THE FENIANS.

Secret Circular Summoning Irishmen to Arms.

Arms and Munitions Hidden Near St. Albans.

Ordnance and Commissary Stores Gathered Along the Border.

&c. &c. &c.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE HERALD.

The Brotherhood Summoned to Arms for the Regeneration of Ireland.

TROY, May 26, 1867.

A secret Fenian circular has been issued summoning the faithful to arms, saying that another blow is soon to be struck for Irish regeneration. The circular has been distributed with the greatest privacy, with accompanying instructions that, should its verbatim contents transpire, to deny its existence.

Full Text of the Secret Circular—Fifty Thousand Men Ready to Take the Field—Active Preparations in Canada, &c.

TROY, May 27, 1867.

The following is the text of the Fenian secret circular distributed on Saturday last to the Order throughout the country. Secret instructions accompanied its circulation, to the effect that should its text become public in any way to promptly deny its authenticity:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, May 23, 1867.

The army organized and equipped in the interest of Irish liberty throughout the world will soon be again summoned to the field, and its camp fires on the border will re-illumine the cause of Irish nationality, and warn its enemies that the arrogance of British power must and shall be stricken down. Fifty thousand armed patriots will march to the defence of our principles, unfurling their sacred symbol, animated by the undying hope that the hour of Irish regeneration is at hand. Should they fail, yet another fifty thousand will march on the British enemy, Ireland's common foe, and still fight for the auspicious result. Let every devotee of the sunburst of Erin prepare to strike for his country and God.

By order of THE PRESIDENT,
Commander-in-Chief.

The preparations in Canada to resist the forthcoming attack are, I learn to-day, extensive, but equally quiet and effective. The Prince of Wales Rifles, the Montreal Light Infantry, the Royal Guides, Canadian Chasseurs, Welland Battery, Montreal field battery of volunteer artillery, the Hochellagas Montreal garrison artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Victoria Rifles and troop of cavalry, constitute a portion of the active volunteer and other militia force under orders.

The excitement, though subdued compared with that of last year, is nevertheless both great and deep.

Among the Fenians throughout the country, from side water to Chicago, I learn that the deepest grief prevails at the announcement of Earl Derby of the fate awaiting the patriot Colonel Burke. His execution will, undoubtedly, I am assured, precipitate the fight.

Arrest of a Suspected Fenian Spy in Canada—He is Reported Attempting to Sketch the Defences of the City, &c.

MONTREAL, May 27, 1867.

A suspicious stranger was arrested in Griffintown on Sunday for a Fenian spy. After investigation he was discharged, but is under surveillance. It is understood that he was attempting to take a plan of the water works and of the defences of the city.

The Buffalo Fenians.

BUFFALO, May 27, 1867.

There is no truth in the report of Fenian activity here for immediate invasion of Canada. Everything is quiet in Fenian circles.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Rumors of a Fenian Raid—Large Quantities of Arms Concealed Near the Border—Fenian Agents Suspected to be in Town, &c.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 24, 1867.

The rumors which have been prevailing here during the past few weeks in reference to a Fenian raid on Canada at an early date are rapidly growing more definite and general. The incursion is now openly spoken of upon the street, not as a possible contingency, but as an inevitable fact. The only speculations indulged in are as to the probable success of the movement and the manner in which its operations are to be conducted. No one seems inclined to doubt that the Fenians are really in earnest, or to believe that they are simply endeavoring to create a "scare." The sensation made by these expectations, however, is not so great as might be anticipated. The recent history of St. Albans has been so prolific of incidents of this character that its inhabitants have come to regard them as ordinary and perfectly natural occurrences.

The first signs that an incursion over the border was contemplated was made evident about six weeks ago. Five men, travelling apparently in company, with a number of suspicious looking packages, came on here by the Boston cars, and put up at the Tremont House. They represented themselves to be pedlers, and stated that their packages contained some very salable consignments of dry goods; but a number of circumstances connected with their stay in this vicinity are entirely incompatible, [illegible] most extremely inconsistent with the truth of these assertions. In the first place, instead of endeavoring to dispose of their goods in St. Albans, they remained at the hotel several days doing nothing, and then suddenly hired buggies and teams, carried their packages away with them into localities extremely unpromising in a commercial point of view. They returned after an absence of a day or two, however, without any encumbrances, and gave out that they had succeeded in finding purchasers for their merchandize. Who these purchasers were the people of St. Albans have vainly sought to discover. Some light has been thrown upon the matter by the chambermaid who attended to their room. She states that the packages were very securely put up, and that although they were comparatively small, their weight was so great that she was unable to lift them. Dry goods are of course weighty, but are not generally so extremely heavy as this would seem to show these packages to have been. The people here now believe that these supposed pedlers were Fenian agents, that their goods were arms and ammunition, and that the latter have been concealed near by for future use. This view of the matter is strongly confirmed by the recent news from New York, and by the statement of Fenians in this city. It is now admitted by the latter that arms have been so secreted, and they say besides that they have been hidden in places where, on the one hand the United States government is powerless to confiscate them, and where, on the other, neither the British authorities nor their innumerable detectives and secret agents are smart enough to discover them. It is generally believed that when all things are ready, and when the grand movement is to be made, the gallant legions of the Irish republic, will sally forth over the border unarmed, save with green banners and emerald cockades. They will furnish themselves with muskets, artillery and other munitions of war indispensable to their success on the other side of the boundary line, where such supplies are already hidden.

It is not thought probable that active operations will begin for several weeks. The present demonstrations and the show of activity now being made are simply a repetition of the strategic manœuvres which were so successful last year. The British authorities are to be kept constantly expecting the Fenian army, until their vigilance is blunted and their schemes of defence abandoned as unnecessary. This can very easily be done. The Canadian mind is painfully susceptible to alarm and apprehension, and on the other hand, as is very natural, may be driven with equal facility into the opposite extreme of reckless foolhardiness. If fifty suspected Fenians are reported to have collected together at a point within a hundred miles of the border, it is calculated that the whole volunteer and regular military forces of the new "Dominion" will be sent into the field, and kept there until the enormous expense of which the luxury of security is thus purchased, is sufficiently realized. They will then be disbanded, and probably the next thing that will turn up will be the sudden advent of the Fenian invaders before Montreal.

There are now undoubted symptoms of Fenian activity in this town. Quite a number of strangers have recently been noticed loafing about the street corners, and, evidently, like Mr. Micawber, waiting for something to turn up. They are nearly all young men, and many of them possess the peculiar air appertaining to men who have served in the army. No one seems to know where they live; they are certainly not staying at the hotels, and it is equally well established that they are not permanent residents.

The Fenian organization in this town is becoming a little more vigorous and flourishing than it has been since the raid of last year. Although its members only number about fifty, the circle is thoroughly devoted to the cause, and will doubtless soon have an opportunity of proving itself a worthy and living branch of the great Fenian Brotherhood.

Activity at Buffalo—The Fenian Arsenal Filled With Arms and Munitions—Large Quantities of Stores Placed Along the Border—Certainty of An Invasion—The Canadians Preparing, &c.

BUFFALO, May 25, 1867.

Whatever you hear to the contrary upon one thing you can depend—we are on the eve of witnessing another border scare. I do not say it will be a general advance of the Roberts men into Canada, such as that of last year, but it is certain that before they are much older our friends across the lake will witness certain movements that will seriously disturb their slumbers, and give their volunteers and regulars plenty of employment in protecting their homes from the incursions of England's enemies. Having made these assertions it is proper that I should state the circumstances that lead to those conclusions:—

First of all I have positive knowledge that within a few days all the stores, arms, uniforms, &c., that for a year past have been accumulating at the Broadway headquarters, have been shipped away or disposed of in some way. Secondly, all the Fenian senators and central organizers, with three or four exceptions, are now spread along the border cities, holding secret meetings with the circles and perfecting arrangements for future operations. Thirdly, all the chief officers who participated in the invasion of last year are already on the line of the frontier, with the exception of General O'Neil, who is organizing a force at Nashville, Tennessee, and Spear, who is circulating between New York, Boston and Troy. Fourthly, large quantities of commissary stores, arms, ammunition and uniforms have positively found transportation to the frontier, at Buffalo, Ogdensburg, St. Albans and other points within a month.

All these circumstances, coupled with others that I have learned confidentially, certainly indicate that the idea of an invasion of the dominion of Canada has not been abandoned, and that the apparent inactivity of the Fenians for months past is merely "the calm that precedes a storm." The leaders here and in New York claim that they have weeded out of their organization all the drones and members who cannot keep the secrets of the brotherhood, that the future will show that the Roberts party can plot and perfect their plans in such a manner as to mystify the Canadian authorities. Of one thing there is no doubt, there is more secrecy surrounding the order now than at any period of its history.

In this connection it may be proper to mention that all the arms that were seized by the government last year and returned to the brotherhood, who entered into bonds that they should not be used for the purpose of violating the neutrality laws, have been sold, and their place supplied by superior muskets and breech loaders. There are in this city over five thousand stand of arms, including many Henry's, Sharp's and Spencer's rifles. The sale of the old arms was rendered necessary by the fact that the leaders were under bonds not to use them for hostile purposes. With the new arms that have been procured, with the money realized on the sale, the next conflict will be inaugurated, and faith will not have been broken with the government.

The Canadian authorities seem to be alive to the danger that threatens, and are quietly and rapidly preparing for whatever emergency may arise. Their detectives here are on the *qui vive*, and no doubt have communicated much valuable information to their superiors. Should an invasion take place early in June, the Fenians, I apprehend, will find the Canadians fully prepared to meet them. When the last raid took place the British authorities were taken by surprise. They were astounded at the audacity of O'Neil and his four hundred and eighty men. Now they will not be caught napping.

Whatever the real designs of the organization are, it is not probable that a general attack will be made before the middle of June. On the 2d of June, the anniversary of the battle of Ridgeway, it is more than probable a demonstration will be made at this point for the purpose of disturbing the Canadians and covering up subsequent movements of the invaders.

At Fort Erie, opposite this city, there is a small force of Canadian troops, who serve as a lookout party.

On Monday evening the Seventh Fenian regiment of this city are to have a ball, the proceeds of which are to go towards clothing the ununiformed members of the regiment.

I am solemnly assured by a member of the I. R. A. here that a Fenian vessel sailed from New York in April with three thousand stand of arms and ordnance for Ireland, but for the truth of which I do not vouch. Upon all the other statements made above you can implicitly rely.

Meeting at Omaha—Speeches of Prominent Irishmen—A Mass Meeting to be held in Iowa next July, &c.

OMAHA, Nebraska, May 22, 1867.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled in this city this evening, to hear Captain W. H. Grace, of Dubuque, Iowa, General O'Brien and other stirring speeches in behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood. The eloquent speaker launched into a fervid and somewhat lyrical description of the origin of the order and the present condition of Ireland. Captain Grace gave notice of a large mass meeting to take place at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 2d, 3d and 4th of July next, at which all members of the order in the States of Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota were expected to be present. President Roberts, General O'Neil and other popular speakers would address them on the subjects dearest to every Irishman's heart.

CUBA.

Sailing of the Spanish Admiral for Santa Martha—The Case of the Ocean Home, &c.

HAVANA, May 21, 1867.

The Admiral commanding this naval station left on Sunday afternoon in the steamer Francisco de Asis, of the navy, for Santa Martha; his visit is connected in some way with the affair of the R. R. Cuyler. This unexpected event not only corroborates the report received by the way of New Orleans about the growing difficulties between the Colombian government and the Commander of the Spanish frigate Nevas de Toloso, but also that they have assumed a serious character.

Nothing new has transpired in the case of the American bark Ocean Home, since my last of the 18th inst.

Business is more animated.

The money market remains as stringent as it has been for some time past.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Many of the Members of Strakosch's Opera Troupe Injured.

CINCINNATI, May 27, 1867.

Max Strakosch's opera troupe, which left Chicago for Cincinnati on a special train yesterday morning at eight o'clock, via the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, met with a severe accident near Logansport, which disabled a number of the company.

The train, consisting of an engine and three coaches, struck on a broken rail, and the three coaches were thrown down an embankment. Madame Parepa escaped unhurt. Brignoli received a severe contusion of the shoulder, which will probably prevent his singing for a week. Rosa was struck in the face, and has a nose prodigiously swollen. Lagrassa, a female chorister, had her collar bone broken. Massamiliani got a severe cut on the head, but sang in Trovatore to-night. Brignoli's valet sustained severe internal injuries. Nearly all of the choristers and orchestra received slight injuries.

A fresh train relieved the wrecked troupe and brought them here at half-past five this morning.

THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 27, 1867.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has this morning been occupied with unfinished business of minor importance. Delegates to corresponding bodies were appointed.

The report of the standing Committee on Ministerial Relief was read and adopted.

The Assembly recommended the observance of the week beginning with the first Sabbath in January as a week of special prayer for the conversion of the world.

The observance of a day of special prayer for colleges and seminaries was also recommended.

The Assembly will probably adjourn to-day.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BAPTIST SOCIETY AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1867.

The American Baptist Publication Society continued its regular anniversary meeting this forenoon. After prayer and address by the President, the Treasurer's report was read. The report shows the receipts of the benevolent department for last year, $92,440; the expenditures, $92,422. Receipts of the business department, including balance, $147,725; disbursements during the same time, $147,716. The report was accepted and adopted.

The forty-third annual report of the Board of Managers was then read and adopted.

The meetings will continue until Thursday.

A larger number of delegates were present than at any previous anniversary, between four and five thousand being in attendance.

THE ANNIVERSARIES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, MAY 27, 1867.

The anniversaries commenced last evening and will continue during the week.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society was held to-day, and the old board of officers were re-elected, including Hon. S. H. Whelley, President; Rev. Dr. Blagden, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. Dr. Butler, Recording Secretary; C. H. Parker, Treasurer, and T. R. Marvin, Auditor.

The treasurer's report shows an income for the year of $40,687. The number of volumes issued during the past year by the Society was 50,269. Of these 18,063 were Bibles, 25,970 Testaments, and Testaments and Psalms, and the remainder were smaller portions of the Scriptures.

The anniversary meeting of the various organizations of Massachusetts was held this evening in Tremont Temple.

There was a crowded attendance and much eloquent speaking. One feature of the meeting was the presentation of Doré Bibles to Rev. A. A. Miner and William B. Spooner, for their services in behalf of prohibition.

Hon. Henry Wilson presided.

FIRE IN LUDLOW STREET.

About six o'clock last night a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the rear building No. 48 Ludlow street, in the cabinet shop of William Unger. The flames were soon extinguished by the firemen. Damage to stock about $500. Insured for $1,000 in the Williamsburg City and $500 in the Exchange Insurance Companies. The first, second and third floors are occupied by Jacob Fürst, cabinet maker. Damaged by water about $300. Insured for $3,000 in the New Amsterdam, Commonwealth and St. Mark's Insurance companies. The building is damaged about $500. It is owned by Noah Tompkins, and is insured.

SOUTHERN POLITICAL MATTERS.

A colored minister, described by the Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* as "honest and sensible," writes to that paper from Glennville, Ala., May 17, giving some practical advice to his colored fellow citizens, as well as some others of different complexion. He says:—"Let our Northern friends who seem to take such an interest in our political welfare save the money they are spending for electioneering purposes to build schools and pay competent teachers to educate our people; schools where the young can attend daily; schools for adults, where the mechanic in the shop, the laborer in the field, the servant in the house, the porter in the store, can attend for a few hours when their day's work is done to improve their intellect. If they will do this, then they will be conferring a benefit on our race, instead of filling their heads with nonsense, taking them from their business to the towns and cities, making big speeches to them, telling them to hate their former masters and mistresses, that they are their enemies, and a heap of other things that are not gospel truths."

The New Orleans *Crescent*, May 22, passes from the consideration of the subject of reconstruction to that of "Reaction and the party of the future." It discourses generally of the smashing up of old parties and the formation of new ones under the reactive principle. It observes:—"In due time the principle of reaction will begin to operate with so much force that the relations of the existing parties towards it can no longer remain in doubt. And it will assuredly sweep from its path any party which shall oppose its progress, and leave behind, a prey to swift oblivion, any party which shall refuse to adhere to it. Judging from the results of other great reactions of history, we may not expect it to accord with the views, either of those who would passionately reverse accomplished revolution, or of those who would pursue a revolutionary idea until they should plunge into the dreary wilds of social chaos. Hence it must conflict with certain tendencies more or less prevalent in the democratic party, and with the whole radical momentum of the republican party. That either of these parties, as they now exist, should readily accept the solution of the revolutionary problem which the principle of a normal and practicable reaction would offer, does not appear by any means probable. On the contrary, unless both shall undergo a profound change, one may be expected to stand still and petrify in its ancient intrenchments, and the other to be knocked to pieces by butting against the irresistible car of reaction."

The New Orleans *Bee*, May 22, referring to the Mobile row, says:—"The radicals have now precisely what they wanted—another riot in the South; and the entire North sees but one thing—the freedom of speech interrupted in the South; the reins must be drawn tighter. The people have not yet suffered enough; they must be crushed. Despite the almost beseeching cry that goes up from every part of the South condemning such lawless acts, the entire people are condemned without a trial, and upon the innocent and most peaceable must the heaviest punishment fall."

Per contra, the New Orleans *Republican* says in regard to this same affair: "However much of martyrdom there may be in store for the disciples of political liberty in the United States of America and in the nineteenth century, there will also be a terrible and speedy reckoning for those through whom these offences come. The champions of civil rights are not fighting this battle in the South wholly unsupported. Whatever may be the character of Andrew Johnson, whatever may be his desires, the American people are determined not to lose the fruits of the war."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, May 22, is alarmed at the immense extent of fraudulent registration by transient blacks. It says:—"The few whites who have thus falsely registered can easily be watched, but these country freedmen who have come here and swindled the registry have, no doubt, transferred their certificates to many a long haired Puritan, to be hawked about on election day with men hired to vote on them."

The New Orleans *Tribune* (colored), May 22, throws out the following suggestion, which must be particularly acceptable to the white natives:—"Really it seems to us that it is high time that the lion and the lamb should sit down together, and that righteousness and peace should kiss each other. What say you, rebels? You think the colored people are riotous. They think you are more inclined that way than they are. Suppose we split the difference and treat one another well hereafter. Then we will bid farewell to riots and will be far happier than we are now."

The Charleston *Courier*, May 24, states that—"Kelley, the peripatetic radical, refrained from speaking in Augusta, because of an intimation from General Pope that there had been controversy enough in his line."

The Mobile *Advertiser*, May 22, thus sums up "The Financial Prospect:"—"We think it may now with absolute certainty be predicted that the year 1867, like every year ending with the figure 7 since 1817, will be the era of a financial and commercial crash, far greater than any of its predecessors, and that the radical party will be buried under its ruins. Let those who wield power now at Radical hands keep an eye to the reaction and "beware of the Ides of March." As a wise friend said to us not very long since, "They who do least now will have the least to repent of hereafter."

Says the Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, May 22, of a colored clergyman, who has just delivered a public address in that place:—"Bishop Campbell is identified, ecclesiastically with the African M. E. Church South, and his spiritual jurisdiction extends to some twenty States and Territories. It was our good fortune to hear him in West Jackson on Sabbath evening last, and a more eloquent and thoroughly gospel sermon we had seldom heard. He had but little to say on other matters, but the few remarks he made by way of advice to his colored brethren in their new relations, impressed us with the belief that he was not only a wise and learned, but a safe and prudent counsellor."

In a letter to certain colored citizens of Montgomery, Ala., Hon. A. C. Felder says he is heartily in favor of adopting the Military Reconstruction bill because it gives them equal political rights with the white man.

Cries the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, May 15, talking of confiscation:—"Though it should sweep the very South ern earth clean as a church floor, we say stand by the government of the United States with ballot and bullet in that hour, as all of us ought to have done in the past."

A Mississippi exchange says it "excites curious sensations to see a radical paper in the South. A walrus, a seal or a white bear would scarcely appear more out of place in that hot climate."

The Vicksburg *Herald* has heard it rumored for several days that General Ord designs removing the Councilmen of that city. General Ord is now absent in Arkansas.

The following may be regarded as a singular confession for a usually smart paper like the Atlanta *New Era*:—"If the *Era* this morning is less spicy than usual it is because we received but few exchanges yesterday, and they were rather bare of news. We give no editorial for the simple reason that we had nothing to write about. When we have anything to say our readers will be sure to find it out."

The New Orleans *Bee* of the 23d, indignant at the reports in the Northern papers of the riots in that city and Mobile, closes its remarks in regard to the latter as follows:—"Let the people bear in mind that in all the mass of testimony taken, nothing has yet transpired to show that a single white man in the crowd had a weapon of any kind, or used one; that on the spot not a single colored man was hurt in a crowd numbering over three thousand persons; that in that large crowd none but white persons were bruised, clubbed or shot, and that the two negroes injured were at the time a long distance from the stand, and probably attacking a car in which were a company of soldiers, who dispersed the rioters, killing one and injuring another.

General E. M. Gregory, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of Maryland and Delaware, addressed the colored people in Cambridge, Md., on the 20th inst. He endeavored to impress upon the colored people the necessity of educating themselves. None should think themselves too old to learn. While in Texas, he knew an old colored lady who applied for admission in one of the schools. She said she was eighty-three years of age, but she wanted to learn to read the Bible. And she did learn to read it. He advised them to follow her example. He admonished his colored friends to beware of liquor. They had never had the reputation of being a drunken race. The great power of the democratic party was whiskey, and they expected to use that power on the colored man when he gets the ballot. Democratic politicians were even now boasting that the votes of the colored people could be bought for a pint of whiskey. He asked his hearers if it could be done. (Shouts of "No!" "Let them try it on if they think they can.") The General said he had learned with pain that several colored persons had that morning been sent to the Penitentiary for stealing. He trusted this would not be the case again. Honesty was the best policy. The speaker was very severe upon rebel preachers, especially those of Northern birth. He asked one of those reverend gentlemen in Galveston, Texas, how long he had been there. He replied about fifteen years. "And during all that time you have been preaching to please slaveholders?" "Yes," he replied, "I had to do it; my bread depended upon it." He wanted to know of his audience how much such preaching was worth by the square yard. For himself, before he would thus degrade himself he would dig potatoes with his teeth for a livelihood.

NON-RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

The Collection of Confederate Taxes Stopped by a Military Order—Negro Witnesses Incompetent on the Trial of White Men—Greenbacks Not a Legal Tender, &c.

GALVESTON, May 21, 1867.

An attempt to collect the taxes levied here during the war, in Confederate currency, which would cause a great sacrifice of the property of Union men, has called forth an order from General Griffin forbidding the collection of such taxes.

Judge Reeves, of the Ninth District Court of Texas, decides that negro witnesses are not competent in the trial of white men.

The Sheriff of Victoria county has refused to take greenbacks as legal tender.

THE SCHOOL WHIPPING CASE IN SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, May 27, 1867.

Miss Fannie P. Hatch, the lady school teacher, whose severe punishment of one of her pupils provoked the recent excitement and indignation meeting in this city, was arraigned to-day, and bound over in $500 bonds for trial in December.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Judge Kelley's Speeches in North Carolina—If the South Rejects the Military Bill Confiscation and Restricted Suffrage will Follow.

SALISBURY, N. C., May 27, 1867.

Judge Kelley delivered one of his sound and practical addresses to a pretty full meeting at the City Hall to-day at half past three o'clock. The majority present were white people.

Judge Kelley said that he was glad to meet the audience principally because the newspapers had told them that he came to the South on a mission of strife; to create discord among the races and between the two sections of the country. He had no such mission. It would be madness for any one to come here alone and unprotected as he had done, among twelve millions of people to whom he was unknown, if he designed to excite strife or hurt their tenderest susceptibilities. He came to proclaim that the South had advantages which entitled her to enjoy in common the prosperity of the entire new united country. In politics he simply said that the whole gospel of the radical republican party was contained in two ideas—the unity of the country and the largest liberty to every citizen compatible with the common good.

He had been asked whether the Sherman bill was a final measure. To this he would answer that the South itself should decide that. As to confiscation, of which they seemed to be afraid, he protested that no matter for all Mr. Stevens said in his speech, there was not a republican in Congress who wanted a confiscation bill; but if the Military bill was rejected, as the Constitutional Amendment was, he would not say that a restricted franchise might not follow, or that Congress might not go further, even, to taking from the men of large wealth who oppressed the masses a portion of their vast estates. In conclusion he asked them to believe that this is the language he would have spoken in Mobile had the people listened to him, and to assure them that all they read in the papers about using exasperating or offensive words were merely creations of the imagination.

Mr. Kelley addressed a very full meeting at the Court House in Concord on Saturday, more than half of whom were whites, most of them hitherto averse to Congressional reconstruction. Victor C. Barringer, Esq., a leading citizen of the town and a late Major in the confederate army, but now an intense republican, introduced the speaker in a few earnest words. The speech differed little except in local applications from that delivered at Charlotte.

Judging from the cordial reception which the Judge met with at its conclusion and openly expressed accordance with his views, it would appear that he had made some converts amongst the ex-confederates and doubtful believers in the Military bill.

Judge Kelley leaves for Greensboro to-night. He is pushing rapidly northwards, staying only one day at each point to address the people.

FLORIDA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A Brutal Outrage on a Negro—Severe Punishment—Stabbing Affray.

PENSACOLA, Fla., May 20, 1867.

Quite a brutal outrage was committed by three white men upon a negro man at Milton, a town about thirty miles above here, some time since. The negro was tortured cruelly by them in various ways, and the wretches ended the matter by cutting both of his ears off. Numbers were arrested on suspicion and discharged; it was only a few days since, however, that the real perpetrators of the deed were discovered and brought for trial before the County Criminal Court. General Seymour went up from Barrancas to attend the trial and to see that justice was fully administered. The trial resulted as follows:—One party turned States evidence and was discharged; one of the others was sentenced to the Pillory and six years in the Penitentiary; the third was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A stabbing affair occurred here night before last between two negroes. A stout mulatto named James Fagan, who is not of a very peaceable nature, met another mulatto named Tom Garland and demanded his money. Garland denied having any money and Fagan thereupon rushed upon Garland, stabbed him to the depth of six inches in the back, and inflicted several other dangerous wounds in various parts of his person. Garland cannot live. Fagan was arrested yesterday and carried before a magistrate for examination. He was required to give bond in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the Circuit Court in June, failing to do which he was lodged in Fort Pickens—the county jail here being very insecure. Little doubt is entertained of his being ultimately hung.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED ABORTIONIST.—Captain Hedden, of the Twentieth precinct, last night arrested Dr. Peter J. Harrison, of No. 177 Bleecker street, on a charge of having produced an abortion on Mrs. Ella Dalbello, of No. 258 West Thirty-seventh street. Mrs. Dalbello has been separated from her husband some few weeks past, and being some four months advanced in pregnancy, it is alleged that she applied to her family physician to have an operation performed on her for the purpose of procuring an abortion; but he refusing to comply with her desire she secured the services of Dr. Harrison, by whom the operation was performed. Mrs. Dalbello became alarmed and sent for her family physician, who delivered her of a fœtus of about four months. Mrs. Dalbello is not in a very dangerous condition, and under careful treatment will probably recover. A partial investigation into the case was made by Coroner Gover, by which the above facts were elicited. The examination will be continued to-day.

ALLEGED DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Mary Ann Smith alias Mary Murray was arrested last night, charged with robbing her employer, Mrs. Eliza Rogers, of No. 388 Washington street. It is charged that Mary Ann was in the habit of hiring out as a servant and leaving the house in which she was engaged at the earliest opportunity, taking with her anything movable that she could conveniently carry off.

ASSAULT WITH A HATCHET.—Ann Maxwell and Sarah Wolahan, residing at No. 65 Greenwich street, became engaged in a quarrel yesterday afternoon, in the course of which Miss Wolahan seized a hatchet and struck Mrs. Maxwell on the head, inflicting an ugly and very dangerous wound. The injured woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital and her assailant was locked up in the Twenty-seventh precinct station house.

ACCIDENTS.—William Lowden, twelve years of age, was run over by a car of the Second avenue line, while crossing the avenue near 119th street. His leg was badly fractured. He was taken home by some persons who saw the occurrence.

Mrs. Mary E. Brown, fifty-two years of age, residing in Jersey City, slipped on a banana peel on the sidewalk, in Reade street, yesterday afternoon, and falling heavily to the sidewalk, sustained a fracture of the leg.

DIED SUDDENLY.—Irvin D. Jones died suddenly at the Manhattan House, Murray street, yesterday afternoon.

PUBLIC DONATIONS OF SHUBALL HUTCHINS.

PROVIDENCE, May 27, 1867.

The will of Shuball Hutchins, a leading merchant of this city, who died last week, makes bequests to various public objects to the amount of $35,000, including $10,000 for the education and improvement of colored people at the South; $5,000 each to the American Bible Society, American Tract Society and American Board of Foreign Missions; $5,000 to his native town, Killingy, Conn., and $2,000 to the Westfield Congregational church in that town.

APPOINTMENT OF REGISTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 27, 1867.

Ex-Governor William H. Hoppen and James M. Clarke have been appointed Registers in Bankruptcy in Rhode Island.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A STUDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass, May 27, 1867.

The dead body of George B. Seabury, of Chateaugay, New York, a member of the Freshman class in Amherst College, was found in the street at Malone, New York, on Friday morning, with a pistol ball through the head and another through the heart.

SAILBOAT CASUALTY IN BOSTON HARBOR.

BOSTON, May 27, 1867.

By the upsetting of a sailboat in the harbor yesterday, William Lenny and John Smith were drowned. John Grant, who was also in the boat, was saved.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OSHKOSH, WIS.

OSHKOSH, May 27, 1867.

A large fire occurred here on Sunday. It commenced in Fulton's livery stable and destroyed eleven buildings. The loss is estimated at about $15,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

AN EXECUTION FOR RAPE.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, May 22.]

On Saturday morning next, between the hours of ten and twelve M., in the yard of the jail of the parish of Jefferson, a negro man named Dennis is to suffer the extreme penalty of the law by being hanged by the neck until dead for the crime of rape. The injured party is Regina Lochbein, and the offence was committed on the 29th of last September. Dennis was tried twice for this offence. The first trial took place November 19, and was defended by Messrs. Scott and McCaleb. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was sentenced. On the 10th of January, 1867, a suspensive appeal was taken by his counsel, which resulted in the judgment of the lower court being set aside and the ordering of a new trial on account of some irregularities. On the first of this month (May) a new trial was had and the accused again found guilty by the jury. On the 11th inst. he was again sentenced in accordance with the law of Louisiana, which says that "whoever shall commit rape shall upon conviction suffer death." The Judge, in passing sentence, added that it would be subject to the approval of the Commanding General of this Military district.

Governor Wells, upon the reception of the papers in the case, forwarded them to General Sheridan. They were returned with the following endorsement:—

I have carefully examined the enclosed proceedings of the court in the case of Dennis, and believe the sentence should be executed; but I don't see why the case should be submitted to me, or why the judge should sentence the prisoner subject to my approval.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General.

Governor Wells accordingly notified the Sheriff to carry out the sentence of the court as above stated.

WASHINGTON.

The Sentences of the Fenians, Burke and McCafferty, Commuted.

Emancipation Not Yet Decreed in Brazil.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1867.

The Sentences of the Fenians, Burke and McCafferty, Commuted.

The Secretary of State has received a despatch from London announcing that the capital sentences of the Fenian leaders, Burke and McCafferty, have been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Letter of the Brazilian Minister—He Has No Intelligence of the Emancipation of Slaves in Brazil.

The following is the translation of a letter from the Counsellor De Azambuja, late Minister of Brazil, to the Secretary of State:—

NEW YORK, May 20, 1867.

YOUR EXCELLENCY—I regretted leaving Washington without having had a later conference with your Excellency in relation to the speech with which the illustrious President of the United States deigned to answer my address on taking leave on the 17th inst., when I had the honor of delivering to him the letter by which my august Sovereign thought proper to bring to a close my mission to the United States. I have only to communicate to your Excellency that I have not received any official notice that the imperial government has decreed the emancipation of slaves in the empire, as published by the press of this country, in a telegram received through the submarine cable; and this I do in this way, and from mere scruple about my position, not doubting but that this measure is already resolved upon by my country, in principle at least, to go into effect, as to the manner of execution, with the concurrence of the Legislative Chambers. I take the liberty to make these simple remarks to meet the want of the telegraphic news above alluded to not being corroborated, and because, having reference to the important and recent political action of my country, I keep solely in view those facts which have come to my knowledge through official channels. But aside from this, the congratulations of the President will not fail to be received with especial pleasure by his Majesty the Emperor, whose aspirations are so duly appreciated in this country. I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to your Excellency the expression of my highest esteem and consideration.

JOAQUIN MARIA NOSCENTES DE AZAMBUJA.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Departure of the Attorney General for New York.

Attorney General Stanbery and his family left this city to-day for New York, where he expects to remain a few days.

Secretary Browning at His Post.

Hon. O. H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, appeared at his office to-day for the first time since his illness. He was too feeble to do more than attend to some matters of pressing importance. On the 29th the Secretary will leave here with his family for a visit to his home, where he will remain until his health is sufficiently restored to resume his duties.

The Affairs of the First National Bank of New Orleans.

The receiver appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency to settle up the affairs of the First National Bank of New Orleans has taken possession of the property of the bank. From present indications it is thought that the government will not be a loser to any great amount, if at all, by the financial difficulties at New Orleans.

Attempt to Assassinate a Freedmen's Bureau Agent in Virginia.

A few days since an attempt was made by parties unknown to assassinate the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Tazewell Court House, Virginia, by a shot in the window of a house. The citizens held an indignation meeting to disavow all participation in the act and to denounce the would-be assassin.

Interview Between General McLaws and General Pope.

The rebel General McLaws, of Augusta, Ga., recently had an interview with General Pope. Both were at West Point, and in the old army together, and were warm personal friends. The interview between them was very cordial and pleasant. General Pope assured McLaws that he had no intention to annoy or oppress the people of Georgia. On the contrary, it was his earnest desire to so discharge the complicated duties entrusted to his keeping as to protect the people in all their rights and person and property.

Address to the Colored People of Tennessee.

Joseph E. Williams, the Tennessee colored orator, has issued a spirited and able address to his fellow-citizens in that State, which is remarkable for its clear and forcible advice. The following is an extract:—

Again I earnestly warn my people of the danger of joining a party so violent, bitter and unscrupulous as the radicals of East Tennessee. Do not join a party now doing all in their power to make you hate the very people with whom you have lived so long as members of one family. Your future destiny is so identified with them that you must rise or fall with them. You may safely trust the honor and friendship of the Southern people, and if you join them at the ballot box in putting down radicalism and in restoring peace and prosperity to the country, the bonds of unity, peace and friendship will be more firmly established than ever before.

The Freedmen's Schools in Alabama.

The monthly report of the freedmen's schools in Alabama, for May, shows that the number of colored children receiving instruction is seven thousand six hundred and three, an increase of eighteen hundred and one over the number one month ago. There are one hundred and thirty of these schools in operation in Alabama.

Colored Voters Registered in Louisiana.

A New Orleans paper says the proportion of registered colored voters to white voters is so large as to become alarming. Outside the city the proportion is still greater. At the latest accounts the voters registered at Baton Rouge were thirty-six whites and three hundred and fifty colored. At Ascension, fifty-one whites and seven hundred and ninety-six colored. Part of the disproportion is accounted for by the fact that every qualified negro registered, while a large proportion of those whites not disfranchised by law sulked, and refused to register "along with the niggers."

The Riots in Richmond.

The investigation of the 9th of May riots in Richmond, before Mayor Mayo, has at length been brought to a close. The testimony is very voluminous, and on to-morrow the Mayor will deliver his decision as to who were the originators of that disturbance—the negroes, the Delaware firemen or the firemen of Richmond.

The Collection of Taxes in Texas.

Major General Griffin, commanding the military district of Texas, on the 13th inst. published an order as follows:—

There appearing to be a general opinion throughout the state of Texas that the operation of the Military Government bill, passed March 2, 1867, relieves the citizens thereof from the payment of their usual taxes, and it appearing further that certain citizens holding to this opinion have refused payment of the said taxes, it is hereby ordered that all taxes now due, or to become due, be paid, as heretofore, to the proper civil officer.

**The General Land