MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 28, 1866.

THE NORTHWEST:

Her Relations to the South and to the Union.

Prior to the Civil War, and following the "course of empire" and emigration to the gold bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific, the railway enterprise of the East pushed on with unwonted energy, not so much with the immediate view of promoting the facilities of intercommunication between the two oceans, as to secure from the rapidly populating regions of the Central West, the transportation of its products to the Atlantic seaboard.

The thoroughfare of migratory humanity ran rather upon lines of latitude than longitude, and hence the primary idea of uniting East and West, rather than North and South, with the iron ligaments of commerce.

Coincident with the plan of political reorganization, which originated in New England, and purposed to bring about the complete subserviency of the South to the domination of Protected Capital, sprang into being, also, the mercenary determination to seize time by the forelock and wrest from the frontier States the natural advantages proffered them by their grand southern outlets of export and traffic.

The scheme was boldly and astutely forwarded. County after county, city upon city, rushed into railway speculation, deluded with sanguine prophecies of the glowing results to follow, and "gerrymandered" into the wholesale issue of municipal bonds, which left them with burdens of indebtedness, and the creatures of a corporate monopoly, in whose directory they had but scarcely a nominal participation.

Fast following these speculations, under the weight of which so many counties and cities throughout the broad West are still struggling, burst upon the country the flames of Civil War, and the contingencies of revolution then deprived the Northwest absolutely of those southern channels of communication which, until that moment, had remained invitingly open, and of which she was realizing the necessity of availing herself by the improvement of river navigation and the projection of railway lines pointing Gulfward rather than Westward.

Subsequent to the adjustment of the necessities of the West, forced upon it by the blockade of all southern channels of egress, the railway companies subjected the farmers and merchants, who were already taxed enormously to meet the interest of their bonded indebtedness, to new and exhorbitant tariffs of transportation, against which no remedy or redress was practicable.

It was but a natural result, and but one of many grievous results of an unnatural and greedy sectionalism. Much as the people of the Northwest were willing to sacrifice in men and means, for the cause to which they were rallied by Presidential proclamations, they could not be readily reconciled to the relations of almost servile dependency in which they had become involved by the harsh fortunes of the war; and the lesson thus learned was one which, beyond a doubt, will prove to the West and South of lasting and valuable benefit in the future history of the country; and perhaps in the future organization of parties, will array the free citizens of these sections of the Union by metes and bounds hitherto unknown to the political geographer.

The disadvantages experienced by the Northwest, during the late bloody episode in our history, taught it anew the paramount necessity of union, and the war, all the results of which we may not at this time comprehend, had at least the beneficient effect of stimulating afresh those great projects of commercial alliance South, which have long engaged the attention of the best minds of the Mississippi Valley, and which at no distant day will make the Father of Waters and its bordering States the grandest thoroughfares of trade on the American continent.

The agitation of railways southerly from St. Louis—of other lines extending northward from the North Missouri—others from the northward steadily progressing South—projects of new and continuous lines of steamers to St. Paul—these and many other signs of the times that might be noted—all indicate the renewal of old bonds that have been interrupted, and the establishment of new ones which we trust may never be broken. And the good citizen who trembles for the fate of his country, when he views the efforts of the politician and partisan to distract and disever rather than unite, finds relief and hope in the thought that the commerce of the West is fast seeking its natural outlets, and conforming its artificial routes of communication to the needs and permanent interests of the Great Valley, and at the same time promoting, as no other agency could promote, the reunion of its inhabitants. To this end, let every enterprise of this fraternizing character be earnestly fostered as the sheet anchor of a glorious destiny.

Nor should there lack on the part of press and people, independently of the politicians who were never a greater curse to the country than in the hour of her calamity, a single practicable effort to restore the Southern States to their original relations to the Government; in the consummation of which, the fraternal, just and conciliatory element of the North must prove so potent an auxiliary.

Indications are cheeringly evident that the masses of the West are firm, and daily growing firmer in their support of the President's policy. The dominant party, whose career has been fraught with mischief from its very conception, hasten its worst and is approaching its last. It may still control the State legislation of many States, and fill their Executive chairs, and commend their recreant Congressmen for their infidelity to the principles of true Constitutional liberty; but its lease of life is waning, and its desperate struggles for renewal are but the throes of dissolution.

The last political difference between South and West, was virtually ended with the accession of ANDREW JOHNSON to the Presidential Chair, even as their social diversities were terminated by the final ruling of the sword; and although it may not be to-day, nor to-morrow, nor in our own generation, yet the day is not remote, as measured by the cycles of the world history, when the great Central Valley of the master-government of the world, shall hold in equity and justice the balance of political and commercial power on the united continent.

Let the South possess her lacerated soul in patience—let the thought encourage and strengthen her, that day by day there is greeting in the Northwest a power true to the Constitution and to her; and through the wisdom and patriotism and mutual forbearance of both, she shall yet be restored to her full rights and privileges as a free people.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, says the compromise resolutions of Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, amount to nothing less than the adoption in substance of the radical programme in all its length and breadth. They present to the people of the South the alternative of degradation and social demoralization, or indefinite exclusion from the benefits of the Union. For it cannot be doubted that unrestricted negro suffrage in the South involves a bloody conflict of races, or African representation in all the departments of the public administration, State and Federal. In some of the States it would give to the negroes absolute political predominance over the whites; and in all of them they would hold such balance of power, as would secure to them practical control of the elections. Venal demagogues in the South, and wicked emissaries from the North, would not be wanted to manipulate and combine this servile element, to promote their schemes of sordid ambition, of sectional malice, and of party aggrandizement. Can it be supposed that a proud and brave people would long endure such domination—such disgrace and humiliation?

For the Appeal.]

STREET RAILROAD.

Those who are familiar with the beneficent effects of street railroads upon the growth, progress and prosperity of commercial cities in other countries, are gratified with the energy of the company, now progressing with the new enterprise of our Main street railroad.

The community, especially property holders and business men on Main street, are however, submitting to a most positive nuisance in permitting the railroad company to monopolize the street with a double track.

In all other city in the United States, save on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington city, where the width is probably three times that of our Main street, with a commerce not one-tenth as great, has the privilege of a double track been granted. The width of Main street, from gutter to gutter, is about forty feet, about seventeen feet of which is appropriated with the projection of their cars by the railroad company, leaving for drays, vehicles and commerce, about eleven to twelve feet on either side, space wholly inadequate to the necessities of the people. If the directors and stockholders would subserve a common good, and not render their road obnoxious to general prejudice and indictment as a nuisance, they would be content with a double track up to Vance street, extending east to Second street, thence up Second street to the terminus—thus dividing the benefits and disadvantages by a single track each on Main and Second. Otherwise an injunction may be provoked, much to the detriment of the railroad company's interest, and the delay of the public convenience.

March 27, 1866. W.

☞ Last week the Secretary of the Treasury made the following disbursements on account of the hereinafter departments: War, $7,789,732; Navy, $4,651,729; Interior, $1,968,813. Total, $13,722,294.

☞ In New Orleans Gen. Canby has issued an order instructing his officers to enforce quarantine in the case of every vessel from infected ports. Vessels having no cases on board to be quarantined fifteen days, and those having cases thirty days.

☞ Mr. Ed. S. Trover, river correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and local editor of the Cairo *Democrat*, died at Cairo on the 23d inst. at the age of 24 years. For several years he occupied a high position as a newspaper contributor.

☞ From the published Chilian officis account of the late fight between the Spanish and Chilian vessels, it appears that the Chilian vessels were not damaged to the extent reported, and it is claimed that it was the Spaniards who were challenged to open combat and refused, instead of the Chilians.

☞ The steamer General Hooker was burned near Beach Islet, in Charleston harbor, on Wednesday last. Several persons were lost, including Miss Carrie Bush, Mrs. Rhodes and Miss Arabella Birley. Six bodies had been washed ashore on Sullivan's island, and lookouts had been stationed along the beach to watch for others.

☞ Mr. Buckland, of Ohio, who is a Republican, recently made a conservative speech, declaring that all of the States were in the Union, and favoring restoration on a strictly loyal basis. He stated that the people would no more accept the theory advanced in Congress that the Southern States were "dead ducks." They were alive.

☞ Mr. Edward Walsh, a native of Ireland, and a citizen of St. Louis for the last forty years, died in the latter place on Friday. He was largely interested in steamboat interests, and by his business tact and untiring industry amassed a large fortune. In social life he was warm hearted and genial, and numbered among his friends and admirers some of the first citizens of St. Louis.

☞ Latest European advices say it is rumored that a misunderstanding exists between our own Government and the American Embassy in London, relative to the imprisonment of several persons charged with Fenianism, who assert their claim as American citizens, and demand to be either liberated or brought to trial, a misunderstanding which has been referred for solution to Washington, and may probably prove embarrassing.

☞ We learn from an exchange that the petroleum excitement is spreading in the interior of Alabama. A good deal of machinery has been ordered from the North by companies located in Memphis, Montgomery and other places. A gentleman from Newbern is going to use the ordinary well-boring apparatus of the prairie country for the purpose of testing the existence of petroleum.

☞ The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has been officially informed that the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes have agreed to go to Arkansas for the purpose of signing a treaty of peace. These Indians were preparing for an attack on the stock and property of the Overland Dispatch Company when the courier from Maj. Wynkoop arrived to invite them to meet for the above named object.

☞ On the 21st of April, 1864, soldiers stationed at Cairo, went to the house of Louis Costelon, a Frenchman, robbed it, and beat and maimed the old man and family in a most shocking manner. The French Minister laid the matter before the Washington authorities, and he recently wrote to Costelon that he had assurances our Government would at once pay over to him $50,000 immediately for the outrage.

☞ A contemporary says the South Pacific Railroad bill having, through the exertions of Senator Brown, passed the Senate, is now in the House of Representatives in the hands of Hon. Benj. F. Loan, who will give it all the attention which its great importance to the West and the whole country demands. If Gen. Loan can secure to this enterprise the $29,000,000 of Government security the success of the most practical continental route to the Pacific will be secured.

☞ The U. S. Consul at Port Mahone, Menorica Island, under date February 26th, informs the Department of State that the U. S. merchant vessels are earnestly sought after along the Mediterranean, and are preferred by freighters to vessels of any other nation. He says that within a very short time ago vessels in Port Aquerica could have been chartered to great advantage. The grain trade from the Black sea offers profitable employment to American ship owners, and is now nearly monopolized by the Greeks.

☞ The issues of fractional currency from the Treasury Department last week were $214,000, and the redemptions $222,000. The certificates of indebtedness issued for the week amounted to $1067,000. The disbursements during the week amounted for the week to $16,410,321. The disbursements to the War Department were nearly $800,000; to the Navy Department over $1,000,000, and to the Interior Department nearly $2,000,000. Gen. Spinner holds over $16,000,000 of securities for the circulation of National Banks, and over $55,000,000 of securities for deposits. $150,000 in greenbacks in denominations of one's and two's were sent to the Assistant Treasurer in New York.

☞ Senor Vienna McKenna, Chilian Minister in New York, gives the following account of the action of the United States of Colombia:

The Deputy Senor Soarez Fosten presented a series of resolutions of adhesion to Chili to the Colombian Congress, assembled in Bogota, but only as votes of sympathy, and without giving to any of these declarations the form and power of a bill. Two of these resolutions were passed, and if the third, which involves the project of war against Spain, did not receive immediate sanction, it should be attributed more to the form in which it was presented than to its spirit, since many of the United States of Colombia, especially those of Cundinamarca, Boyaca and Panama, have already declared their adhesion to the general war against Spain. Besides, President Murillo has declared, since the beginning of the question, that, having virtually ceased to exist in the control of the Republic, since Gen. Mosquera was to replace him on the 1st of April, he left to him the definite solution of such an important matter.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Maximilian's New Ministry.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

MEXICO, March 8, 1866.

The Belgian embassy took leave of their Majesties last Saturday, and left yesterday by diligence for Vera Cruz, in order to take passage in the North American packet of the 8th instant. Unfortunately, before the diligence had arrived at Rio Frio, it was stopped by a band of brigands. The members of the Belgian mission, who were accompanied by three or four soldiers within and outside the vehicle, took immediate steps to defend themselves, whereupon the brigands skedaddled with precipitate haste, not before they had fired one volley, by which Capt. D'Huart and Gen. Foury and two other persons were killed.

The same evening notice of the occurrence was received in the city of Mexico, and his Majesty the Emperor set out with a French escort for Rio Frio.

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, according to previous announcement, the funeral services for the soul of Baron D'Huart were performed in the Church of St. Hyeronimus. A detachment of Belgian infantry formed guard inside the church, and the band of their regiment executed some splendid funeral music in one of the side aisles, close to the vestry. Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, assisted at the said ceremonies, as also the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President of the Academy, Don Fernando Ramirez, some few persons belonging to the court and government, the personnel of the Belgian Legation, and a great number of French, Austrian and Belgian generals and officials. The ceremonies commenced at half-past eight.

The following changes in the ministry have been officially announced:

Ramirez has resigned the Ministry of State and been decorated Chief of the Order of the Mexican Eagle.

Gen. Garcia has been nominated Minister of War.

Escudero, Minister of Justice, has also been given direction of the Bureau of Public Instruction and Worship, and made President of the Cabinet in the absence of his Majesty.

Salazar Ilarregui succeeds Ramirez as Minister of State.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Castillo, has been charged with the Bureau of Agriculture.

D. Francisco Somera has been made Minister of Commerce.

Esteva has been made Imperial Commissary to the Second Territorial division and Chief of the Order of Guadalupe.

Pena has been made Imperial Commissary in Michoacan and member of the Order of the Eagle.

Bureau has been made Imperial Commissary in Yucatan.

D. Buenaventura Sarabia has been made Imperial Commissary of the Sixth Territorial division.

D. J. M. Iribarren has been made Imperial Commissary of the Eighth Territorial division.

Gen. Gamboa has been made a member of the Military Council, and charged with the organization of the Army, he is announced as a member of the Order of Guadalupe.

Gen. D. Severo del Castillo is announced as commander of the Fourth Military division.

Gen. Portilla, commander of the Fifth division.

Gen. Casanova, commander of the Seventh division.

Gen. Guillermo, commander of the Eighth division.

Francis Arteaga is made Attorney General in the Supreme Tribunal of Justice.

Gen. Uragua has been placed on the staff of His Majesty as Aide-de-Camp.

D. Francisco de Laudero y Coz has been made Prefect of the Vera Cruz department.

The resignation of Hidalgo, Minister to France, has been accepted, and Gen. Almonte appointed in his place.

LATEST FROM THE WEST INDIES.

No Cholera or Small Pox at Cuba.

Cor. New York Herald.]

HAVANA, March 17, 1866.

A native of Spain, long resident in this Island, died lately and bequeathed the whole of his fortune, estimated at about four hundred thousand dollars, to the female charity school "San Francisco de Sales." The will contains a very significant clause—so I am told by a Spanish gentleman—to the effect that should the Spanish Government, at any time or under any circumstances, attempt in any way whatsoever, to interfere with that legacy, the property is to revert to the Government of the United States, who in that case is to claim it. The name of the charitable legatee is Francisco de San Juan.

There is no truth in the report of the press correspondent that this island is infected with cholera. We have not had any cholera for many years past. As to the other statement, in regard to small pox, I would have immediately advised you of any unfavorable change, had such occurred. The "government" is not opposed to giving the desired information, as the press agent says. Clean bills of health have been issued from all points of the island, which certainly would not have been the case were the whole island not generally healthy.

Havana continues remarkably healthy and will continue so if cleanliness can do it. The streets and areas are daily cleansed with great care, and no precautionary measure against the cholera has been neglected.

Some little excitement prevails in regard to Chilian privateers, and great vigilance is exercised by the Spanish fleet to prevent depredations upon Cuban commerce. Vessels are not permitted to depart from or enter the harbor after sunset without examination. This order is so rigidly executed that even coasting vessels which are so unlucky as to make the harbor after the appointed hour must remain outside. A single privateer, fleet and well manned, could destroy the entire Spanish commerce in the Gulf, if not capture Cuba itself.

HOW STEPHENS ESCAPED FROM IRELAND.

A Romantic Story.

The *Daily News* has advices from its Dublin correspondents to the effect that James Stephens, the Irish Head Center, succeeded in making his escape from Ireland on the 4th inst., and that he sailed either for this country or France. The way in which the escape is said to have been effected is thus described:

On Sunday evening last about 6½ p.m., just as the shadows of night were falling over Dublin, a handsomely-appointed open carriage, containing five persons and driven by four dashing horses, two of which were bestridden by postillions, drew up before a second-class hotel in one of our best streets, not a quarter of a mile from the General Postoffice. The occupants of the carriage were quickly joined by a sixth person, a compact, muscularly built man, with fair beard and piercing eyes, and the whole party then drove off at a moderate pace through the heart of the city, up Sackville street, along the highway leading northward from the city, past the spot where Clarke, the suspected informer, met his doom, and then onward at full gallop, the horses heads still turned to the north, while their hoofs spurned the earth with rapid motion, as they tore along from the city suburbs toward Drogheda. The horses were glimmering through the darkness that overspread Dublin as Jas. Stephens—for Stephens it was who had just stepped into the carriage—turned his back on the City of the Pale. Hundreds of clever men, as he well knew, were engaged within it, striving to discover a means of earning the reward placed upon his head; in castle yard and detective office, and police station, the minions of the Government were fostering their brains in the endeavor to light on some clue which might lead them to the discovery of the whereabouts of a man was of far more importance, within the Castle itself, Government officials, high in rank, were deliberating as to the value to be attached to the information, which some traitor had brought them the day before, that Jas. Stephens was about to tempt his fate by endeavoring to quit Ireland. But of this last fact Stephens and his friends were ignorant. They did not know that the authorities were on the scent, and that the work of searching vessels outward bound from the Irish coast had already commenced. Opposition to their plans they expected none, but a moderate amount of it they were prepared to face. The occupants of the carriage (Irish-Americans all except Stevens) were each of them well supplied with revolvers. One of them carried as many as four of these formidable weapons in his belt, and the outriders, both good Fenians, were also armed to the teeth. Had a score of policemen crossed their path that night I am inclined to think Stephens and his party would have been able to give a good account of them. Fortunately for all parties, however, no necessity for resorting to these desperate extremities arose, and Stevens with his companions reached the end of their land journey, a sandy cove about half a mile distant from Skerries, in perfect safety, at about 10 o'clock. Skerries is a picturesque little village on this coast, some thirty miles north of Dublin. Here they speedily effected communication through the medium of a fishing smack with the vessel which was lying in a short distance seaward, and which had been engaged for the work of taking Stevens off, and before daybreak Stevens was far at sea and beyond the power and jurisdiction of the enemies who thirsted so ardently for his capture. The bark which carried "Cæsar and his fortunes" was a sailing vessel, and her course, after leaving the Irish shore, was steered for the "sunny land of France." Stevens, I may add, left Ireland unaccompanied by any of those who had escorted him from Dublin, the whole of whom drove back to this city on Sunday night.

☞ Late dispatches inform us that there is no cholera in Mobile.

FROM CANADA.

The Excitement Still Continues.

Montreal March 6 (telegraph to Toronto Leader.)

It is stated that in consequence of the seditious speeches delivered by certain Fenians in Toronto on Saturday, Ministers held a Cabinet council yesterday, and determined to take the most active measures to put down the firebrands. I give the rumor for what it is worth that *martial law will be proclaimed in Toronto.*

The complete success of the loyal procession here on Saturday has caused much gratification. I am told that Mr. Cartier greeted Mr. McGee on entering the council chamber with the words, "Your procession to-day was worth fifty thousand volunteers."

Arms and ammunition are to be allowed free entrance at the Custom House for a limited period *to enable citizens to purchase them to defend themselves.*

On Friday night there was a discreditable Fenian scare at St. Johns, a foolish officer in command directing a company of volunteers on the frontier to retire before an imaginary enemy and destroy the railway. The order was countermanded before any mischief was done, and the volunteers were kept at their post.

The volunteers marched yesterday from the different armories to the Catholic and Protestant churches, where loyal and patriotic sermons were preached to them. The Metropolitan preached at the English Cathedral from the text, "Be not high-minded, but fear." Father Dowd, at St. Patrick's, and Father O'Farrell, at St. Anne's, implored their hearers to have nothing to do with the Fenian organization, which had been denounced by the Church, and the leaders of which are hostile to all law, to all rule and religion. They declared the men persisting in such schemes to be infidels.

A private of the "Victoria Rifles" has been dismissed from the corps for absenting himself from muster when his regiment was called out for service.

Two additional volunteer companies are to be formed in connection with the "Prince of Wales" regiment.

The run on the savings bank persisted in during the past fortnight in consequence of the scare has ceased.

Capt. Burton, hailing from Pembroke, C. W., was before the magistrate this morning for having in his possession an unlawful weapon—a fifteen shooter. Satisfactory evidence as to his character and loyalty being produced he was discharged and the revolver returned.

From the Montreal Gazette, March 26.

St. Patrick's day has come and gone, and Canada has been nowhere attacked or invaded. The demonstrations in the cities and frontier towns of the United States which were promised and expected seem to have proved, for the most part, lamentable failures. The Roman Catholic Church has spoken pretty strongly, and the faithful of that church have separated themselves from the freethinking freebooters and desperadoes who form the staple out of which the Fenian ranks are recruited. The cause has in this way received a heavy blow and great disappointment; and it is generally whispered among the Fenians now, that the United States Government really intend to prevent them from making open war from that country upon either Ireland or British America. They know also that the colonists are prepared to give them a warm reception; that they must come among us with a very large force if they come at all, and that the expedition would while producing discouragement among our enemies, they may perchance induce supineness among the Canadians, or a false security growing out of the belief that danger is over, and, it is against this the people now require to be warned. Knowing we were on our guard, these men have not yet attacked us. But the very desperation to which they are being reduced by the difficulties gathering around and across their path, may lead to some mad adventure at any point where they come to believe our watchfulness has been slackened. Until the river opens, and British gunboats in our harbors, we cannot consider the danger to us is past, nor until the moneys out of which the leaders have swindled their dupes are all expended; or, perhaps more correctly, until even small sums cease to come into the treasury will their enterprise be altogether and definitely abandoned. We must, therefore, still keep up our attitude of watchfulness.

ANOTHER BARBAROUS MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Horrible State of Society in the "Hub of the Universe."

From the Boston Post, March 21.]

Mary Ellen Kearney, a young woman about nineteen years of age, daughter of Patrick Kearney, living at 93 Tremont street, Roxbury, was instantly shot dead Monday evening by John Moran. It appears that Moran had been acquainted with Miss Kearney for some time, and had kept company with her, but her father forbid any further intercourse on account of his bad character. In a spirit of retaliation Moran thereupon circulated reports derogatory to the character of the young woman. The latter sought Moran at his residence, Cottage place, and while in his room waiting for him, picked up a letter from the floor, directed to Moran, the purport of which was that he had been engaged with a companion named Malloy in burglarious robberies in Philadelphia last fall or summer, by the garroting process, the victim of which soon after died, Malloy retaining the proceeds and Moran fleeing North. On his return he asked her if she had read the letter, and she said she had, and told him she hoped he was not guilty of the crime there spoken of. He did not answer, but snatched the letter from her hands and put it in the fire. He then went out to walk with her, and when in a retired spot he made her take a solemn oath never to reveal the contents of the letter on pain of death. Moran said he had a revolver with him, and threatened to shoot her at the time. She took the required oath and returned to her home; but, being apprehensive for her safety, she had that evening, knowing that an oath under such circumstances was not binding, revealed the contents of the letter and the threats made by Moran. He proceeded about Kearney's house for several days, and on Monday evening made bold to knock at the door. The young woman opened the same. Before a word was spoken Moran discharged a pistol, and Miss Kearney staggered to the door of the kitchen and fell to the floor, crying, "Oh, aunt, I am killed!" She died instantly.

Sunday evening Miss Kearney told her father that she wanted to have an interview with him. Her father (who had noticed that she looked very low spirited during the day) immediately went into the parlor with her, when she told him in substance the following:

Lately I had heard that stories had been circulated about me by John Moran, but for what reason I could not tell, and on last Saturday evening I went to Moran's house to upbraid and expostulate with him for telling the stories. I went to his father's house (John Moran lives with his father) and was shown into the parlor. Moran not being in, as I entered, I noticed an open letter upon the table, which immediately attracted my attention. I picked it up and read it. It was from a man named Malloy—in Philadelphia—and was addressed to John Moran telling him that the men they (meaning Moran and himself) had garroted in Philadelphia had died from the injuries he had received, and telling the amount of money gained by the operation, and also telling Moran to keep dark. While I was reading this letter Moran came in, and when he saw that I had the letter in my hand, he asked me if I had read it. I told him I had, but I hoped he was not guilty. He snatched the letter from my hand and threw it into the stove, telling me that he would murder me if I ever revealed what was in that letter. He then made me take a solemn oath that I would never as long as I lived reveal it. It has been troubling my conscience ever since, and I thought a bad oath was better broken than kept.

Her father told her to keep the house as much as possible, as Moran always carried weapons with him, and as he was a very bad character he might injure her. On Monday evening her father, Patrick Kearney, received a message from a neighbor, named Cassidy, asking him to come to his house, as his child was dying. On his way to Cassidy's house Kearney observed Moran dodge into an alley. He took no notice of him until he had passed the alley, when he turned suddenly round and saw Moran looking at him. He stayed at Cassidy's a short time, and when he returned to his house he found his daughter murdered. Moran had been seen walking up and down the opposite side of the street during the day, and it is supposed that he was waiting for Mr. Kearney to leave the house. When he saw him leave the house, and knowing that there was only Ellen Kearney and her aunt in the house, he thought it would be a good chance to murder her, and thereby prevent her confessing.

Moran has been working in Grover & Baker's sewing machine manufactory, and he left there about a week ago. After shooting his victim he fled, but yesterday morning he entered the office of chief of police Kurtz, in Boston, and delivered himself up to justice. During the forenoon he was delivered into the custody of the Roxbury police, where he now is. Moran is twenty years old, and is any thing but communicative about the sad affair.

☞ A Plenary Council of all the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States will be called some time during the present year, most likely in September or October. The council will be presided over by the Most Rev. Archbishop Spaulding, who has received letters of appointment from Rome to convene and preside over the Council.

☞ A Washington telegram states that the resignation of Gen. Palmer, commanding in Kentucky, has been accepted.

THE FENIAN WAR.

Latest Developments of the Situation in Ireland.

HEAD CENTER STEPHENS.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 16.]

During the entire of Tuesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning the police of the several divisions were out in search of arms, ammunition, etc., and for what was most desired—reliable information concerning Stephens, who, it is firmly believed by those best informed on the subject, is still in Dublin. Up to the present none of the rifles, revolvers, etc., said to have been in the possession of the Fenians in large quantities in the city have been discovered, and, although all kinds of rumors are afloat, the whereabouts of the Head Center continues to be a profound secret, although persons in all kinds of disguises have been for the past month trying to become entitled to the £1000 offered for such information as would lead to his arrest, or to the £1000 offered for his apprehension. Amongst those seeking the rewards are reputed Fenians, but who, because of the sagacity of "the boss," are kept as ignorant as other people of his movements.

MORE ARRESTS.

Dublin war correspondence London Post.]

A lieutenant colonel in the federal army, no less, was seized by the police in this city last evening, and in his possession were found three hundred and twenty greenback dollars and a large sum in gold. His name is Byrne, and he, too, must be classed among the Irish-American contingent. This fellow, it seems has of late been devoting his dollars to anything but patriotic purposes. In Skibbereen the authorities have arrested eight men, charged with Fenianism, named O'Shanahan, O'Brien, O'Mahony, O'Connell, O'Driscoll, O'Sullivan (late captain in the federal army), O'Driscoll and McCarthy. The "O" before a man's name, especially if he be a Southerner, generally denotes his ultra-Celtic aspirations, and in this instance the rule certainly holds good. The arrest of Mr. Richard Daly, in Galway, has caused some excitement there. His brother is proprietor of a hotel in the town, and attended for the prisoner has borne a good character. A man named Murtagh O'Hara, in whose possession song books containing songs of a treasonable description were found, has been committed to Down jail. He is said to have had in his possession a prayerbook, although he could not read, and the supposition is that he went about swearing in Fenians. A man named Sullivan, who landed from America last month at Queenstown, and went direct to Dublin, turned up the other day in Limerick, where he ordered a car to convey him to the mountain district of Abbeyfeale. The police seemed to have tracked him from this city, for he had hardly ordered the vehicle when they took him into custody. Among some papers found upon him was a letter ready to be posted, containing the words, "If I escape," etc., and a discharge from the Federal army. A local paper says that he had evidently been sent "to fill up the gap in the Fenian ranks caused by the arrest of Capts. Cavanagh and O'Connell." The authorities now think that the way in which the police drop upon such men as Sullivan and Byrne prove, as I have before intimated, that they must derive their information from persons who, up to the present moment, are passing among the members of the conspiracy as true and trustworthy "Brothers." An arrest made in this city yesterday still further confirms me in this opinion.

Three new arrests were made yesterday in Cork. You will recollect that Thomas Tracey, who was understood to be principally concerned in the manufacture of pikes, pike handles and ammunition, in the extensive manufactory which was started in Blackhall row in December last, and who, it is said, had an intimate connection with the ammunition depository at North Anne street, Longford lane and South Earl street, made his escape at the time it was discovered. Yesterday morning, however, detective officers proceeded to a house in Peter's row, near Aungier street, and there arrested Tracey, whom they found living with a shoemaker. It was the intention of the authorities to have Tracey charged with the illegal manufacture of weapons; but, failing identification by the person who let him the stall in Blackhall row, as his beard had been shaved off, and his appearance otherwise altered, he was transmitted to Richmond Bridewell under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, authorized by the suspension of *habeas corpus*. Tracey was in the employ of Hugh Francis Brophy, one of the Fenians already convicted and sentenced to penal servitude, and who was believed to have acted as paymaster for the Brotherhood in and about Dublin up to the time of his arrest. Fenian agents are still trying to seduce the military from their allegiance. A man named Miles Taylor was brought up yesterday at the head police office here, accused with tampering with a private soldier of the Fifth Dragon Guards. The prisoner on one occasion found the soldier in a public house in Kingstown and asked him to drink. The invitation having been accepted the prisoner said he was a Fenian, and when the prisoner said it would be well if all the Irishmen in the army would "work for their country." The soldier appears to have made no reply, and the conversation ended for the time. Last Tuesday night, however, the parties again met, when the prisoner said, "I hope you have been thinking over what I mentioned to you?" The soldier refused to have anything more to say to him, and, finding the prisoner persevered in intruding upon him, he gave information to the police. Taylor was remanded for the present.

The Fenians appear to be very cautious as to the tone of their postprandial hilarity. The Clonmel *Chronicle* states that as three persons in a respectable position in life—Mr. Burke, postmaster; Dr. Walshe and Mr. Stephen Ignatius—were returning by car to Thurles on Sunday night from dining at a friend's house, they were arrested by a police patrol upon the charge of singing a seditious song and shouting "Hurrah for the Fenians!" They were brought before Mr. Gore Jones, R. M., who bound the accused in £200 personal security and sureties of £100 each, to stand their trial at the present Clonmel Assizes. The three defendants positively deny having uttered any seditious expressions.

UNDERWOOD, THE FENIAN BARRISTER.

Dublin Correspondence London Times.]

The first arrest of a member of the bar in connection with Fenianism was made yesterday evening. His house was surrounded by a large body of constabulary, all the approaches being carefully guarded. It was supposed by the people who crowded the street that Stephens was the object of the search, as one constable was seen on the roof to prevent exit in that direction. They remained in and about the house for nearly three hours. At length they arrested Mr. Underwood, who was sent by rail to the county jail at Omagh, with a strong escort, under the command of a resident magistrate, Mr. Barry. The prisoner was many years ago an active member of the Irish Tenant League, and at a public dinner in the town of Omagh he was called to order by another member on the score of its language against the government, but he was warmly defended by Mr. Gavan Duffy, who was present. Mr. Underwood's sentiments by Young Ireland standard were exceedingly popular with the tenant farmers of the northwest, and he offered himself several times as a candidate for Tyrone and Donegal. After the Tenant League he joined and became a member of "The Brotherhood of St. Patrick," which distinguished itself by the demonstrations in honor of the remains of Mc Manus, and which seems to have merged into the Fenian Brotherhood. We have sometimes wondered that he escaped so long; for in the evidence at one of the Fenian trials in Dublin (not published), there was an entry of money sent to a person at Stratane, bearing his initials, "T. N. U.," and it now appears that documents about pike drilling were found in his possession. As Mr. Underwood is the only barrister arrested, he is also the only Protestant of any note among the prisoners. He belongs to a small but a highly respectable and loyal body of dissenters—the Unitarians. He is descended from a family long established in Omagh, and was always regarded as a little eccentric.

The United States Naval Station in the West Indies.

St. Thomas, the new naval station of the United States navy in the West Indies, is one of the Virgin group of islands, belonging to Denmark. It is thirty-eight miles east of Porto Rico, in latitude (east of Fort Christian) eighteen degrees, twenty minutes and twenty-four seconds north; longitude, sixty-four degrees, fifty-five minutes and forty-five seconds west. Its greatest length from west to east is seventeen miles, and is about four and a half miles in breadth, and has a total area of forty-five square miles. It has a rugged and elevated surface, which attains its greatest height at Crown Bay on the south, and descends sometimes gradually, but oftener abruptly, to the shore. It was once well wooded, but the cutting down of the trees has laid it open to the fierce rays of the sun's rays and it now suffers much from the deficiency of water. The soil being sandy and by no means fertile, for the greater part of it remains uncultivated. The cane sugar crop is only about twenty-five hundred acres, of which nearly one-half is planted with sugar cane. The whole island enjoys the privileges of a free harbor, and the trade is very extensive, St. Thomas being a depot of goods for many of the neighboring islands. It has its central locality, Charlotte Amalie, which is annually visited by about three hundred vessels from Europe, North and South America, and also from the other West India islands. In Europe the trade is chiefly with London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Genoa, Altona, Hamburg, Bremen and Amsterdam. St. Thomas is the principal station of the British West India mail steamers from Southampton, for which place a large steampacket leaves every fortnight. The population of St. Thomas is estimated at thirteen thousand.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Cotton is irregular; sales to-day, 2900 bales; sales for the past three days, 9200 bales against 7200 in the same time last week. Low middling, 36@37c. Exports within the past three days, 1700 bales; stock, 74,000 bales. Sugar, fair to fully fair, 13@14c.; molasses, prime, 80c.; choice, 90c. Gold, 25½; sterling, 33; New York checks, ½ discount.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Collector Kellogg is organizing the debarkation of freight and passengers at the quarantine, so that vessels can continue their voyages without delay.

The smallpox is raging in many parts of the State.

The fears of an overflow are subsiding as the crevasses are found to be small, and the damage will be slight.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., March 20.—The late Imperial disaster at Parras is confirmed. The French Gen. Donay, coming up from Saltillo with 1500 men to protect the garrison at Parras, had his retreat cut off, and on the 5th the Liberals attacked him, capturing the whole force and munitions of war. The Liberal loss is trifling.

In the interior of Mexico, the Liberals have acquired two or three magnificent triumphs, and inflicted heavy losses on the Imperialists.

The Liberal cause is looking bright.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The China has arrived from Liverpool the 18th. Sales of Cotton during the week were 90,000 bales, including 33,000 to speculators and exporters, and had advanced one penny, closing buoyant. Sales on Saturday 20,000 bales of middling uplands, 20d. 5-32d 7½ to 7¾; the bank rates have advanced to 6 per cent.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Leaf Tobacco is lower for common Lugs—sales, 180 hogsheads; Flour, dull, $7; Pork, firm at $25 75, and held for higher ratesat the close; Bacon—Shoulders, 12½c; Clear Sides, 16c; Sugar Cured Hams, 21@c; Lard, 18c; Corn, 37c; Oats, 42c; Whisky, unchanged and nominal.

CINCINNATI, March 27.—Flour, dull and lower—Superfine, $7; Wheat, nominal and we-easy, 340c; Oats, 45c; Whisky, $2 24; Pork, $25; Bulk Meats, ¼ per cent. higher; Lard, 18c.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee regarding Virginia and the Carolinas, is reported to have been ordered to be printed. The testimony indicated the acceptance of the results of the war, but the opposition of the people to the extension of political rights, and their Legislatures were engaged in removing all obnoxious discriminations between the whites and blacks.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The City Hall was slightly damaged by fire to-day. Loss, $2000.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Gen. Baker has entered a special plea of former conviction in the case of Mrs. Cobb. The plea was sustained, and the defendant dismissed. The sentence on the former conviction will be passed to-morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—One of the most severe shocks of an earthquake since October, was felt here to-day. It was also felt at Santa Cruz, San Juan, San Jose, Stockton, Sacramento and Gilespie. No damage is reported, except at the latter place.

Arizonia advices report the Indians still very troublesome. Mining prospects are very prosperous, and shares have improved.

NEW YORK, March 27.—Cotton is rather more active at 36c; flour, dullanad heavy; coffee, dull; sugar, dull; Havanas, 11 @½; molasses, dull—Muscovado, 48c.; Pork, $25; money, quiet, 5@6; sterling, 9½; gold, 28½; stocks are firm. The failure of Cultver, Penn & Co. is announced. Dry goods paper is received with caution on