

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, February 19.—None of the arms of the Fenians in Kerry County have been captured, but they have all disappeared. The Fenians are willing to give intelligence, but object to assist in the arrest of their countrymen. There are three British ships of-war in Kerry Bay. First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Derby, First Lord of the Treasury, says, officially: "The alarm is passed; and the Fenians are loyal. The Government will treat Fenians justly."

The Irish Secretary, Lord Naas, says: "No new rising of Fenians is apprehended; only 120 were engaged in the revolt. The Fenians are willing to give intelligence, but object to assist in the arrest of their countrymen. There are three British ships of-war in Kerry Bay. First Lord of the Treasury, Earl Derby, First Lord of the Treasury, says, officially: "The alarm is passed; and the Fenians are loyal. The Government will treat Fenians justly."

Paris, February 19.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in the issue of that journal of the 28th ult., gives a brilliant account of the reception of Mr. Gladstone in Paris. The Hon. Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer was on his return from Italy and attended the obsequies of M. Victor Cousin, from the Sorbonne, where the philosopher had resided for thirty years, to the ancient Church of St. Etienne-du-Mont. On Sunday, the 27th, Mr. G. dined at the Tuilleries with the Emperor. On the day previous he was the guest of the Political Economy Society. The dinner was given at the Grand Hotel, and is reported to have been a splendid affair; one hundred and twelve guests, sit down to table—among them a number of the most distinguished men of France. When dinner was over, Mr. Passy, the President of the Society, proposed to Mr. Gladstone to give a paper on the subject of the "man of transcendent genius, who had rendered such signal services to his own country and to mankind."

Mr. Gladstone rose, amid enthusiastic cheers, and spoke for three-quarters of an hour, and although in English to a French audience, it is said that the charm of his voice and manner proved superior to the barrier of the unknown tongue. He modestly disclaimed any merit in the arrangement, and during his administration of the office, Mr. Gladstone said that the English language was due to the Emperor Napoleon and to Mr. Cobden.

His allusion to Mr. Cobden was most touching. It was received with a burst of applause. Mr. Gladstone fully admitted that England had long sinned in the matter of commercial freedom, but she had since made amends; her repentance for her errors was before the world, and she had done much in the way of satisfaction. There was still, indeed, something to do, and that something he hoped would be realized. Other nations, taught by his example, would henceforth follow the high example set them by France and England. The path of the world's progress was like the path of the sun, and it was only the first step that was difficult, the last was the most easy. He had heard people say that France had greatly profited by the Treaty of Commerce with England; he sincerely hoped the statement was true, and he assured his hearers that he not only rejoiced at it, but he offered them his most sincere congratulations. Englishmen were not jealous of the good which France derived from that treaty, for acts like these promoted good will among nations in place of the animosity which in other times, and before they came to know each other, prevailed between them. They were the best guarantees for the perpetuation of good will, and eventually for the peace of Europe.

The Herald on the Situation. So delighted is old BENNETT at the passage of Stevens' Bill in the House, and so certain of the fall of the President, that he is beginning to take compassion at the unfortunate predicament that "he would not take our advice," says the Herald, so, for Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON'S benefit, BENNETT tells a story, and gives the President more advice.

A somewhat famous American traveller, the Chevalier WILKINSON, says that "once upon a time," in a journey among the mountains of Asia, in the district of Groose, he found him self on his horse, and he was riding down a steep hill, and his donkey with his driver walking behind him. The two donkeys came together face to face at a point where the road was very narrow, and the driver of the other, and where it was very difficult, too, for either to back up. In this emergency the riderless donkey, with a sudden start, sprang forward, and down flat and wall broad upon his stomach with his face close to the ground, thus making a bridge over which the riderless donkey, and the driver, and the driver of the other, and where it was very difficult, too, for either to back up. In this emergency the riderless donkey, with a sudden start, sprang forward, and down flat and wall broad upon his stomach with his face close to the ground, thus making a bridge over which the riderless donkey, and the driver, and the driver of the other, and where it was very difficult, too, for either to back up.

Mr. Hendricks did not think the President would shrink from seeing, if the Bill were passed, the House voting in favor of the Bill, and so certain of the fall of the President, that he is beginning to take compassion at the unfortunate predicament that "he would not take our advice," says the Herald, so, for Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON'S benefit, BENNETT tells a story, and gives the President more advice.

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THE SHERMAN AMENDMENT.

The following is the full text of Senator Sherman's Bill, which recently passed the Senate, and was defeated in the House yesterday, as will be seen from our telegraphic dispatches this morning:

Whereas, No legal State Governments or adequate protection for life or property now exist in the Rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Arkansas, and Missouri; and whereas, it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said States until loyal and republican governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That said rebel States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military power of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and that the purpose of this act shall be to divide the first district into two parts, to wit: the first and second districts; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the third district; Louisiana and Arkansas the fourth district; and Mississippi and Texas the fifth district.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the President to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the rank of Brigadier General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duty in and over each of said districts, and to see that the laws of the United States are enforced within the district which he is assigned.

SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States from insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbances of the public peace, and to see that the laws of the United States are enforced within his district, and to see that the laws of the United States are enforced within his district, and to see that the laws of the United States are enforced within his district.

SECTION 4. That all persons who are tried under military authority, and who are convicted of any offense, shall be punished as if they were tried under civil authority, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of death shall be pronounced, and no person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws of the United States shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

SECTION 5. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 6. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

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THE POSTAL REGISTRY SYSTEM—Important Changes by the Postoffice Department.

The Postoffice Department will soon make changes in the system by which letters are now registered and forwarded in the mails, so as to provide for a more certain conveyance of these letters, and a more perfect security to the contents of the packages going through their hands. Referring to this proposed change, the New York Post remarks:

Though the adoption of the money order system has afforded a great and needed accommodation to the public, by making the transmission of money more secure, and all important to the country, the number of registered letters forwarded is scarcely diminished, and the necessity for an improvement of the system becomes more urgent with the increase of postal business. Letters containing important information, which letters it is desirable should be delivered without fail, enclosures of original documents, law papers, &c., bank checks for larger amounts than it is allowed to contain, each to contain but one check, and securities of various classes, having value in the hands of the holders, which property is liable to be lost or stolen, are constantly committed to the mails, notwithstanding the known imperfection of the present registry system.

The proposed change in the registry system, as postmasters contain the following provisions of interest to the public: Registered letters are not to be enclosed in large envelopes, which will give every postmaster will be provided—the envelops will be made of a heavy paper, and will contain a receipt for the package taken, in a book of the postmaster to be kept for the purpose. Then the agent of the department, who will, in each office, give a receipt for the package taken, in a book of the postmaster to be kept for the purpose. Then the agent of the department, who will, in each office, give a receipt for the package taken, in a book of the postmaster to be kept for the purpose.

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SECTION 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect the persons and property of the citizens of the United States from insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbances of the public peace, and to see that the laws of the United States are enforced within his district, and to see that the laws of the United States are enforced within his district.

SECTION 4. That all persons who are tried under military authority, and who are convicted of any offense, shall be punished as if they were tried under civil authority, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted; and no sentence of death shall be pronounced, and no person shall be executed until it is approved by the officer in command of the district; and the laws of the United States shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they may conflict with its provisions.

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SECTION 16. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 17. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 18. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 19. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 20. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 21. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SECTION 22. That the President may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, suspend the operation of any of the provisions of this act.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL DEMANDS AGAINST THE BRITISH BANK YOUNG, M. THOMPSON & COMPANY, must be presented at our Office before 3 o'clock P.M. Day, or they will be deemed paid.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—JOHN BONUM having executed to me a DEED OF ASSIGNMENT of all his property for the benefit of his creditors, the creditors of the said JOHN BONUM are hereby called together to meet on Monday, the 25th of February instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., at the residence of the undersigned, No. 69 St. Philip Street, in order to confer with the assignee of their agent or agents to proceed with the Assignee.

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—THE BARK TEUGMESE has been entered under the Five Day Act and her cargo will be discharged at Vanderhook Wharf. Goods not permitted will be sent to Custom House Stores. February 19 5 RAYVENEL & CO.

NO DEBTS CONTRACTED BY ANY OF THE CREW OF THE BRITISH BARK TEUGMESE will be paid by Captain or Consignee. RAYVENEL & CO. February 1