these fixed facts Mr. Johnson proceeds to a patriotic denunciation of martial law in time of peace, and quotes the opinions of the Judges of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case to show that herein this bill is outrageously unconstitutional. But are those outside States restored to the relations of peace? Congress says no. This bill designates them as "the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina," &c. They stand as they stood, therefore, the day after the surrender of the last of their rebel armies, as States which have forfeited their rights by rebellion, and subject to the sovereign law-making power of the nation, as to the terms and the processes by which they are to be restored. The whole argument of Mr. Johnson rests upon the false theory that he and not Congress has the power over these questions of war and peace.

Yet, again, he is shocked at the despotic bill of attainder which this measure proposes to establish against nine millions of people, disfranchising them by hundreds of thousands and degrading them to the most abject slavery. Here we shall answer Johnson with Johnson. On the 21st of April, 1865, (six days after he was sworn in as President by Chief Justice Chase,) Mr. Johnson, in a speech to a delegation of citizens from Indiana, alluding to the war for the Union, said:—"Why all this carnage and devastation? It is that treason might be put down and traitors punished. Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration. If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee, loyal to the constitution, loyal to freedom, loyal to justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely. I say that the traitor has ceased to be a citizen, and in joining the rebellion has become a public enemy. He forfeited his right to vote with loyal men when he renounced his citizenship and sought to destroy the government. My judgment is that he should be subjected to a severe ordeal before he is restored to citizenship." Thus spoke President Johnson in 1865, and thus speaks this Congressional bill of 1867.

But this extraordinary veto message has still another extraordinary objection to this bill. We do not mean that in regard to negro suffrage, which is the old story, but that in reference to the amendment abolishing slavery. Mr. Johnson says that if his Southern State establishments are illegal that amendment lacks the required number to make it good, and so slavery is not abolished. It seems to us very strange that Mr. Johnson has not yet been able to get this simple fact into his head, that it is the States adhering to the Union, and not those deserting the Union, which make up the government of the United States. With an eloquent stump speech for Southern consumption in behalf of the admission of loyal members into Congress from the outside States as he has reconstructed them, Mr. Johnson submits his objections and his warnings against this bill to the House of Representatives.

We publish the message in full in this paper, as also the message with his objections to the Tenure of Office bill, in regard to which he has better ground to stand upon. It strikes us that if Andrew Johnson in the White House has in his usurpations of power become intolerable to Congress, the remedy lies in his impeachment and removal, and not in belittling the Executive Department. The two Houses, however, made very short work of these two vetoes in passing the two bills over the President's head, by the following votes:—

RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

House Vote.		Senate Vote.	
Yeas	135	Yeas	38
Nays	48	Nays	10
Majority	87	Majority	28

TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

House Vote.		Senate Vote.	
Yeas	131	Yeas	35
Nays	37	Nays	11
Majority	94	Majority	24

Senator Reverdy Johnson, notwithstanding the constitutional objections of President Johnson, stuck to the reconstruction settlement, believing that under the bill peace and restoration may be secured and the constitution preserved. The day's work in both houses was certainly decisive against the President, whether retained in office or removed. His opening message to the new Congress on Monday or Tuesday will probably settle the question as to his opinions and purposes regarding these laws, which it now becomes his duty to see "faithfully executed." His veto of the Reconstruction bill, from its general tone and temper, gives to his case a gloomy complexion; but in a graceful recognition of the law he may still escape. His message to Congress may save him or finish him.

Russia and the Eastern Question—Sensible Advice.

A cable telegram from St. Petersburg which we print to-day informs us that "the Czar has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede the Island of Candia to Greece." This is an exceedingly sensible piece of advice. If complied with it may have the effect of setting the Eastern question at rest for at least a time. To adopt such a course cannot but be humbling to the Turkish government. It is not conceivable that they can be blind to the fact that this will prove but the first of a series of concessions which sooner or later must follow. But however humiliating, it is all but certain to be adopted, as it is the only course which promises to secure immediate tranquillity. In all likelihood the advice tendered by Russia has received the approval of England and Prussia, as it has for some time past been manifest that these three Powers have been in perfect accord in regard to the affairs of the East. The Candiotes will have every cause to be satisfied with the arrangement. Their position for many generations has been most unnatural, compelled as they have been to acknowledge the authority of a dominant race, all of whose tastes and habits and opinions are utterly antagonistic to their own. Had Candia in 1830 been annexed to the kingdom of Greece in place of being handed over to the Viceroy of Egypt, the troubles which since have desolated that island might well have been avoided. The opportunity which was then lost of doing justice to an oppressed people and of putting an end to a most obnoxious tyranny reflects lasting disgrace on the diplomatists of that time.

Our telegram is interesting from another point of view. It shows that, whatever ambitious designs Russia may at one time have cherished towards certain provinces of the Sultan's dominions, and whatever determination she may still have to make those provinces her own in the event of a dissolution of the Turkish empire, she will do nothing at present to precipitate such a crisis. Russia, in fact, has other and more important work on hand. In perfecting the reforms which he has introduced, and in giving solidity to those vast dominions which stretch over two continents, the Czar can afford to be comparatively indifferent to any advantage that might result from obtaining a slice of Turkey in Europe. Russia in the Old World is very much what the United States is in the New. Democratic America, where all are sovereigns, and despotic Russia, where there is but one sovereign, are unquestionably the most rising nations of modern times, and promise more than any nations of the present to be the governing Powers of the future. Extremes sometimes meet. It is curious to see how the two giants are approaching each other. An outlet towards the great Pacific seems to be the ambition of both. Russia already stands on the verge of the great waters and promises soon to transmit to us her words of friendship by another electric cable. The loyal State of California, united, as she soon will be by those magnificent lines of railway to the loyal States of the North, the entire republic being consolidated and at rest, will afford to the United States an outlet in the same direction. Let us hope that as the two nations are brought nearer they may become more and more united in heart and aim, and that in a career of friendly rivalry they may set noble examples to all the rest of the world.

Massachusetts and the Constitutional Amendment.

At the opening of the present session of the Massachusetts Legislature in January last a special committee was appointed to take into consideration the proposed constitutional amendment. That committee have just submitted reports, the majority recommending the rejection of the amendment, and the minority its adoption. The former is signed by five out of the seven members of the committee, including the "smartest of the two colored men in the House." The majority report will, it is probable, be adopted, and therefore Massachusetts may be classified as opposed to the constitutional amendment, and yoked once again with her old furious Bobadil antipode, South Carolina. But we do not think the vote of Massachusetts will be required to secure the adoption of the amendment by three-fourths of the loyal States. With the new State of Nebraska there are now twenty-seven States recognized as in the Union, and three-fourths of this number (twenty-one), with perhaps two or three others, can be secured in favor of the measure, thus leaving Massachusetts out in the cold or floundering among the disowned and orphaned rebel States. It will make no difference, then, whether the arrogant little State of Massachusetts or the pompous little "inchoate" State of South Carolina votes for the amendment or not. It is bound to become the constitutional law of the land, and as such Massachusetts will be compelled to respect it, whether she, together with that negro balance of power in her Legislature, like it or decry it. The States adopting it will represent the government, and Massachusetts will have to acquiesce in their decision.

The Legislature and the State Constitutional Convention.

After a spirited contest on Friday night, extending into Saturday morning, the Assembly passed the bill to provide for the election of delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. The bill passed in a very good shape, the provision for the election of thirty-two delegates from the State at large, in addition to the Assembly district representatives, being embodied in it. In the Senate the measure has not yet met with such good success, several amendments being proposed and adopted which are clearly designed to embarrass the bill. Among them are those extending the right of suffrage to negroes and women.

It is rumored that the opposition of some of the Senators to Governor Fenton's proposition to add thirty-two State delegates to the Convention is induced by disappointment in some of the Governor's nominations to the offices within his gift. Whatever may be the cause there is evidently a disposition on the part of the Senate to throw obstacles in the way of the Convention bill. It is to be hoped that the example set by the Assembly will put a stop to this filibustering in the Senate, and that the bill will be suffered to pass that body in the shape in which it leaves the Assembly. If any amendment is made it should be one to provide for the election of the New York and Kings county delegates upon county tickets instead of by Assembly districts. This would enable the respectable and responsible part of the communities to nominate and elect delegations composed throughout of good men, and would prevent the return of mere ward politicians to the Convention. Such a provision would meet the endorsement of the independent men of both political organizations, as well as of the taxpayers and the friends of an honest and fearless judiciary and a sound municipal government without regard to party. But the Senate should cease its filibustering opposition to this important measure and adopt it at once, with or without the amendment we have suggested.

Benevolence and Amusement.

One of the most interesting and valuable charities in the city—the Nursery and Child's Hospital—gives its annual ball at the Academy of Music to-morrow (Monday) evening. Of the important services rendered by this institution to the community some idea can be formed from the statistics embraced in the report which we published yesterday. Without entering again upon these details it is sufficient for us to say that the charity does more good with its limited means than any other that we know of. That such is the general feeling is evident from the interest taken in the ball, which constitutes one of its principal means of support. Last year it produced upwards of twelve thousand dollars. This season there is reason to believe it will bring in considerably more. Efforts are being made to render the ball one of the most attractive and brilliant that has yet been given in the metropolis, and there are very few ladies of social position that are not to be found in the list of patronesses. It is gratifying to find that such a warm interest is taken in the success of this deserving institution. In no way, let us add, can the love of amusement which distinguishes our community find a more legitimate opportunity for enjoyment.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 2, 1867.

Petitions were presented to increase the rates of brokerage.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

Conferring additional powers upon the Long Island Historical Society; for the further protection of female employés in New York—a majority report; amending the act for the improvement of the Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn.

By Mr. PIERSON—To create a Board of Piers and Wharves. It fixes the salaries of the commissioners at $5,000, and authorizes them to fix the rates of wharfage. It makes the Captain of the Port a commissioner *ex officio*, and authorizes the commissioners to take, by purchase or otherwise, as much land as may be necessary for additional canal boat piers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GIBSON—Incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Pneumatic Despatch Company.

By Mr. H. C. MURPHY—Authorizing the authorities of Brooklyn to borrow, not to exceed $1,000,000, for sewerage purposes; also a bill authorizing the erection of free churches or chapels in certain cases.

By Mr. PIERSON—Incorporating the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Brooklyn; to provide for the building of bridges in Suffolk county.

THE ALLEGED CANAL FRAUDS.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the select committee for the investigation of alleged canal frauds to sit during the recess of the Senate.

During the debate Mr. PARSONS stated that the cost of repairing the canals during the past three years was three hundred per cent greater than during the preceding three years.

The Senate adjourned until Monday morning.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 2, 1867.

REPORTS.

Concerning the Metropolitan Police; to enable the city of Brooklyn to raise money by tax; to limit a day's labor to eight hours; to limit the hours of labor of conductors on street railroad cars and the drivers of stages; to incorporate the New York and Texas Transportation Company.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER—To incorporate the New York Trade Agency.

By Mr. CORGAN—To incorporate the Hudson River Warehousing Company.

BILL ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.

For the relief of the Niagara Street railroad of Buffalo.

The Assembly then adjourned.

DESCENTS LAST NIGHT.

Raid on the Concert Saloons.

Between one and two o'clock this morning Acting Captain Garland, of the Fourteenth precinct police, made a descent upon the Dew Drop In concert saloon, located as No. 522 Broadway, and kept, as alleged, by Mr. and Mrs. Doerge, the lady being better known among a certain class as "Madame Bell." The prisoners, about fifteen in number, were locked up for the night in the Spring street station house. Mr. and Mrs. Doerge were among the number, and were accommodated with a cell. At a later hour, yet the same officer made another descent upon the Rialto Concert Saloon, No. 532 Broadway, and kept, as averred, by Daniel C. Perkins. The prisoners, who were detained for the night, gave the following names:—Daniel C. Perkins, proprietor; John Farrell, bartender; Jeannette Brown, Maria Kennedy, Frances Wells, Jennie Brennan, Josephine Baker, Lottie Andrews, Kate Wilson, Louisa Smith and Minnie Race, waiter girls.

Raid on an Alleged Gambling House.

Captain Ward, of the Twenty-second precinct police, last night made a descent upon the alleged gambling house kept at No. 98 West Forty-ninth street by George Walkley, and there arrested the reputed proprietor and George Eastburn, Thomas Eastburn, Bernard Coffee, Thomas Crawford, Samuel Ash, William Aiquier, Emanuel Koff, Lawrence McGibney, Peter Traphagen and Thomas Smith. The prisoners, whose ages varied from seventeen to twenty-two years, were engaged playing bluff when the officers made their appearance on the premises, and were hurried off to the station house before their game had been brought to a close. The magistrate's decision in the case this morning will no doubt enable several of the delinquents to resume the contest.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.

A Delinquent from Detroit Overhauled in New York.

On Friday, the 22d ult., a telegram reached the police headquarters in Mulberry street from the Chief of Police of Detroit, Mich., who stated in his communication that a man, William Hetki by name, had committed a larceny in that city, and that the delinquent in his opinion intended to leave the country by securing passage aboard one of the Hamburg steamers. Detective Tiemann was instructed to await the arrival of the thief, and in pursuance of these orders kept a strict surveillance on the movements of all passengers departing by the German line. For some days Hetki failed to make his appearance, but yesterday morning he arrived in Hoboken, and made preparations to board one of the steamers about to sail. He had just stepped upon the gang plank of the ship when the detective tapped him on the shoulder and informed the would-be emigrant that he was a prisoner. Hetki submitted with a good grace, and was escorted to the Hoboken station house, where he was to be detained until the reception of Governor Fenton's requisition should enable the New York officer to bring his man to this city. This requisition, the person who was defrauded by Hetki succeeded in obtaining yesterday afternoon—the request for the same having been preferred immediately after the accused individual had been taken into custody—and the document was in possession of the parties interested last night. Hetki will be brought to New York to-morrow. When arrested several hundred dollars of the money which he had stolen, and which amounted to about $1,200 in gold, were found about his person.

GENERAL BUTLER'S SPEECH AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 2, 1867.

Tweddle Hall was crowded this evening by a quiet audience, including a number of ladies, to listen to an address by General Butler. He discussed at length the question of impeachment, quoting several precedents to demonstrate the power of the House of Representatives, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to impeach high officials, even for making bad political speeches, as well as for high crimes and misdemeanors.

HOTEL BURNED.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2, 1867.

The Exchange Hotel was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $30,000; insured for $22,000.

EUROPE.

Russia in Support of the Candians.

Lord Derby's Report of the Fenian "Rising" in Ireland.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO MARCH 2.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Czar in Support of the Christians.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2, 1867.

The morning papers to-day announce that the Czar of Russia has strongly urged the Sublime Porte to cede the island of Candia to Greece.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, March 2—Noon.

Consols for money 91.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

open as follows:—

United States five-twenties	73½
Erie Railway shares	36½
Illinois Central, ex-dividend	76½

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—Noon.

The cotton market opens firm. The sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales. Prices are unchanged, and middling uplands are quoted at 13⅝d. and middling Orleans at 13⅝d.

Liverpool Breadstuff's Market.

The market is generally unchanged. California wheat is firm at 13s. 3d. per cental.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

Lard is quiet and steady at 50s. 6d. per cwt. Bacon 43s. per cwt. for American middles. Pork 77s. 6d. per 200 pounds for prime city mess.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Petroleum 1s. 7d. per gallon for Pennsylvania refined. Spirits have advanced 1d., and are salable at 1¼d. per gallon. Ashes 34s. for pots. Spirits turpentine 37s. 6d. per cwt. for Carolina. Linseed cakes £10 10s. per ton for thin oblong for feeding.

DETAILS BY MAIL TO FEBRUARY 16.

The steamship Manhattan, Captain Williams, which left Liverpool on the 16th of February, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

The files by the Manhattan have been anticipated to a very great extent by our mail advices brought by the French steamship Pereire. The English journals, however, contain some interesting details.

THE IRISH RISING.

Official Reports of the Fenian Movement in Kerry and Cork—Concentration of the British Forces—What Has Been Accomplished on Both Sides.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th of February, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE said:—Reports respecting the alleged doings of Fenians in Ireland—and some of them of a very grave character—have been current throughout the town last night and this morning. Under these circumstances the noble earl opposite will doubtless pardon my asking whether there is any information in the possession of the government which he can give to the House. I am sure your lordships and the public will be glad to know the exact state of things in that country at the present moment.

The Earl of DERBY—I can entirely understand the anxiety which the noble marquis and your lordships must feel with regard to the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred within the last twenty-four hours, and I also recognize to the fullest extent the duty of withholding nothing from your lordships. And though the information which we possess is only such as can be received by telegram, *and is, therefore, in the highest degree meagre and unsatisfactory*,—I am perfectly ready to state, without reserve, all the circumstances that have come to our knowledge. Yesterday afternoon we received information by telegram that between Mallow, Valentia and Killarney the telegraph wires had been cut, and by telegrams subsequently received we learned that they had been repaired, and that the company were regularly patrolling the line for the purpose of its protection. Last night, a little before eleven o'clock, we received telegraphic information to the effect that an outbreak had certainly taken place—we do not know in what numbers, nor how far armed—but that at Cahirciveen the coastguard station *had been sacked*, and that a messenger—a mounted policeman with despatches—had been shot by a body of insurgents. We received information this morning that, although the man had been shot at, he had not been killed, but his arms and his horse were taken possession of by the mob. Our information further went on to say that great apprehensions were entertained in the town of Killarney, upon which it was said that the mob were marching. That, as the noble marquis knows, is distant from Cahirciveen about forty miles. Killarney, at the time, was utterly unprotected, but provision for the safety of the place was made by sending instructions immediately for the movement of troops by express trains from Cork, Tralee and also from the Curragh. We received in the course of the night three subsequent telegrams, the last of which informed us that the first detachment from Cork had arrived at Killarney, and that the second was expected there in the course of a few hours. I learned to-day from Lord Strathnairn that a detachment of five hundred men were on their way from the Curragh, and had already arrived at Mallow. It is satisfactory to learn that these measures afforded great relief to the minds of the people of Killarney, and that no further outbreak has occurred, except, as we understand, that the police barrack at Keils was attacked by the same party which visited Cahirciveen. We have not heard that they approached any nearer to Killarney, nor have we heard of any symptoms of disturbance in any other part of the country. It will also be satisfactory to your lordships to know that we *have arrested an officer in the neighborhood of Cahirciveen, who, when arrested, was proceeding to take command of the insurgents, and was taken with strongly criminatory papers in his possession*. I believe that the feeling of anxiety and alarm which this sudden outbreak produced has greatly subsided. At a conference which I felt it my duty to hold last night with his royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, it was decided that Lord Naas should proceed to Ireland at once, and he accordingly did so at a very early hour this morning. A telegram from Lord Strathnairn states that he goes over to Dublin by the mail to-night. I have no reason to believe that this is more than a local outbreak; at the same time notice has been given in every direction that the utmost vigilance is to be exercised. Instructions have been given to the general commanding the district and to the admiral upon the station to be on the lookout, and the government will neglect no precautions that may be necessary to crush this apparent rising before it goes further. This is all the information that I am able to lay before your lordships. It is all the information which has been received up to a late hour this afternoon, and further than that no means exist at present of obtaining information. I trust, however, that the measures taken will prove sufficient to put this matter down. It is most satisfactory to know that in no other part of Ireland has any outbreak taken place, or any sanction been given to these proceedings.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE—I am anxious to learn from the noble earl whether he is of opinion, or can form any opinion, that these insurgents or invaders came from the direction of the sea. ("Order, order.") The reference which the noble Earl has made to the admiral upon the station leads me to ask whether it is probable that these people approached Cahirciveen along the common roads of the country or from the sea coast.

The Earl of DERBY—I have given your lordships the whole of the information I possess. (Hear, hear.) The occurrences have only taken place within the last twenty-four hours, and the intelligence being forwarded by telegraph, we cannot at present obtain further information than that which I have already detailed.

Later from England.

LONDON, Feb. 16—Morning.

News from Ireland received during the night is of a most reassuring character. All danger is reported to be over. The country is tranquil.

A telegram from Killarney, in the London *Times*, says the number of Fenians who were in arms near that place had been greatly exaggerated—instead of eight hundred they probably mustered no more than one hundred.

It is still rather confidently reported that Stephens is in Kerry.

A Plymouth telegram says great activity prevails in despatching forces to Ireland. The number of Royal marines to embark is the same as at Portsmouth—three hundred and twenty-eight. A despatch from Portsmouth says no haste is observable in any of the preparations, and the inference, therefore, is, that there is more than sufficient power already at the command of the Irish government.

The London *Times* says there will not we conceive be any necessity to increase the forces in Ireland, for such outbreaks as that in Kerry may be suppressed by a very small number of regular troops. It is, however, the first duty of the Irish government to be active and vigilant in dealing with *this treacherous conspiracy*, and, above all things, it should not disregard the sneers of men who, whenever a danger is surmounted, are ready to declare that it never existed. We cannot believe that there exists in Ireland the materials for anything worthy of the name of insurrection, but local outrages there may be, and it is the duty of the government to guard against them.

An order was received yesterday at Aldershott directing the headquarters and four companies of the Eighty-first regiment to be held in readiness to move to Chester this morning.

The Latest News.

[From the Cork Herald, Feb. 16.]

The latest accounts from Killarney mention that tranquillity had been restored there, and that the military were scouring the mountains in pursuit of the Fenians.

In reply to some remarks made in the House of Lords last evening, with reference to calling out the volunteers in aid of the civil authorities, as was the case in Chester, the Earl of Belmore said that they could only be embodied or called out to serve *in the event of foreign invasion*.

Earl De Grey and Ripon said it was a novelty to hear that they could serve as special constables.

The Duke of Cambridge said, although the volunteers might be willing to assist the civil authorities, they had no legal authority. He also adverted to the difficulty in which military officers were placed under such circumstances.

We are authorized to state that it is not true that the manager of Munster Bank at Cahirciveen had left his office there and taken refuge on board a gunboat with the funds of the bank. A letter from him received this morning states that the officer in charge of the gunboat called upon the manager and offered to receive him on board should there be any necessity; but the manager not being apprehensive of the safety of the funds in his charge declined the offer. *The bank is, we understand, within range of the guns of the boat.*

A half battery of artillery, two troops of the Twelfth Lancers and two companies of the Seventy-first Highlanders arrived in Mallow from Fermoy last night at half-past nine o'clock, it is believed on their way to Valentia. Head Constable Rail had made arrangements during the day for their lodgings, and succeeded in doing so by ten o'clock.

Within two miles of Headfort the wires were cut and the poles thrown down. Several large stones were placed on the rails, but the milesmen had them fortunately removed before any train came on. The wires have been repaired and are now in good working order.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Matinees Yesterday.

The fine weather had a beneficial influence on the matinées yesterday, and theatres and minstrel halls were well attended. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, those time-honored favorites of the public, were the particular attraction at the Broadway, and in the legendary, fairy, Hibernian drama of the Fairy Circle they appeared to great advantage. Lady Don, as the pretty horse breaker and the love-stricken Lancester, at the New York, was in admirable voice, having recovered from her recent indisposition. This lady is steadily gaining in popularity in the metropolis, and has given evidence of being one of the best burlesque actresses we have ever had here. Charley White gave a splendid bill at his little establishment, and Barney O'Toole, the Monkey of the Barcay, the Daughters of Terpsichore and Black Blunders, with a hundred other affairs of the same kind, were served up as a luncheon for the numerous patrons of the establishment. Hertz mystified his wondering patrons as usual, and Proteus, the floating head, the basket trick, growth of flowers, &c., caused them to look with awe on the dapper little Mephistopheles of Dodworth Hall. The Philharmonic Society gave their eleventh public rehearsal at Steinway Hall, before a select auditory. The programme for the fourth concert comprises Beethoven's second symphony, the overture to the Magic Flute, and one of Liszt's wild vagaries. Mr. Mills will be the soloist. The Streets of New York and the days of the old Fire Department, attracted a goodly array of patrons to the Olympic theatre. The cast and setting of the play is admirable in every respect. Tony Pastor's was redolent of patriotism—New York Volunteers, Libby Prison, &c., and the aldermanic form and voice of the manager in his comic songs brought the usual score of encores. Lastly, Christian started on his perilous journey at Union Hall. For further particulars read the Pilgrim's progress.

Theatre Francais.

La Famille Benoiton was last evening repeated for the third time at this establishment. Its satire and brilliancy become more and more apparent upon greater familiarity with the well sustained intrigue and sparkling dialogue of the work, and its hits at the follies of the parvenus are more appreciated because of the augmented contempt for the foibles of the class. The acting, too, is considerably better, albeit, the cast on the first presentation of the comedy was strong, and frequent rehearsals and liberal applause have increased the efficiency of the players and stimulated them to greater exertions. The excellent performances of Mme. Fournier and MM. Scribot, Chandore, Edgard, Choi and Juignet could scarcely be excelled, and a trifle more *abandon* and well directed power would render harsh criticism upon Mlle. Caruel's embodiment of the young and imprudent wife wholly inopportune. The ambitious tradesman, fickle minded daughters and precocious juveniles of *La Famille Benoiton*, with the business-mad suitors and the crowd of speculative gentlemen in constant attendance, are likely to hold possession of the boards until displaced by the *dramatis personæ* of some later Parisian sensation.

Musical.

German opera in this city has certainly more lives than a cat. It was revived for the time last night at the Stadt theatre before a fair and goodly audience. The cast was the same as at the Olympic, with the exception of Mephistopheles, who was personated by Chandon. Without comparing him to Hermanns, which would be out of the question, this gentleman made a very poor devil—a melancholy one at least. Madame Frederici's Marguerite is too well known for us to add a word regarding it. Sandwiched between the Dawison nights, German opera may have a longer lease of life this time than before. We hope it will not find the Bowery its "last ditch" and to Mr. Neuendorf's bâton we say, "long may it wave."

The complimentary concert to C. S. Grafulla at the Seventh regiment armory was quite a success, the programme composed entirely of operatic selections, being effectively rendered by the band, under the distinguished leadership of Mr. Grafulla. The attendance was most brilliant, and composed largely of ladies, who with their attendant squires, glided gracefully around the room throughout the entire programme, seemingly unconscious of fatigue in their enjoyment of the sweet strains whose measures directed the cadence of their step.

A grand sacred concert will be given this evening at St. Peter's church, Barclay street, for charitable purposes. The programme is grand and comprises selections from Haydn, Negri and other eminent composers. Some of the finest solo talent in the city is announced for the occasion. Mr. Wm. F. Pecher, the organist of St. Peter's, will direct the concert.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

EXPLOSION IN A DISTILLERY.—An explosion took place about nine o'clock yesterday morning at the distillery of Messrs. Henry & Newman, in Degraw street, South Brooklyn, caused by the bursting of the cap of the still. A workman, named Adam Flokschy, residing in Fourth street, New York, was severely scalded by the escaping steam. He was properly cared for and conveyed to his home. Damage about $200.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH.—Mrs. Martha A. Bush, the wife of an officer of the Ninth precinct, New York, was taken suddenly ill on Friday evening, while attending service at the Eighteenth street Methodist church, Gowanus. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but the woman expired in about an hour after. Supposed cause, appoplexy.

THE WEST POINT CADETSHIP.—The committee recently appointed by the Hon. John W. Hunter, member of Congress from the Third district of New York, to examine the qualifications of applicants for the cadetship at West Point, have concluded their labors. There were twenty applicants for examination, of which number six were selected; from the latter, of course, but one was chosen. James L. Hickey, residing at No. 354 Hudson avenue, is the fortunate candidate who has been favorably reported to Mr. Hunter for the cadetship.

LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—The regular term of lectures in the Collegiate Department of the Long Island College Hospital was commenced last evening. Darwin G. Eaton, M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology, was introduced by Dr. T. L. Mason, President of the Collegiate Department, and delivered a very interesting lecture on motion, heat, &c., making several experiments to illustrate his lecture. To show the force of gravitation he drew a five pound weight to the ceiling, a height of sixteen feet, letting it fall to the floor. This weight before reaching the floor, he said, was going with double the speed it was when it started, showing that it was going at the rate of thirty-two feet per second. This was precisely the rate of speed of all motion, for should this weight continue falling it would not fall faster than thirty-two feet per second. He held that the motion was not destroyed by the striking