# MEXICO.

## AMERICAN VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY.

GEN. SEDGWICK'S OCCUPATION OF MATAMOROS—HE SUSTAINS CANALES—ESCOBEDO'S ATTACK ON THE CITY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following dispatch has just been received at this Bureau from The Tribune Bureau at Brownsville:

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 30.—American neutrality on the Mexican border has again been sacrificed, but this time, instead of on the side of Juarez and justice, as under gallant, but too impetuous Weitzel, it has been prostituted to serve a Rebel and mutineer, as Servando Canales, the usurper of Matamoros, is to our Government as much an outlaw as Mejia, the Imperialist. The former lacks the personal claims that entitled the gentlemanly Commander and sober representative of Maximilian to respect and consideration. The mistake of Gen. Sedgwick, therefore, in interfering in favor of Canales, is both a diplomatic and moral blunder. On Saturday, the 24th inst., Escobedo, with about 2,700 men being expected to attack Matamoros, Canales expressed a desire to surrender the place to Col. Sedgwick, alleging, as his excuse, that he could not control his own command, which he said, unless restrained, would resort to pillage. His request and reasons for this having been stated in writing, Gen. Sedgwick responded by immediately crossing a detachment of the 4th Cavalry of the 19th United States Colored Infantry, the former under Brevet Col. McIntyre and the latter under Col. Perkins. Col. Perkins, with his colored troops, took station at Santa Cruz, which is at the ferry and about two miles from the city. McIntyre went into town and the next Sunday morning published an order assuming command of the surrendered city by virtue of rank; forbidding any but United States soldiers to carry arms; forbidding soldiers to pass or repass without authority; and requiring foreign citizens to register themselves at their several consulates, and to pass goods, if subject to pass, from headquarters of the American occupation. This order was countermanded and taken down by Col. Perkins, sustained by Gen. Sedgwick. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Randall, First United States Artillery, soon after succeeded McIntyre in command.

Thus, while the city appeared nominally surrendered to the Americans, not only were Canales' troops permitted to retain their arms, but left free to occupy in full force the fortifications against which Escobedo was to move. Late Sunday evening a meeting between Escobedo and Canales was arranged by Brevet Brig.-Gen. Sedgwick, to the end of an amicable settlement, which, of course, was impossible, Escobedo, justly offended at the new attitude of affairs and the moderate support rendered by Americans to the cause of mutiny, refusing to accept anything less than unconditional surrender for Canales, at the same time time demanding the withdrawal of the United States troops except 50 men, to remain for the protection of American interests, which demand was agreed to by Gen. Sedgwick, but he failed to comply with it. Instead of 50, 300 Americans were retained in the city, for which Gen. Sedgwick's precarious excuse is that it subsequently appeared the additional number of Americans were absolutely necessary as a defense against an uprising of the citizens so outraged by such ill-timed intervention. To an American flag of truce sent out on the morning of the attack to inquire what would be the attitude of the assailants toward the Americans, Escobedo returned a curt reply that, as the stipulations had been violated, his own course would be guided by circumstances. At 5 o'clock on Tuesday morning Escobedo attacked in full force, with about 2,700 infantry and artillery. The attack was begun upon the left, the east or lower side of the city, by Cortinas, who was repulsed, next at Fort Monterey, at the back of the city, on the Monterey road. Gen. Lonneganega assaulted, but his bridge prepared for the trench proving too short, in the delay ensuing the point of attack was reënforced and rescued. The final assault upon the usurper, on the upper or west side of the city by the Cazradores and two squadrons of cavalry under Col. Flores, was also successfully repelled by the ill-timed intermeddling of Americans, Canales being enabled to swing his whole force from side to side as needed, without fear of a distracted rear.

The following, from *The Ranchero* of the 29th, is represented to be Escobedo's general order extraordinary:

*General Order for the Night of the 26th of November and the Morning of the 27th.*—The General in command orders that to-morrow Matamoros be attacked by the forces under his command. For this the following columns will form, to which there will be given suitable positions: The first column shall attack Fort Freeport, and will be commanded by Col. Alonzo Flores, and it will be composed of the battalion of Cazadores and the squadrons of Fernandez, Garcia and Perez Vidaurral. The second column shall attack Fort Monterey. It will be commanded by Gen. Lorenzo Vega, and will be composed of the Coahuila Battalion, a company of the Foreign Legion, and five corps of the frontier. The distance between these columns will be covered by the corps of explorers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Ruperto Martinez. Gen. Sostenes Rocha will have charge of the chief command of this line of attack. The reserve will be formed of one column of infantry and two of cavalry. On their flanks, the first will be composed of the battalion of sappers and miners, first [illegible] Nuevo Leon, under command of Gen. Albino Espinosa and his subordinates, composed of the bodies which form the Light Cavalry Brigade. The artillery will be of their chief, Col. Adolfo Garza. The [illegible] six give three pieces for the first column of attack, two for the second, and establish its respective parks in convenient positions. The Train General will situate himself according to instructions of the Provost. The Tamaulipas Brigade, commanded by Gen. Juan N. Cortinas, will attack the fortifications of the line which to-day covers and comprises from Fort San Fernando to the Rio Grande, by the Oriental part of the city. The point or points which ought to be attacked is left to his discretion, but on his most strict responsibility he is ordered to commence attack as soon as the line which attacks west of the city opens artillery. He is also ordered, within half an hour of the broken fire, to execute the assault on the fortifications which he attacks. Gen. Cortinas will make a boundary in order to take possession of the enemy's first fortified line quickly, without continuing the attack to the interior of the city, till headquarters give him proper instructions. In order to avoid a meeting of his column and the columns of attack, Gen. Cortinas will be careful to give quick notice to headquarters as soon as he will have taken possession of the enemy's first fortified line, and hold it at all hazards. The forces which attack the place will have for watchword, "Oajaca," and for the countersign, "Durango," and they will carry for distinction a green leaf of any kind of plant. The troops will immediately prepare themselves to march to their respective positions. At the first, order will be given by Gen. Cortinas to the Commanding Generals, chief officers and soldiers who compose the forces which go to attack Matamoros, that they will be strict and active in discharge of duties, which are more important than ever to free themselves. The aforesaid General in command is convinced that each and every one of the citizens who make up the forces with whose command he is honored, understands very well the object of the affair which to-day is confided to their valor and military skill. It is as important and glorious as if it treated of some national independence, which is the principal object of endeavors of all Mexicans.

Headquarters, front of Matamoros.

By order of the General in command,
FELIPE BENVOZABEL, Adjt.-Gen.

Escobedo's loss is rumored to be about 400. His right bower, Gen. Espinosa, lies mortally wounded, shot through both thighs, a prisoner in Matamoros. This gallant young chieftain, a native of San Luis Potosi, already has no less than a dozen scars. Gen. Zenvando Canales, youngest brother of M. Canales, was killed, and another brother, Tristane, seriously wounded.

The American flag is reported by Brownsville papers of the 29th to be still floating over Matamoros, supported by a garrison of about 50 men. Canales, emboldened by success and backing, still holds out, and, doubtless to the increased irritation of Escobedo, condescends to offer an arrangement for peace. Meanwhile, the American commander and usurper in Mexico has an elephant on hand of most egregious proportions. It is fair to state that Brevet Brig.-Gen. Sedgwick is a young man, and, doubtless unduly influenced by representations from interested parties in Matamoros, has partly himself acted in good faith. Canales's Adjutant-General is a Confederate (Major Foster)—a New-Yorker—who is said to have remarked of the American flag raised over Matamoros that he had fled 2,000 miles in vain to escape its shadow.

BROWNSVILLE, Nov. 30.—Tuesday's struggle lasted two hours. A pontoon was laid across the river near the ferry on Sunday, and Col. Randall, sensitive of his ticklish position, had his two batteries drawn up on the American side in readiness to cross. A regiment of volunteer militia was raised for the defense of Brownsville, and was commanded by the notorious filibuster and Confederate, Col. Ford.

It is said that Marshall, the new American agent, successor to Mr. Avery, is now in Brownsville, afraid to return to his office, such is the danger from the loose soldiery of Canales and from citizens enraged at American intervention, who cry on the streets "Death to the Gringos!" Escobedo, it is understood, as soon as reënforced by Trevino, will renew the attack, probably this week; but the hope of his troops must again be compassed by the prospect of the flag of a friend strangely supporting the foe.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to Mr. Sterling of New-York City, who courteously takes charge of these dispatches to telegraph office, Galveston.

### ESCOBEDO IN POSSESSION OF MATAMOROS.

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 1.—Upon the demand of Gen. Sedgwick, the City of Matamoros, with the fortifications and troops, were surrendered to the United States last evening. The troops are to be treated as prisoners of war of the United States. Their lives and property are fully guaranteed. The city will be turned over to Escobedo. He is reported in possession.

### ANOTHER DISPATCH.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—By the arrival of the steamer Blackbird, Capt. Cole, and the Elizabeth Read, Capt. Sinclair, we have Mexican dates up to Saturday evening. The steamer Elizabeth Read left Brazos at 5 p. m., and the Blackbird at 6 p. m. on Saturday.

At 11 o'clock on the 26th a pontoon bridge was thrown from Brownsville to Matamoros, on which a detachment of the United States forces, under Col. J. G. Perkins, crossed and took command of Matamoros. It was alleged that Canales and forces were to sack the city, and Sedgwick sent his troops to protect the American citizens.

Gen. Sedgwick then escorted Canales out for an interview with Escobedo. No terms were agreed on. Sedgwick took Gen. Canales back to the city at 5½ o'clock next forenoon. Escobedo opened fire on the city. His forces then charged Fort Monterey, and were repulsed and pursued by Canales. Escobedo lost 450 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. Canales lost 25 men killed.

Late in the afternoon the Americans withdrew outside of the city. M. Canales, a brother of the General, was killed. We are without information of the operations on Thursday, but we have private information that a telegram was sent to Brazos on Saturday at 3 p. m. that Escobedo and Canales met as friends, and that Escobedo is now in command of the city. The special bearers of dispatches on the road arrived on the 30th ultimo at Brazos, and it is rumored that the Federal troops were subsequently withdrawn to the American side.

On the morning after the battle, Gen. Albino Espinosa, who was fighting with Escobedo, died of wounds.

A Washington letter of *La Voge Americana* of Matamoros, says: "I have seen the instructions of Minister Campbell. They contain the following points: First, That the United States does not recognize, neither will it recognize, any other government in Mexico than that of the constitutional President Juarez. Second, That they do not propose, neither do they wish, to acquire any part of Mexican territory; that they do not recognize in any manner the claims of France, and that they are willing to extend to Mexico any aid, with the object to quell local disorders, whenever required by the Constitutional Government of Mexico, or her authorities, without proposing to interfere in any manner whatever in the domestic differences of the country.

RUMORED DEFEAT OF THE LIBERALS — MONTERREY IN DANGER.

Advices received here from the City of Mexico say that Mejia left that city October 2, with orders to march on Matamoros with all speed. Another report says the Liberal force under Queviro, Naranjo and others, were completely routed at the Hacienda de los Bocas, near San Luis Potosi. Quiroga left the main army with 1,000 cavalry, and marched upon Monterey, which had been left without defense.

GEN. TAPIA'S DEATH—PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY GEN. CANALES—SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS—CORTINAS LOYAL TO ORTEGA—SUSPENSION OF TRADE—ESCOBEDO EXPECTED WITH TROOPS—A UNITED STATES GUNBOAT FOR TAMPICO—A BATTLE IMMINENT—BREAKFAST TO GEN. SEDGWICK—FIGHT BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND LIBERAL FORCES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 13, 1866.

From the time of closing my last letter up to the 7th inst., Gen. Tapia had been in almost daily correspondence with Canales, endeavoring to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have so long been pending in and around Matamoros, but had not reached the desired goal when he was suddenly stricken down with sickness, which culminated in his death. On Thursday night (8th inst.) Gen. Tapia was seized with what soon proved to be the cholera. The line surgeon attached to this command did all in his power to stay the disease, and, finding his patient rapidly sinking, sent to the city for medical assistance.

Dr. Spohn, attached to the post of Fort Brown, at once responded to his call, but arrived at the General's headquarters only to find that his services could be of no avail, and at 10½ o'clock on the night of Friday, Nov. 9, the soul of Major-Gen. Santiago Tapia took its flight to the spirit land, and his manly form lay silent in death. Thus died one of Mexico's best Generals; a man devoted to her best interests, unselfish in all his acts, and intensely loyal to his Government, one who lost his life in endeavoring to save the lives of his fellow-countrymen, for he was averse to attacking Matamoros and shedding innocent blood. But being ordered to enter the city he was determined to exhaust all peaceful attempts before he began the struggle with arms. On Saturday his body was brought to this place and laid in state. Gen. Sedgwick ordered the entire military force under his command to parade in honor of the memory of the deceased, but before the hour for the funeral to take place, the friends of the late General learned that if his body was interred here, it must remain one year before it could be removed, therefore it was taken back to his camp to be sent to Monterey, or buried there until it could be taken into Matamoros; under these circumstances the orders for the military procession were countermanded.

Canales, hearing of his death, sent word that if the body would be sent to Matamoros he would have it interred with all honors. This was, of course, indignantly refused.

The death of Gen. Tapia is severely felt here as well as in Mexico. He was universally beloved by all who knew him.

Canales, on Sunday, issued a proclamation, in which he stated that, "Now that Gen. Tapia, the legally appointed Governor of Tamaulipas, had died, he should retain command of the State until such time as President Juarez appointed a successor." Did ever one hear of such impudence?

We have had several sharp skirmishes of late, one of which lasted several hours and came near bringing on a general engagement. A foraging party went out from Matamoros, under Col. Rios, and fell into an ambuscade, Cortinas surprised them completely, and captured 60 stand of arms, six officers, and 30 men, completely routing the party. Reënforcements were sent out in hot haste and the battle waxed warm, five of the forts aiding the "insiders." Cortinas's men took the first advantage and held it until they forced the Matamoros boys behind their intrenchments. Col. Rios was sentenced to be shot for his conduct.

Rumors have prevailed here to the effect that Cortinas was not to be trusted in the coming attack, but I am credibly informed that there is no foundation for such reports, but on the contrary the best feeling exists between the corps of the late Gen. Tapia and the noble chieftain. On Monday he visited the headquarters of the army of the north and was cordially received and entertained.

Cortinas's forces occupy a position to the south of the city and have closed up the roads leading to Tampico, San Fernando and Bagdad. Tapia's army lies on the north side and have cut off all communication with Monterey, Camargo and the western routes, while the mud and water prevent any approach from the western quarter, the river forms the front blockade of the city so that Matamoros is actually beseiged on all quarters. Canales declares the city in a state of siege and martial law prevails therein.

All trade and commerce is suspended, not a boat touches at the city, and the ferry is constantly kept in requisition bringing to this bank families of foreign residents, and merchants who are fleeing from the ruins of their once large fortunes.

Escobedo is hourly expected with 1,500 troops when it is hoped that something will be done to settle the vexed question. In the mean time Brevet-Gen. Lorenzo Veger is in command of the outside forces. This officer was formerly the Adjutant-General of the late Gen. Tapia, and is said to be a clever officer and a fine gentleman. On Monday four companies of the 117th United States Colored Troops left here for Brazos.

The United States gunboat Paul Jones, touched at Brazos this week en route for Tampico, where she goes to keep an eye open upon the movements of the Imperial and French naval forces, and to prevent any injustice being done to American interests. She will probably visit Vera Cruz before returning to the headquarters of the squadron to which she is attached.

The reports which have been put in circulation in reference to the disastrous havoc by cholera among Gen. Tapia's troops has no foundation in fact. The health of the troops is excellent.

In this department everything is very quiet, yet it is surmised it is only "the calm which precedes the storm." Those who do know anything are very reticent, while those who do not have the means of finding out anything are at a loss what to report, so we can write "all quiet on the Rio Grande."

The gunboat Chinaco still remains at the levee. Within a few days Capt. Osbon has obtained permission to clean her up and put her machinery in as good order as circumstances will permit, so as to be ready to move her when the order comes for her release.

Nov. 20.—The dispatches of the Blackbird bring us very important Mexican news, which you have received ere this via New-Orleans. Escobedo is expected to-day, and it is thought he will begin the assault soon. He will demand the gunboat Chinaco, which will now be given up to him, and Capt. Osbon will command her, and take a prominent part in the fight, if it does really take place. Rumorists think and say that there will be none, while I have it from several Generals in the Liberal army that Escobedo intends giving Mr. Canales a sound thrashing.

Ortega still pines for freedom and the Presidency at Brazos. Arrangements were made for him to come up here, but were suddenly stopped.

One hundred cavalry recruits arrived here yesterday and went into quarters at Fort Brown. Troops are daily expected here.

The army outside of Matamoros are as busy as bees, preparing for the assault. They are only awaiting Escobedo's order to begin the attack.

Nov. 22.—War has been declared. The last of the letter writing between Escobedo and Canales has come. We are to have a fight. Escobedo only waits the Chinaco. Capt. Osbon is busy fitting her up. A crew was put on board to-day, her fuel gotten ready, and the protection to the gunners perfected. She will go up the river in a few hours, and join Escobedo at his camp, provided Mr. Canales does not sink her en route. She has only a few guns to obstruct her passage, but probably she will get by all right. She will probably embark 500 troops and attack the upper forts, while Escobedo and Cortinas attack simultaneously from the outside. Should the plan laid down succeed, a few hours will decide the fate of Matamoros.

The event of yesterday at Matamoros was a breakfast, given by Escobedo and his officers to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the Sub-District of the Rio Grande, and a number of officers and citizens from this side in the camp of the former. The party sat down soon after 1 o'clock and, after partaking of the good things set before them, passed an hour in offering patriotic sentiments and expressions of good will to the respective countries represented. The utmost good feeling prevailed. Upon closing, Gen. Escobedo asked the party to a breakfast, to be given in Matamoros at no distant date, particular time not specified. Gen. Escobedo's troops amount to about 3,500 men. His cavalry force is in excellent spirits, well armed and mounted, and will be of very efficient service.

A gentleman arrived at Brownsville last evening from Saltillo. He reports that the advance guard of Trevino, commanded by Naranjo and Cepeda, met the rear guards of the French and native Imperial troops this side of Matahuela, and a smart skirmish ensued, in which the Liberals were worsted. The French continued their march to San Luis, where Mejia now is. Trevino occupied Matahuela without resistance.

# THE FENIANS.

CONSUL-GENERAL AVERILL TO ATTEND THE FENIAN TRIALS—PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE UNFAVORABLY DISCUSSED—THE PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THE FENIANS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—Consul General Averill goes to Sweetsburg to-day to observe the trial of the Fenians. The President's Message is unfavorably discussed here. The Fenians crossed to Canada on the 1st of June, not on the 6th, as he says.

The remaining wing of the 100th Regiment will go to Ottawa, which will increase the garrison at the capital to about 700 men, exclusive of volunteers. It would be folly now for the Fenians to invade Canada, unless they were all armed with breech-loading rifles. All the regular troops in the Province are now having the Snyder breech-loaders. A running drill, in imitation of the French drill "au pas redouble," is now being practiced here.

THE TORONTO PRISONERS—AN APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF ERROR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—Mr. McKenzie, the counsel for the Fenians under sentence of death, has it under consideration to apply for a writ of error, on the grounds that the Judges of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas omitted, in refusing to grant the rule *Nisi*, to make an order for the carrying out of the sentence already pronounced, and by this omission the sentences already had are superseded, and there is no authority now to enforce them. The application will be grounded on the 13th section of the act respecting new trials, appeals, and writs of error. It reads as follows: "In case a new trial be refused the Court shall make such order for carrying out the sentences already passed or for passing sentence, if none has been passed, or for the discharge of the prisoner so convicted, on bail or otherwise as justice requires." In order to obtain leave, the consent of the Attorney-General must be had. Only eight days now remain to do so.

James McDevitt, a man who hails from Chicago, was placed in the dock at the Police Court charged with making use of treasonable language yesterday in the Market-square. From the evidence it appeared he had said "That if Fenians under sentence were executed, Toronto would be set in flames." The prisoner pleaded intoxication as an excuse, but was remanded.

THE SWEETSBURG TRIALS—THE ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE JAIL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SWEETSBURG, C. E., Dec. 5.—The Fenian trials have not commenced yet, the Court being still occupied with the Patton murder trial. The Judge intimated that he would take three or four hours to sum up in this case to-morrow. The Grand Jury have had the Fenian indictments before them for two days. It is understood that they have made considerable progress with the bills against the prisoners, and that they will be prepared to report early to-morrow. A circumstance connected with Madden's attempt last night to set fire to the jail indicates the presence of outside confederates. The vessel in which he had placed the live coals was not one of the jail drinking-cups, as at first reported, but a tin box with a cover, which must have been secretly conveyed to the prisoners since they were lodged in the Sweetsburg Jail, as on being admitted there they were all minutely searched. On Monday afternoon a man was detected in the jail-yard conversing with the prisoners. The police contented themselves with driving him off instead of arresting him.

## FENIANISM IN THE CITY.

Time grows apace since the intelligence flashed over the Atlantic Cable that a revolution or insurrection was about to break out with violent fury in the Island of Saints, and still the question is being asked daily, nay hourly, Where is James Stephens? Can a man be in Paris, Dublin, and New-York at the same time? Common sense will answer no. But in the case of Stephens, his adherents would have the outside world believe that their hero possesses the magical lamp of Aladdin, whereby he may at any moment transport himself to any part of the habitable globe despite the efforts of British spies and detectives. It is asserted beyond a doubt, by persons of character and veracity, that James Stephens was in the city of New-York last Saturday evening, and one of these persons is ready to make affidavit that Stephens passed him hurriedly at the corner of Prince and Mercer-sts., between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on the evening of December 2. Therefore, should an insurrection break out in Ireland, it will be a sad repetition of Hamlet with the leading character left out. Defeat will be certain for the patriots who may assemble to meet the gigantic power of England, without organization, drill, or leaders. The "stamping out" process that *The London Times* speaks of with such blood-thirsty satisfaction, will be then put into operation, and woe betide the half-armed rebels who will struggle in vain to free their native land. It is wholly impossible for Stephens to land from any vessel at any seaport in England, Ireland or Scotland, owing to the strict watch kept up by the cordon of armed vessels, and the number of disciplined soldiery and constabulary, who are spurred on to capture Stephens by the expectations of wealth and distinction held out to them by Government, to get hold of Stephens's person. In the mean time, desperate efforts are being made by the Stephens leaders to possess themselves of the arms in the possession of the Roberts organization, as they say, to send them to Ireland; but the Roberts men are too sanguine of their next invasion of Canadian soil, to let their dearly-bought rifles out of their hands, to be sold to feed and pamper men who do not intend to fight a blow, as they declare. Col. Roberts declares that the Fenian Brotherhood was never so prosperous as at present, and the clerical force at headquarters in Broadway are overwhelmed with orders for arms and uniforms from the different circles who are sworn to take the field disciplined and uniformed at a period only to be ordained by the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood. The mails are filled with letters daily, directed to Col. Roberts, from leading French Canadians in Lower Canada, promising the Fenians aid and sympathy and armed assistance when next they strike a blow for Ireland on Canadian soil. The French Canadian volunteers are stubbed and ridiculed as an effeminate and cowardly mob unable to protect themselves by the upstart young officers of the regular line regiments of the British army stationed in Canada, and, moreover, they are subsisted while in the field on half-rations, and their language and religious customs made little of by the paid soldiery sent over to keep them in subjection, owing to their dissatisfaction with the Confederation scheme. There is one thing certain in the premises, however, that when the next attempt is made against Canada it will be on such a grand scale as has never before been witnessed on this continent. It will not be a mere handful of rowdies, but a uniformed and disciplined body of 25,000 to 30,000 infantry, who will have the best officers of the Union and Confederate armies to command them, and this time Col. William R. Roberts, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, will accompany them to share their perils and rejoice with them in their successes. Until that day, which is not so far distant as some people would imagine, silent energy, indefatigable preparation, and stubborn persistence will be the programme of the Fenian Brotherhood.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood will be in session to-morrow, it is probable, as the different members of the body are arriving in New-York. This portends something definite to the interests of Fenianism, and business of great moment will be laid before the body by the Executive.

# CANADA

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION—ARRESTED FOR USING SEDITIOUS LANGUAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

HAMILTON, C. W., Dec. 5.—The Provincial Government has purchased in this city, to be forwarded to the Paris Exhibition, a collection of native, stuffed birds, said to be the best of the kind on the continent. The Government have also purchased a splendid set of furniture for the same destination.

Extensive improvements are being made in the military buildings, to accommodate the new artillery equipments, in addition to guns and harness of the newest pattern. The field batteries have been supplied with the "Spencer" rifle.

MONTREAL, C. E., Dec. 5.—A private letter states that the only surviving descendant of Columbus is shortly to visit America.

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

It is reported here that a secret Fenian meeting has been held at St. Albans, but nothing serious is anticipated. The weather is very mild.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—It is surmised that Gov. Monck may be deprived of his office by the present English ministry, owing to the Lamirande affair, he having been appointed by the late Reform Government.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 5.—A man named James McDevitt, hailing from New-Brunswick, has been arrested here for using seditious language—daring the Government to hang Fenians, etc. He will be examined to-day.

A powder magazine is being erected on St. Helen's Island of great strength and with most approved precautions.

A lecture on gunnery was delivered this evening by Col. Ripon, R. A., preparatory to opening a school for volunteers.

The Governor-General is expected from Quebec by a special train to-night, or to-morrow morning, to attend a Cabinet Council, when the fate of the Fenians under sentence of death will be settled.

His Excellency takes his departure for England on Saturday, and it is rumored that he will not return to this country.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The Toronto Field Battery were out yesterday, practicing with the new brass guns recently received from England. They work admirably, and add much to the efficiency of the battery. It is proposed to open a Cavalry school for instruction, in this city, under the control of officers of the 13th Hussars. This would give Cadets the choice of either cavalry, infantry or artillery service.

QUEBEC, Dec. 5.—The weather is mild and open. The little snow we had is fast disappearing. The concert last night in aid of the Relief Fund was very successful.

# THE CONTROLLER BRENNAN INVESTIGATION

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY—ADJOURNED TILL TO-DAY.

The charges against Controller Brennan were resumed yesterday morning at Police Headquarters, Mulberry-st., Mr. John Sedgwick acting as Referee.

Ex-Judges Dean and Pierrepont were called, and testified that the issue of $11,500 in coupons by the Controller, for the payment of suits by the police for damages after the Fernando Wood riots, was justifiable, and a prudent compromise, by means of which the city was saved a large amount of money.

John S. Paulison, an accountant, was called and testified that he had been requested by the Citizen's Association to examine the books in the Controller's office; he had done so, and found the books correct; he examined them only as to the method, but not as to details.

Mr. John E. Devlin was called, and testified in relation to his having advised the Costroller to settle certain claims against the city, in order to save the costs to the city.

On his cross-examination the witness said he did not know of any agreement having been made between Mr. Brennan, Daniel Devlin and Mr. Palmer of the Broadway Bank, in relation to any interest which might accrue from the deposit of city funds in the Broadway Bank.

George Opdyke testified as to the value of the services of Orison Blunt in obtaining recruits during the war, and acknowledged his own signature to the warrant for the $20,000 testimonial to Mr. Blunt; witness confirmed the testimony given by Devlin as to the carefulness of the Controller; he found Mr. Brennan, in all matters pertaining to expenditures, a valuable auxiliary in obtaining the best terms for the city.

The matter was then adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

# METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning. Present C. C. Pinckney, President, and Commissioners Engs, Brown and Abbe.

The following communications were received and referred:

From Thomas McDonough, late of Engine Company No. 19, Thomas W. Geary, late of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, and William Beaman, late of Engine Company No. 22, requesting the Board reconsider its action in dismissing them from the Department.

Complaints were made for misconduct against W. E. Lawrence of Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, Henry R. Burger of Engine Company No. 25, and Wm. Hern of Engine Company No. 12.

The following appointments were made: George C. Birkett, to Engine Company No. 2; Daniel Day, to Engine Company No. 23.

Transfers—H. S. Williams, Engineer of Steamer No. 8, to Engine No. 22; Philip Kiamer of Engine No. 8, to Engine No. 22; and Jeremiah Kelly of Engine No. 23, to Engine No. 8.

Mr. James Bogle made application for assistance in recovering the remains of the men who lost their lives at the recent fire in Canal and Walker-sts., and the matter was referred to the Chief Engineer, with power to act.

Commissioner Engs presented the following report:

Commissioners Engs and Brown, to whom was referred a proposition to inquire and report upon the removal of Engine No. 1 from the present location in Centre-st. to some other place at present unoccupied, report that, in their opinion (and this is sustained by the Chief-Engineer, who has acted with them in this inquiry), the house formerly occupied by Volunteer Engine Co. No. 31, in Eldridge-st., is in all respects the proper one to occupy for this purpose; it is large, well built, and so constructed as to be altered for the required purpose at a moderate expense; the street is sufficiently wide and more than commonly free from incumbrances—the house being but a very short distance from Canal-st. on the north and Division-st. on the south, the former opening communication both east and west to any desired extent, and the latter presenting a quick route to the Bowery and thence down Chatham-square, and another up Division st. to such distance as may be required, presenting on all the route streets opening to the East River, while from Canal-st. to Broadway and vicinity is a short distance. The locations competing with this in choice were No. 38's old house, in Anns-st., which would have to be entirely rebuilt, on a lot not sufficiently large, fronting on a narrow and bad street, and the house of old Hose Company No. 22, in New Canal-st., which, although ample in accommodation, fronts on a railroad, which would interfere with running out and in and hinder movements; besides, it is a far more valuable property to surrender to the city. These views confirm your Committee in the expediency of recommending the passage of the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the house No. 29 Eldridge-st. be altered to accommodate horses, and so otherwise arranged as may be required for the purpose of stationing Engine Company No. 1 and their apparatus there, and that this be referred back to the same Committee to report a plan and estimates.

The report was laid on the table by the following vote: Yeas—Commissioners Pinckney, Engs and Abbe. Nay—Commissioner Brown.

The Board then adjourned.

# BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPROPRIATION FOR FURNISHING A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE—APPLICATION FOR INCREASE OF SALARIES—A NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP.

The Board met at 5 o'clock last evening, the President, JAMES M. MCLEAN, in the chair.

The school officers of the Fifth Ward sent in a communication requesting an appropriation of $6,297 for furnishing the new Primary School-House in Vestry-st. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A communication was received from the several male assistant school teachers, asking for an increase of their salaries. [They now receive from $700 to $800 per annum.] The communication concludes with a request that the salaries of the female assistant teachers may be also increased. Referred to Committee on Teachers.

A communication was received from Brevet Brig. Gen. McIlvaine, suggesting that a Committee of the Board be appointed for the purpose of investigating into the necessity and feasibility of establishing a nautical school or school ship, to be under the direction of the Board. Which was referred to the President and Clerk of the Board.

A resolution was presented to inquire into the propriety of abolishing corporal punishment in the female and primary departments, which was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A resolution was adopted transferring the fund known as the "Gouverneur Fund" to the trustees of the College of the City of New-York, in order that said fund may be applied to the increase of the the library of said College, in accordance with the request of the late Seth Grosvenor.

The Committee on Elections, By-Laws, and Qualifications, reported a resolution in favor of confirming the nominations by Mayor Hoffman of the following-named gentlemen as Inspectors of Common Schools: First District, JOHN OTTERSON; Second District, HENRY TICE; Third District, ALFRED MOORE; Fourth District, W. E. BRINCKERHOFF; Fifth District, RICHARD C. FELLOWS; Sixth District, THOMAS J. HALL; Seventh District, JOHN J. THEIGEN—which was adopted, and the Board adjourned.

# THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The cases of the United States agt. Augus. Boehme, Rowe and Schwabins, were to have come up in the U. S. Commissioners' Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, but owing to the absence of the District Attorney they were, after some argument by counsel, adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-day.

Inspector Tobey seized, on Tuesday, a distillery in Atlantic-st., owned by one Quigley, also several pipes of whisky which were found hid in a cellar at the corner of Flushing and Vanderbilt-ave. For the latter no owner could be found.

At an early hour yesterday morning, two men named John O'Donnell and John Dagan were arrested by the police while driving through the streets with a barrel of whisky in the wagon. On investigation it was ascertained that O'Donnell was only a "sleeping," or, perhaps more properly, an "intoxi" passenger, and he was accordingly discharged. Dagan was held in $1,000 bail for further examination before the U. S. Commissioners.

The barrel of whisky found in the wagon was not branded, and the officers have not as yet succeeded in finding an owner for the "contraband" article. Dagan refused to give any account of the manner in which he obtained possession of the whisky.

Capt. Tobey also discovered and seized a half barrel of whisky for which no owner could be found, and turned the same over to the charge of the U. S. Marshal.

# CITY NEWS.

THE EQUAL RIGHTS CONVENTION.—The Equal Rights meeting will take place this evening at Cooper Institute. Working women are especially invited, and may obtain tickets at the office of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 80 White-st. It is proposed to argue the proposition that equal pay for equal work can only come to woman through the ballot; that for woman to have the power of the vote will open to her the trades and lucrative employments, as well as schools and colleges. The meetings will continue through the day and evening of Friday.

FAIR IN AID OF THE FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT.—The ladies of the French Protestant Church du St. Esprit founded in the seventeenth century by the Huguenots are now holding a Fair in aid of their Church at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, closing on the 7th inst.

FOR THE WORKING WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.—A lecture for the benefit of the Working Women's Protective Union will be given by Mr. De Cordova, at Irving Hall Saturday evening. The subject of the lecture will be Miss Briggs (Strong Minded) Her Courtship.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Baez, ex-President of the Dominican Republic, arrived in town yesterday from St. Thomas, and is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel. Commodore S. P. Lee, United States Navy; the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Utica; the Hon. W. B. Lawrence, Rhode Island; and J. Hickson, esq., Montreal, are at the Brevoort House. Ex-Gov. Seymour, Utica, is at the New-York Hotel. Commander R. B. Lowry, United States Navy, is at the Fifth-ave. Hotel. Gen. Anson Stager, Cleveland; H. W. Chittenden, esq., Albany; the Rev. P. Chambers, Chicago; Capt. W. B. Rogg, United States Navy; and Capt. S. K. Leach, United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas. Senator Scovel of New-Jersey, and Gen. Redman, United States Army, are at the Astor House. The Hon. N. D. Sperry, Connecticut, and O. B. Matteson, Utica, are at the Hoffman House. Gen. Remsen, Philadelphia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. C. B. Reese, United States Army, is at the Bancroft House. The Rev. John Cotton Smith, Connecticut, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

MARINE DISASTERS.—Intelligence of accidents to two schooners in the lower bay will be found under the head of Shipping Intelligence.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board met by special call at 12 o'clock, noon, yesterday, and after adopting some routine papers, adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

A NEW DODGE.—A villainous fellow called at the office of Mr. Morris Ketchum in this city on Saturday last, representing that he had just arrived from Sing Sing with intelligence of the accidental death of Edward Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum and family being at their residence at Westport he was desired to carry the news to them, and with his request was furnished with an overcoat and $10 in money for the journey. Going to the depot he searched through the train for a passenger to Westport, and finding one sent a message to the family, notifying them to await the body at the depot in Westport by the first train on Monday morning. The news spread rapidly, and was generally believed at Westport, until a telegram from this city on Monday revealed the imposition. Such heartless scoundrelism as this deserves the State Prison.

ASSAULTED AND BEATEN.—At an early hour yesterday morning, while Dr. Wm. Massey, residing in Union-square, was passing the corner of Thirty-third-st. and Lexington-ave., he was set upon by a party of ruffians, knocked down, and beaten in a shocking manner about the head and face. The villains then made their escape. Soon after the occurrence, the injured man was found by the Twenty-first Precinct Police, and by them conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. It is believed that the ruffians must have mistaken their man, as robbery was not attempted, and the victim has no enemies, to his knowledge, who would be guilty of such an outrage.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., made the following sales of Real Estate at Auction yesterday:

Estate of John B. Coles, deceased, in Fifth