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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

E. M. Jacobs—Effects of a coffeehouse, consisting of chairs, tables, stove, etc., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises, Levee street, between Hangey and Elysian Fields streets.

ELECTIONS. — Governor Wells has issued writs to the respective Sheriffs of the parishes in which vacancies in the Legislature have been occasioned by death or otherwise, ordering the vacancies to be filled. These, as far as reported, are the seats of Messrs. Joseph Solomon, Julius Fulda, Hy. Bénsel, and L. E. Lemarie, of this parish, and L. Duffel, of Ascension, J. G. Hays, of St. Landry, J. V. Duralde, of West Baton Rouge, F. L. Gates, of St. Martin, and Senator A. A. Abney, of the District composed of Bossier, Bienville and Claiborne parishes.

NEW ARRIVAL AT THE CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.—John Batibay, the wonderful Living Skeleton, weighing only 67 pounds. Go and see him, and the ten thousand curiosities now on exhibition.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.—It will be seen by the advertisement of the manager that this theatre, which has been leased by Mr. Zanfretta, will be opened this evening with a rare entertainment in ballet, pantomime and comic *divertissements* by the celebrated Zanfretta, Siegrist and Caron families, some of whom have recently been performing at the Academy of Music. We can safely say that the performances will be highly interesting.

ARRIVAL OF THE KENSINGTON.—The steamship Kensington, Hedge, commander, from Boston Nov. 24th, has arrived, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Mrs Geo Wright two children and nurse, Susan Maguire, Louisa Pike, Miss Eliza Pike, Seaman Tarrasenn, Cass Adams, Jas B Sweet, Wm H Congdon, A J Smith, Frank J Forrest, Antoine F Forrest, Antoine Silva, Saml Carpenter.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—To-night will be presented an attractive entertainment, comprising the drama of the "Willow Copse" and the farce of the "Country Cousin."

The careful rendition of the "Hunchback" last evening, by the way, was the subject of general remark. Mrs. Chanfrau's *Julia* was charmingly sustained, both in her love scenes and in her disappointments; Mr. Carden gave a vigorous delineation of *Master Walter's* suspicious, and yet generous nature; Mr. Floyd's delicate conception of *Modus* may be classed among his most artistic triumphs; Mr. Fiske's *Fathom* was in his raciest style, while Mr. Davenport as the troubled lover, and Mrs. Leigh Ion as the mocking lady, were both exceedingly happy. Decidedly, a sound play, "well spoken; with good accent and good direction."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Zoe appears this evening in a new sensational drama, entitled "Lavengro, or the Gypsy Brothers," which has been underlighted for some days past. If "Lavengro" be based—as we fancy it is—on the well-known novel of that name, there is ample ground-work for incidents of absorbing interest. The drama will be followed by the farce of "Pipkin's Rural Retreat."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Such laughter as resounded throughout the performances last evening, we have never heard surpassed, even at this "Temple of Mirth." We cannot safely particularize, whom every sat was so good. But we may as well confess our partiality for Politician Bob's superb efforts on the state of the country. This burlesque—since such it must be called—is one of the happiest displays of his hearty humor that he has as yet given us. We trust to see Bob, by the way, more frequently on the stump. After a rush of Ethiopianisms, Irish eccentricities, tarantellas, ballads, Shakspearian burlesques and comic duets, the special illusion of "A Trip to the Moon," proved a fitting finale with which to send every one home in a good humor. We could not see the faces around us; but if one might judge from the uproarious sounds that greeted our ears, Hogarth's "Laughing Audience" must have been that night, in the darkened hall, at the Academy, and glued hysterical over the grotesque shadows cast by the adventurous explorers of Lady Luna's dominions.

Correspondence of the Bee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

The most extravagant nonsense is continually being published in the city newspapers about domestic views of New York and the expenses of house-keeping. The ostensible object of all this trash is to induce young men, with small incomes, to marry and settle down. No one denies but what it would be much better in every aspect of the case. If circumstances were such that young men could take unto themselves wives as soon as they felt inclined, and enter at once upon the joys and privileges of domestic life. There would be much less of intemperance, of extravagance, and of evil and crime of all kinds. But there is no use in speculating about what might be—the facts are against it. A young man has an income, we will say, of $1500, which is far above what they will average—$500, $600 or $1000 being much nearer the truth. These very patronizing political economists, who know nothing of what they are writing about, advise a young man to take a wife, and, living in Brooklyn city, spend the money in the following manner: It is supposed that the fortunate young man has $1000 in hand, which is a mistake, to begin with. He is supposed to buy a lot of land for $200, which is impossible, and to build a house for $1500, which he raises on a mortgage requiring an annual payment of $150. He takes the $800 of his original $1000, and having earned $200 while his house was building—don't smile, reader, for this is the way these writers put it—he has $1000 with which to buy furniture and pay for getting married! Now, having an income of $1500 per annum, he is expected to live as follows:

In rent and taxes	$200
Newspaper	100
Table expenses	600
Ferry and car fare	50
Clothing	100
Gas	50
Sinking fund to pay debt	400
Total	$1500

Is it to be supposed that young men have lost their senses, and can be deceived into believing any such statements—one hundred dollars a year for a man and wife to clothe themselves with! Why, it would'nt buy boots, hats and gloves for the man, letting alone bonnets for the wife. There are fifty items this bill does not contain, any one of which is essential to a well regulated household now-a-days. There is charity, $100; newspapers, $10; amusements, $20; doctor's bills, $40 or $100, and so on, never ending, but always increasing.

"That's the way the money goes."

Quoting the above line from one of John G. Saxe's poems, reminds me that I met him on the evening of the dinner given to Cyrus W. Field by the Chamber of Commerce. It will be remembered, when the first telegraph was stretched across the Atlantic, he wrote a poem entitled: How Cyrus Laid the Cable." Mr. Saxe came into the city to help Mr. Field eat his big dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. He looks stout and hearty, but his face has a weather-beaten aspect. He is not so handsome as he was, and time has woven many silver threads into his hair and whiskers. He is "growing old!"

A new work room for the benefit of sewing women was opened in the *Sun* building on the 15th instant.

Mr. Charles H. Swiester, the young and handsome editor of the *Round Table*, has withdrawn from that paper, and will soon become the editor of a new evening daily which is expected to make its appearance about the first of January.

A daughter of Mr. S. S. Randall, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, known to the newspaper world as "Berry Randolph" and "Mrs. George Washington Wyllis," is engaged upon a novel which will soon make its appearance.

The expenses of the wife of a New York millionaire, who lives near Lexington avenue, average $100 per day.

A few poor women at Five Points are making sixteen cents a dozen each. They earn $3 a week, and think it good wages.

Work is rapidly progressing upon the old Academy of Music. When this place of favorite resort is finished, New York will seem herself again. There are better days in store for the music-loving people of this city. Such has been the success of that well-renowned firm of piano manufacturers, that Messrs. Chickering & Son are soon to build near Madison Square, a superb Temple of Music. It will be a gift to the public, as a return compliment for the very liberal manner in which they have been patronized.

The famous "Black Crook," which calls forth so much admiration and so much condemnation, still continues to draw crowded houses at Niblo's. All the seats are sold for a week in advance, and Mr. Wheatley is reaping a golden harvest.

The Artist Field's Exhibition has been open for several days at the National Academy of Design and is being well patronized. But no counter attraction which can be brought forward serves in the least to diminish the crowds which flock to the Crosby Art Gallery to secure certificates of membership. The picture-lights from these walls are really beautiful and when one sees the that he may possibly be the fortunate possessor of one of them, he immediately invests a dollar ticket to increase the chances and make the matter more sure.

GOV. OGLESBY'S MESSAGE.—The following is the obscure warble of the message of the Governor of South Carolina: "It is unnecessary to dwell upon a subject which has been so fully ended by the public opinion of the people of South Carolina." I am justified in saying that if Constitutional Amendment is to be adopted, it is done by the irresponsible power of a few men, and let us preserve our own self respect and the respect of posterity, by refusing to be the mere instrument of our own shame."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,988.

THE FENIAN UPRISING.

It is with sincere regret that we learn from the last European advices that the Fenian movement in Ireland is assuming an alarming aspect, and that great anxiety is felt in all parts of Great Britain. In London the excitement was intense. This does not proceed from any fear that Ireland will be wrested from British power, for the English have too much confidence in the strength and power of their Government; but the necessity of harsh and severe measures against the insurgent Irish must needs fill the hearts of all peaceable and law-abiding subjects with alarm. There is no longer a doubt that Stephens, the Head Centre of the Fenian organization, was in earnest, when he said, in his farewell speech that in less than ninety days a blow would be struck for Irish independence—intimating that extensive preparations had been already made and that the Fenian uprising would soon shake all England from the Hebrides to Beachy Head. It seems highly probable, also, that he had some reason for asserting that the organization in Ireland numbered two hundred thousand men, all drilled and ready for the signal to spring to arms. Scarcely half of the time designated has now elapsed and we see the first symptoms of the outbreak—increasing daily in importance, and in the development of new sources of apprehension. It seems to be the settled conclusion in England that the movement has begun. We hope that it may prove untrue. We hope that God may avert the terrible calamity that must fall upon the Irish people when they take up arms against the Government.

There are none here, we dare say, so blind that they cannot see exactly what the result must be; but the war through which they have just passed seems to have destroyed the finer sensibilities which our people formerly possessed. They have grown hard-hearted, seemingly, and reckless of consequences. This is always the result of war. It is ever demoralizing to any people. Without reflecting upon the consequences of this Fenian rebellion, there are men here who give encouragement to it in every way that lies in their power, and who use efforts to fire the generous, impulsive Irish heart to resist the enormous power of the British Government. In one of our theatres, a few evenings since, an actor sang an Irish song, giving with each stanza a Fenian speech. He called upon the Irish to be ready to march against England, and used language calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the Irish, who formed no small part of the audience. It showed very bad taste, to use no harsher words. True, this was done for effect merely—to win applause—to show popularity before the manager with a view to an increase of salary, but whatever may have been the motive it was wrong. It is both foolish and wicked to give encouragement to a movement so utterly hopeless. No God-fearing man could excite another to commit a folly; no man in his senses ought to push on the hundreds of enthusiastic and noble young Irishmen—dear lovers of their native island—but it must be seen that in the end they will be transported or hanged or shot down in the streets by British soldiery. The Catholic clergy, although admitting the great wrongs which Ireland has had to endure and is enduring, are, as a body, opposed to this movement, arguing, as the late Bishop Hughes did with regard to the Confederacy, from a text in St. Paul, which says that the leaders of a people have no right to plunge them into a war without counting the cost. In this case good counsel has not been wanting, but it was rendered nugatory in the United States by the course of the leading newspapers. Bidding for the Irish vote in the late elections, they pretended to sympathize with the Fenian cause. They sent money to the conspirators, they encouraged the leaders, they printed their enthusiasm, and fanned the dark into a flame by recounting Ireland's wrongs—a theme that never fails to stir the Irish heart. In this way they appeared to countenance the Irish revolution. But were they sincere? If they were sincere, they should now extend a helping hand; if they were not, they have shown an amount of criminality rarely equalled. That the latter is true is evident, from the change in tone and in feeling. They are now unanimous in saying that the attempt can only result in the most disastrous failure, and in advising—too late, we fear—all Irishmen to give over the intention until a more fitting season. Had the Northern press taken this stand at first the movement would have been stopped; but the encouragement received here induced the leaders to go on.

Unless the reports are greatly exaggerated, or unless the British Government takes active measures for the prevention of an outbreak, there may soon see bloodshed in Ireland. There will be no child's play when the Celt and the Saxon meet upon the battle field, both fighting for a cause which they believe to be just. We all know that the Irish make the best soldiers in the world. We have had proof enough of their reckless daring and cool bravery, and from the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo under the Duke of Wellington to the assault on the Redan at Sebastopol, there has hardly been a battle in which Irish valor was not displayed. They are far too good soldiers, too useful men, to be slaughtered in a hope less cause. There have been attempts enough to liberate Ireland from British rule to show the folly of an appeal to arms while England is at peace, and in all her strength and power. Even before the battle of Angrim in 1691 was fought, the Irish met with a disastrous defeat, there had been attempts at rebellion. The feeble encouragement given by France in 1798, less than that recently given here, was enough to call the Irish again to arms, and the fate of Theobald Wolf Tone is left as any example of its result. In 1803, but little over sixty years ago, another attempt was made, and speedily suppressed. Here Robert Emmett, the young enthusiast, a name ever dear to the Irish, perished on the scaffold. In 1821 there was another agitation projected on account of the religious excitement and the harsh policy of the Government, but George IV visited Ireland, and by pacific measures succeeded in quieting the people. He made promises, however, which were never kept, and there were again symptoms of an uprising among the people. In 1836 the police was organized into an armed force, and as consolidated into a semi-military body, holding the country securely. In 1843 the people began again to hold revolutionary meetings, and these continued until the meeting at Clontarf when they were forbidden, and O'Connell and his fellow agitators were convicted and sentenced to a short term of imprisonment. In 1846 the Irish Confederation began to take definite shape, and in the year 1848—the year of revolutions—the outbreak came. This was also speedily suppressed, and the leaders, Smith O'Brien, Meagher, McManus, O'Donoghoe and John Mitchell sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. All but the latter were afterwards pardoned, and he escaped the British Government chains by a violation of his parole. The forfeitly of giving up his parole, he claims, absolved him from all obligation. After this the situation of Ireland was worse than ever, and the agitation was kept up until it culminated last year in the Fenian movement. The Government tried prevention, a few persons were arrested, but through the influence of Her Majesty were soon released, and the attempt was frustrated.

This year, however, and at this time, matters look worse than ever before. The Government feels that it has given warnings enough and it has now determined to give a terrible example. The moment the first blow is struck the whole force of the British Government will be thrown against Ireland, and the consequences all shocking to contemplate. We cannot see the shadow of a chance, and we sincerely hope that the Fenian leaders may pause before it is too late. The present Reform movements promises well for the future of Ireland and her wrongs will be righted by civil reform at last—never by force of arms.

THE FOX SUIT.—Randell Hunt and Cyprian Dufour, Esqrs, who were engaged as counsel to defend the city of New Orleans in the case of Moses Fox vs. the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore, in the matter of the McDonough succession, undertook to defend the city for the sum of $3000. Now they make application to the City Council for additional compensation, say $3000 more, on the ground of increased labors in the case additional to those they anticipated would be necessary. They claim the city is gainer by this decision, and the successful issue of the case, and that the counsel engaged for Baltimore received $30,000 for compensation. A jury would doubtless award them the amount claimed.

LOUISIANA INTELLIGENCE.—The gin-house of Captain Carter, about fourteen miles above this city, on the river, was burned down on Friday night last. Twenty two bales of packed cotton, together with a lot in the seed, was consumed.

An affair of a serious character occurred one day last week, on the plantation of Mrs. Murray, about seven miles from the city, on the opposite side of the river; the circumstances, as we rather them, are as follows: "A little son of Mrs. Murray's aged a negro boy about the same age, got into a difficulty in which the latter was whipped. The father of the negro boy thereupon obtained a gun and shot young Murray, killing him instantly. An elder brother of Murray's, upon being informed of the circumstances, took summary vengeance upon the negro, killing him dead. We have not been able to learn whether any arrests have been made.

[illegible] near Montreal says no one need [illegible] that advertising won't cause a big rush, [illegible] advertised ten bushels of grapes for sale, [illegible] morning the boys had stolen them all.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Debates in the House and Senate.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The journal of yesterday was read.

On leave being given, Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the admission of the State of Nebraska. The bill was read a second time and laid on the table for the time being.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution providing that the reporters of the United States and European News Association and the Associated Press, be provided with seats on the floor. Mr. Connesse asked to have it lie over for the present, and it took that course.

Mr. Dickson contradicted the statements made by Mr. Chandler in regard to the sale of pardons, and said there was no truth in it, although he was not at liberty to state the real facts of the case now. He hoped the bill would be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Trumbull advocated referring the bill, for the present; but he hoped it would not thence be supposed that he opposed the bill.

Mr. Chandler withdrew his objections to the reference, and it took that course.

The regular Standing Committees were then appointed by resolution.

On motion, various portions of the President's message was referred to the appropriate committees.

M. Sumner introduced his resolution in regard to true reconstruction and the duty of Congress in relation thereto. He then read a letter from Texas, alleging that the Government of that State was a sham, and was in opposition to the Union, as well as that the State legislature failed to practically restore the existence of slavery, which was laid over.

A number of bills, etc., previously introduced, were referred to their appropriate committees.

The Senate concurred in the joint resolution from the House empowering the Committee on Reconstruction, appointed at the last session, to continue its labors. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock.—After the usual prayer by the Chaplain, the Clerk read the journal of yesterday.

The Speaker laid before the House the laws of the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. Washburne introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the tour of inspection of Brevet Brigadier General Babcock, made during the past season, or such portions thereof as he may deem proper to communicate.

Mr. Williams, Representative of Pa., moved to reconsider the bill regulating appointments to office, which was reported by him the last session, and proceeded to state his reasons for making the motion. At this time the bill, he said, was of great national importance. He discussed elaborately the policy which should govern the appointments to and removals from office, combatting the idea that the President had unshorn power irresponsible power to appoint and remove, and quoting freely from political authorities and legal decisions in support of his position. At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' speech he said he did not wish to press the passage of the bill at this time. He demanded the previous question on a motion to recommit. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, hoped the motion would be withdrawn. If the motion to recommit should prevail he desired the bill referred to the joint Select Committee on Retrenchment to which the whole subject had been committed. Mr Stevens, of Pa., thought it had better be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, enquired if there had been any change made in the first section of the bill, which provided that no officer should be removed except by the same agency that appointed him, and also if there was not a provision excepting the heads of departments from the operation of the law. Mr. Schenck thought it should be referred to the joint Committee on Retrenchment. Amendments were offered to the bill by Wilson, of Iowa, Stevens, of Pa., and Hale, of New York, and on motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, the bill with the amendments suggested was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing that in the trial of offenses against the Union, forming or expression of opinion shall not disqualify a juror.

Mr. Stevens opposed the bill. He was in favor of punishing traitors, but not by *ex facto* laws. The bill was deferred till Monday.

After other unimportant action the House adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The rooms of Hon. S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, and Hon. S. F. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, were entered by robbers last night, and these gentlemen awoke this morning to find their watches and pocket-books gone. The room of Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, was also entered, but nothing was stolen therefrom. There is, as yet, no clue to the perpetrators of the theft.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Order number ninety-two from the War Department organizing two white and two colored regiments, and that the Seventh cavalry, white, Col. Andrew Smith, station military division of Missouri; eighth cavalry, white, Col. John J. Gregg, division of the Pacific; ninth cavalry, black, Col. Edward Hatch, department of the Gulf; tenth cavalry, black, Col. Benj. H. Grierson, division of Missouri.

The colonels of the four infantry regiments to be officered by wounded soldiers are: Daniel E. Sickles, John C. Robinson, Thos. G. Pitcher and Wager Swayne.

There is no truth whatever in the report published by the opposition that Mr. Craig intends to devote his best energies to the advancement of the New York News Rooms. They are enlisted in this fight to relieve the papers of the country, from the monopoly and dictation of the New York Association.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The *Evening Star* says the Press Association of Washington embracing the five daily papers, morning and evening, have decided to take their telegraphic news from the United States and European News Association instead of from the New York Associated Press as heretofore. They are actuated in this course by the fact that the first named association has demonstrated its ability to furnish news more promptly and in better shape than the old association, and has evinced a disposition to correct grievances complained of by the press outside of New York that the old association has not displayed. A further cause for the action has been furnished in the rule adopted by the associated Press, by which the use of the news from any other source will cause the expulsion of the offending journal. A rule so arbitrary having for its object to compel the purchase of the news at one particular shop, instead of from the best in the market, has been felt by the press everywhere as injurious to the newspaper business and degrading in the last degree to the newspaper publishers accepting it.

The truth is that the New York Associated Press is an institution created and worked especially in the interest of New York papers altogether, news for New York, and not to disseminate news from New York. It is an admirable institution for the New York papers, but a very bad one for the outside papers. The Craig Association on the contrary looks for its support to, and works for the interest of, the newspaper press of the country at large. The papers outside of New York have what they had not in the old concern, a voice in its management.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Close investigation shows the new Association, only sent the President-elect a message South in full by telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Commodore Goldsborough has been ordered by telegraph per cable to dispatch a gunboat at once to Alexandria to bring John H. Surratt directly to this city.

An official dispatch dated Los Angelos, Cal., the fourth, stated that the Indian Superintendent Geo. W. Larby and his clerk H. K. Ezeraz were murdered by the Mohave Apaches on the 18th of November.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The Radical Caucus of Congress met to-night at Representative Hall. Southern loyalists were refused admission. Durant, of Louisiana, and Bingham, of Alabama, tried to pass in, but failed. They had their bill abolishing the State governments in the South ready to submit, and anticipated its ready approval by the Caucus. They were much mortified by the treatment. The Caucus passed resolutions favoring a perpetual session of Congress and the appointment of a committee to investigate the New Orleans riots.

Montreal, Canada, Dec. 5—It is reported that the Fenians are holding meetings at St. Albans and subscribing funds and forms for a special undertaking. The military authorities are fully advised of their movements and proceedings, and are taking measures to prevent serious trouble.

A large number of French Canadians are returning from the States for want of employment.

Sweetsburg, Canada East, Dec. 5.—Madden's attempt to fire the jail indicates the presence of confederates outside. The vessel which Madden filled with live coals was not one of the jail cups but had certainly been smuggled to him. Guards are now posted at every point, rendering communication with the prisoners impossible. Madden is sentenced to forty-eight hours on bread and water as a punishment for his attempted incendiarism.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—The Victoria rifles commanded by the late Colonel Howard proposes to erect a monument to his memory.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—The Toronto Field Battery has received a complete set of brass guns from England. Cavalry schools have been re-established under the auspices of the Thirteenth Hussars.

A man named McDevitt has been arrested here of using seditious language.

New York, Dec. 5, evening.—Stocks are lower. Money is quiet at 6 per cent on call. Sterling Exchange dull at 109¾ for sixty days' bills. Gold closed at 139¼. Coupon sixes 114¼; registered do. 108¼; new Fives of '65, 109¾; 10-40 Coupons 101¼; Treasuries 105¾; Tennessee's 70¾; North Carolina's 56¾; Missouri's 92.

New York, Dec. 5.—Advices from Vera Cruz to November 6th, by the bark Teresa at this port, states that Gen. Vasuncis Rullar had succeeded in passing Fort San Carlos and in capturing a mass of war steamer in the harbor of Maracaibo. He captured half a record from the small crafts in the river preparatory to making an attack on the town. Nothing further had been heard from him up to the time of the sailing of the Teresa.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5—The walls of an old brewery fell this morning killing Geo. Morris, aged 67, and badly injuring four others.

Toronto, Dec. 5—James McDevitt, arrested for seditious language, hails from Chicago. He said if the Fenians were hung the city would be fired. He plead intoxication but was committed. McKenzie is still working for the condemned Fenians and will probably apply for a writ of error.

New York, Dec. 5—The *Commercial* says the newspapers did great credit for the Associated Press, but the Associated Press for the papers, so long as the managers proved themselves able to meet the daily increasing demand of the press and public for news they certainly could have had nothing to fear from any rival body undertaking to do the same thing. Already in this city, throughout the west in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, the new association of Mr. Craig has deprived the Associated Press of by far the greater part of its business. It would seem to prove pretty conclusively that the latter body is now conducted equal to the work it proposes to do. For our part we think it due the press and public to state that upon several occasions since the Associated Press passed under its management it has entirely failed to supply this journal with news it was under contract to furnish us.

Had it not been for the facilities offered us by Mr. Craig's organization we should have been absolutely deprived of that supply of late and important news. One of the leading morning journals of this city has apparently suffered precise as we have, and admits in its issue of this day its intention of taking remedy into its own hands. Every live newspaper in the country must and necessarily will do the same thing. A monopoly of news which suppresses interest of disseminating news which it proposes to monopolize, is simply a ridiculous impossibility in this age and country.

Cincinnati, Dec 5.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Brownsville, Texas, dated Nov. 30th, says Gen. Sedgwick on the 24th made a formal demand on Col. Canales for the immediate surrender of Matamoras. Such was acceded and Canales occupied the fortifications. The American flag floats over the city and a sufficient number of troops occupy it to render occupation secure. Escobedo attacked Canales on the 27th. A desperate battle ensued, lasting three hours and resulting in the defeat of Escobedo with the loss of 600 men, including Gen. Espinosa. Col. Canales lost 75 men. Escobedo says he defeated to the interference of United States troops.

Another dispatch says Escobedo attacked Canales in Matamoras, on Tuesday morning at 6:30 a. m., but fell back after two hours desperate struggle. An occasion of the defeat was the occupation of Matamoras three days before by a body of American troops, who relieved Canales of the care of the city, and left him to use his force in defending the fortifications. Escobedo indignantly complains of the action of Gen. Sedgwick. He expects reinforcements, when he will renew the attack. Meanwhile the American flag floats within the besieged defences.

BY THE CABLE.

Queenstown, Dec. 5.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York, arrived this morning and proceeded to Liverpool.

Dublin, Dec. 5.—The police and military are still active in searching for Fenians. Seven supposed head centres were seized to-day and confined in prison under a strong guard.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—Count Bismark has resumed the discharge of his duties as Prime Minister.

London, Dec. 5.—President Johnson's message has had no effect upon the funds or American securities.

Rome, Dec. 5.—Gen. Montebello, the commander of the French forces in this city, embarked to-day in a French iron clad. He was accompanied by a numerous staff. Preparations are making for the departure of the French troops on the 15th instant.

Liverpool, Dec. 5.—The Cotton market is steady at previous rates. The sales to day were 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands is still quoted at 14d.

The Breadstuffs market is unchanged.

London, Dec. 5, noon.—Consols for money 89¼. The current quotations for American Securities are: U. S. 5-20's 70½; Erie 46¾; Illinois Central 77½.

New York, Dec. 5, 6 p. m.—Stocks lower. Gold 138¾; Coupons Sixes 113½, Registered 108¾; 5's 108¾. Cotton closed dull with sales of 1500 bales at Middling at 32½ to 35½c. Flour heavy; sales 7500 bbls State at $7 50 to $11 75; Western $7 50 to $11 50. Wheat steady; sales 10,000 bushels; number 2 Milwaukee $2. Amber Michigan $2 40. Corn active and steady; sales 88,000 bushels; Mixed Western $1 15 to $1 16. Oats declining; sales 52,000 bushels; Chicago and Milwaukee at to 62½c; State 65c to 66c; Canada 51c. Pork closed easier; sales 4500 bbls Mess at $20 37 to $20 50. Beef dull and heavy; Lard heavy; sales 3000 bbls at 11½ to 12c. Whisky nominal. Turpentine 70 to 71c. Rosin $4 25 to $10. Wool steady; Texas 24 to 28c. Rice dull. Coffee heavy. Sugar steady; sales 450 hhds Cuba at 9¾ to 10¼c. Molasses dull; sales 400 bbls New Orleans at 77 to 85c. Petroleum dull. Crude 20c.

St. Louis, Dec. 5—The police have discovered that the fire at Kansas, on Nov 25, was the work of incendiaries. John L. Scott, G. A. Cutler and J. B. Wilder, of the firm of Scott, Cutler & Co., are under arrest.

Baltimore, Dec. 5, evening.—Flour—All grades in very moderate demand, the trade only buying to supply immediate wants. Prices are nominally unchanged. Good White Wheat $2 80 to $3. Common to Fair $2 60 to $2 75. Good to Choice Red $2 75 to $2 90. Inferior to Fair $2 25 to $2 75. New White Corn 65 to 90c, as to condition and quality; Yellow 75 to 90c. Oats 53 to 55c. Weight Rye $1 05 to $1 10. Barrelled Pork, Lard and Bulk Meats are dull and nominal. Bacon is selling in small lots at 14 to 14½c for Shoulders; 14½ to 15c for Sides. Business is at a stand in Whisky—country is selling at the decline of $2 20. Nothing doing in Coffee. Sugar and Molasses are unchanged.

Fredericksville, Dec 5—Sales 89 hhds of Leaf Tobacco at full prices. Flour—Superfine $9 25 to $10. Red Wheat $2 60 to $2 75. Old Corn 90c in bulk; new in the ear 58 to 60. Oats higher at 56c in bulk. Sales of Cotton 112 bales at 31c for Good Low Middling. Sales 2000 bbls new Mess Pork at $19 75 to $19 95, the former for delivery on the 25th, the latter the award of the commissary. Hogs $5 75 to $6 25 gross; the warm weather precludes packing. Sugar—New Orleans Prime 13½c. Molasses plantation 72c. Bacon nominal; Green Hams 9¾ to 10½c. Raw Whisky nominal at $2 30. 30,000 pounds of Green Hams were sold at 9¾ to 9¾c. John Brown, one of our most prominent furniture dealers, died to day.

Cincinnati, Dec. 5.—Flour dull, with hardly any demand—Superfine $9 to $10; trade brands $10 12½ to $11 50. New Corn 56c in the ear, 60c shelled; old 86 to 87c—supply light. Oats 50c in the elevator. Whisky dull at $2 22. Hogs dull and nominal at 5½ to 5¾c gross; 6¾ to 7c net—receipts 4400 head. Pork dull—None could have been bought at $18 50 at the close. Green meats dull and nominal at 9½ to 7½ to 8c. Bacon dull—Shoulders 7 to 7½c; Sides 9¼ to 9½c; about two thirds cured and ¼ to ½c higher. Lard dull at 11½c. Groceries dull—Sugar 11½ to 11c; Coffee, in limited demand and nominally lower. Prime to Fair 25 to 28c. Cotton nominal—Middling 31c. Candles declined to 22 to 22½c, full weight. Gold 138½.

The steamer Wild Wagon taken to New Orleans the largest load of this season.

Vicksburg, Dec. 5.—passed down, P. W. Strader, at 4 a. m., Ben Campbell, at 5 p. m., and up, Henry Ames, at 1 p. m. River rising. *Mobile*, Dec. 5.—Cotton is the first race to day over the Magnolia course, three mile heats, Harry of the West took the purse without contest.

The second race, mile heats, was won in two straight heats by Jack Armstrong. Time, 1 55¾; 1:54.

[Last Evening's Dispatches.]

Report on the Operations of the Mint—Fire in Washington—Reward Offered for the Arrest of Surratt—Fenians in Bergen—Insanity in New Jersey—New York Markets at Tooday.

New York, Dec. 5.—Gold opened at 140¼.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.—The report of the Mint made to day shows that the total coinage since the mint were founded, as follows: Philadelphia, $432,000,429; San Francisco, $223,000,000; New Orleans, $73,000,000; assay Office, New York, $140,279,000.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Two fires last night destroyed Grant's Distillery, adjoining the Avenue Hotel, Sheffer & Co.'s express, and H. W. Jone's feed store.

New York, Dec. 5.—The *World's* Dublin correspondent, writing under date of November 21st, says a reward of one thousand pounds has been offered for the arrest of James Stephens. There is a perfect stagnation in commercial circles. Trade is at a perfect stand-still.

The potato crop is alleged to be a failure, and everything goes to prove that if something is not done for Ireland during the coming year, the country will present a picture of misery and poverty even worse than in previous times.

Wm. A. Hiss has brought suit against the city of Brooklyn, to recover $50,000 damage, for alleged infringement of his patent for hose couplings.

A train from Patterson, New Jersey, had a narrow escape from a serious calamity, last evening, while passing through the tunnel at Bergen.

A large rock having become loosened and dropped on the track, the engine collided with sufficient force to throw the train from the track. None of the passengers were seriously injured.

At a very old meeting of the operative plasterers last night, the delegates of the Working-men's Union Association were instructed to vote in favor of holding a grand city mass meeting on the question with the purpose of agitating the eight hour system.

The United States buildings in Chambers street, on the site of Burton's old theatre, have been sold for $24,000.

A company of colored emigrants will sail today for Liberia to found a settlement to be called Lincoln.

The expenses of the voyage and cost of provisions for six months after their arrival will be defrayed by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Richard Lewis was yesterday convicted for the murder of J. U. Richmond at Poughkeepsie, and sentenced to be hung on Friday, 25th instant.

The steamship Concordia, now at this port, has been chartered by the French Consul to proceed to Vera Cruz and carry a portion of the French troops from that point to Havre, France.

The large building occupied by the Commissioner of Prospect Park, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of $10,000.

New York, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged at 33½ to 35c. Flour declining. Corn dull. Oats declining. Pork steady at $20 25. Beef dull. Lard decreasing. Sugar in fair demand Gold 139¾. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Stocks lower.

Arrived, San Salvador, from Savannah.

New York, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.—Stocks lower; Coupons 6's 112¼; U. S. 5-20's 108¾; 10-40's 100¾; 7-30's 105¾; new Fives 109¼.

PECULIAR RAILROAD SWITCHES IN EUROPE.—But the one peculiar novelty to any eye is the construction of the switches. I cannot describe it in words, but when I tell you that by it the possibility of running a car off the track by the misplacement of a switch is entirely obviated, you will understand its importance. A car or train may be turned upon the wrong track, and go crashing into some standing cars or train, but it cannot be run down a bank or go plunging up the end of the wrong track. And it must have working in use in Europe for a long time, it seems strange to me that we Yankees have not adopted it.—*N. Y. Sun's German Letter.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866.

With the exception of increased weakness in Corn and Pork, we have no material change to notice in the general market, the movement in most departments of trade having been more restricted scale, while operations in our leading staple were attended with a fair degree of activity in the early part of the day, but subsequently, the market became nominal, owing to the reported receipt of private dispatches announcing a further decline at Liverpool. The sales at the Exchange of up 4500 bales, at prices indicating a tendency to greater ease.

The movement in the Coin market has been of a restricted character. Gold opened this morning at 140¾ to 141, the closing rates last evening, but the telegrams from New York being unfavorable, it subsequently declined and closed weak at 139¾ to 140. The rates in the morning session of the Board comprised: $650 and $1000 at 140¾, $2400 at 141, and $1000 at 141¼, and the evening session: $4000 at 139¾, and $3000 at 139¾. Outdoors the transactions included: $3000 and $5000 at 139¾, $5000 at 140, $10,000 and $15,000 at 140¼, $5000, $5000 and $6000 at 141, $5000 at 141¼, $5000 at 141¾, $2000 and $3000 at 141¾, and $2000 at the same. In Silver we noticed sales of $500 in American halves, at the Board, at 137, and $1000 outdoors at 136¾; also, 500 Mexican dollars at 111.

The transactions in Foreign Exchange have been limited. There was a liberal amount offering, but the unsatisfactory position of Gold, as well as the advanced claims of holders, prevented operations from being in an extended way. The sales of Sterling included: £400 bill of lading at 149, £1000