EUROPE.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

ENGLAND.

THE FENIAN AGITATION.

The Standard says: "We have no serious fears for what may happen. Two events are possible. Mr. Stephens has left America for Ireland. He may succeed in landing, may gather a mob about him, furnish some few of them with firearms, and excite a riot in the streets of some Irish town, in which bloodshed may occur, and the same thing may be repeated in two or three places by his principal followers. Or he and they may be arrested on or before landing, conveyed to prison, guarded by men on whom the Government can rely, and not by the demoralized servants of a local corporation, in which case they will be tried, sentenced, and dispatched to their place of punishment without trouble or disturbance. Anything deserving the name of an insurrection we regard as out of the question. No doubt there are too many ignorant Irish peasants and laborers who sympathize with Fenianism, as they would sympathize with any movement which was directed against law and landlords—which promised to rid them of their liability to pay rent and submit to the magistrate. And, no doubt, Mr. Stephens is capable of making the worst use of such materials of mischief. Mr. Smith O'Brien's outbreak might have been more serious than it was had its leader been a less honest man. But nothing would have induced O'Brien to sanction murder and pillage, and in consequence his rebellion ended where it began, with a skirmish in a cabbage garden. The Fenians, if they get the chance, would probably shoot all the landlords and plunder all the decent houses within their reach. But they are not likely to have the opportunity. They will nowhere be able to gather a considerable body of men at a distance from a town before their movements would be known and interrupted; and in a town they would have to fight the constabulary, and probably a military force, before they would have leisure to pillage. Their lives may probably be lost on both sides is, unhappily, probable enough; nor it can hardly be supposed that all the stores of arms which American money has furnished to the conspirators have been confiscated, and we may, therefore, expect that some of the rioters will be provided with firearms. There seems good reason to hope that Mr. Stephens and his accomplices will be arrested before they have time to do mischief.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Nothing must be left to chance. We have been forewarned, and we must be forearmed. When Parliament meets, the Government must be ready to show how completely it has put down the rising, if a rising shall have occurred, or how amply it is prepared to suppress any insurrection, should such an event be anticipated. There must be no blundering. Any band of incompetents could crush an Irish revolt and save the island by pouring in troops after Cork and Limerick had been sacked, after rebellion had lasted for weeks, and after a dozen counties had been turned into a desert. But that will not do. Conspiracy must not be allowed to grow into actual rebellion; a day's bloodshed would be an enormous evil, and a week's bloodshed would be a calamity which half a century would not efface. The preparations, therefore, must be so complete as to put even a momentary Fenian success beyond hope. It must not be said that in the year 1866 great Irish towns were sacked, men and women murdered, the atrocities of the Whiteboy period repeated, and then hundreds of misguided rebels shot down. There must be no such scenes; the very first sign of outbreak must be the signal for the exercise of an energy which, in its swiftness and decision, shall be full of mercy."

FRANCE.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Speculations were daily indulged in by the Paris press and the correspondents of the London journals as to the actual position of affairs in Mexico and the abdication of Maximilian. It was fully believed that the latter had quitted the country, and one journal predicted that he would land in England on the 1st or 2d of December. The French Government however, maintained a strict silence on the subject.

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS TO ROME.

It was reiterated that the Empress Eugenie would visit Rome, and, according to one authority, she and the Prince Imperial would spend Christmas in that city.

DEATH OF GAVARNI.

Paul Chevalier, better known as "Gavarni," the distinguished French artist, died on the 24th, at the age of 65.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH ENGLAND.

In consequence of an understanding between the English and French Governments, the Extradition treaty of 1843, which expires on the 4th of December next, will continue in force until the beginning of September, 1867.

A NEW INVENTION BY THE EMPEROR.

The Paris correspondent of *The Post* says that the Emperor has invented a 4-pounder rifled breech-loader, which is to be supplied to the army in large quantities.

HARVEST REPORTS.

The United States Consul at La Rochelle reports that the vintage this year is often inferior quality. The absence of sunshine at harvest time, and prevalence of rains, produced the disastrous results.

PRUSSIA.

COUNT BISMARK.

Rumors had been current that Count Bismark had been disgraced, and had resigned, but the official *North German Gazette* pronounces them entirely unfounded.

AUSTRIA.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN HUNGARY—CONCILIATORY PROGRAMME OF M. DEAK—ATTITUDE OF THE LEFT.

At a conference of members of the Hungarian Diet, held at the residence of M. Deak, to discuss the course that should be pursued with reference to the Royal rescript, M. Deak made a speech, in which he said that from the point of view of the continuity of rights the rescript afforded far greater cause for hope than had hitherto existed. He made an address to the King, praying that the laws of 1848 should be re-established, and declaring that the Diet would not fail to take into consideration the wishes expressed by the King. The proposed address would further declare that the Committee on Common Affairs should continue its labors, and lay their results before the House. M. Deak's motion was accepted by those present.

The members of the Left, at a meeting held at their Club to-day, resolved not to take part in the deliberations of the Committee on Common Affairs until a Hungarian ministry shall have been constituted.

MR. DEAK—THE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY.

A telegram of the 20th states that Deak was expected to break off relations with the extreme Liberals. Another telegram of the 21st asserts that the extreme Liberals were seeking a union with the Deak Party, whose last held their first conference to see how many votes they could command.

Herr Von Majath arrived at Pesth on the 19th, and held a conference with the Deak party.

Dispatches of the 23d Nov. state that the Deak party had a majority in the Hungarian Chamber.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

The Committee of the Lower Austria Diet had adopted the draft of an address to the Emperor, requesting His Majesty in respectful terms to convoke the Diet. The Lower House was debating it.

CONDITION OF THE EMPRESS CHARLOTTE.

Advices from Trieste, dated the 28th of November, state that the condition of the Empress Charlotte remains unchanged, but that the statement that Her Majesty had shown symptoms of lung disease was devoid of foundation. The Emperor Maximilian was expected in December.

PROVINCIAL DIETS.

Nineteen Diets assembled on the 19th of November, and received Imperial communications. The supreme importance of the Hongarian question narrows the public interest to the Diet which sits at Pesth. The twentieth Diet, that of Transylvania, will not be called until the Hungarian claims upon Transylvania are arranged.

THE ITALIAN DISTRICTS OF THE TYROL.

INNSPRUCK, Nov. 21.—In yesterday's sitting of the Tyrolean Diet, a deputy demanded whether the rumors current in the Italian districts of the Tyrol, of an intention to cede them to Italy, were correct, and if not, whether the Government was resolved to prosecute with energy the persons spreading such rumors.

The Government Commissioner replied that the rumors in question were absolutely without foundation, and that the Government was firmly determined not to cede Southern Tyrol, and to take vigorous measures against any agitation in the Italian districts for annexation to Italy.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION.

The principal bases of the reorganization of the military system are stated to be these: 1. Every Austrian subject to belong to the army during ten years from the 21st year of his age; four years to be passed in active service, six years in the reserve and on furlough. 2. The furloughs to be regulated in such a way that the peace effective may be maintained up to 650,000 men. 3. The war effective to be 900,000 men. 4. The regiments to be composed of men of the same nationality, and to be garrisoned in time of peace in their respective recruiting districts. The artillery to be increased from 12 to 24 regiments.

ITALY.

ELECTION IN VENETIA.

The candidates returned in Venetia, as far as known, belong to the moderate party.

CESSATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

A royal decree had been issued, ordering the cessation of martial law at Palermo, from the 30th November.

A LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

M. Mazzini denies, in a card to *The Morning Star*, that he is the author of a sensational appeal to the Romans, published over his name by the Paris *Patrie*.

TRIAL OF ADMIRAL PERSANO.

The Senate have finished their preliminary process, and Admiral Persano has been summoned to appear before that body, acting as a High Court of Justice, on the 1st of December.

ROME.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Advices from Rome say it is expected that negotiations will shortly be opened between the Courts of Rome and Florence, relative to the appointment of Bishops to the sees at present vacant in the Italian Kingdom.

CONVOCATION OF BISHOPS.

A convocation of Catholic Bishops will assemble at Rome on the 29th of June next.

SPAIN.

THE EXPECTED REVOLUTION.

The French journals contain very alarming accounts of the internal condition of Queen Isabella's dominions. A revolution is spoken of as highly probable and even imminent. The rumor that the Queen will abdicate is directly opposed to the reports most relied upon by persons versed in Spanish affairs. The extracts from French papers given below show how contradictory are the statements in circulation.

"The Queen Dowager," says the *Avenir National*, "has added her solicitations to the advice tendered by the Duchess de Montpensier to Queen Isabella, but without effect. The Marquis de Miraflores, one of the oldest of the Spanish nobility, and formerly President of the Council, next endeavored to show the Queen the danger of the course she was pursuing, but his influence was equally unavailing. Political considerations have no influence on a mind which is the slave of religious scruples. *Quoi me importe mi cuerpo si salvo mi alma* ("my body is nothing if my soul be saved") was her answer to the Marquis de Miraflores."

"Arrests continue to be made amongst the people and in the army. The Colonel of the King's Regiment and other Officers have been sent off to the Philippines. The influence of Gonzales-Bravo is increasing every day. Father Claret has confidence in him alone, and Sister Patrocinio considers that he is the man appointed by God to save the Church and Spain."

"In the political and governmental circles of Paris," says the *Independance Belge*, "it is expected that the telegraphic wires may bring at any moment the news of a general rising throughout Spain. Should such a calamity occur the Narvaez Cabinet cannot say that it has not received friendly advice from France. Mr. Mon knows this, and the President of the Council cannot be uninformed of it. Henceforward French diplomacy has only to wait and watch the current of events."

"Our news from Spain," says the *Siècle*, "is most afflicting. Never has such a state of trade existed. Everything is in paralysis. Commerce, trade and agriculture are at the last gasp, and the severity with which the immediate payment of taxes is enforced terrifies the population. In the great centers of business there remain some resources, but in the small towns there is desolation. The representations of pauperized families have no effect in mitigating the misery to which they are doomed. At the same time the prisons are full of innocent citizens. Neither age nor sex is respected. There is grief in families, disgust in the army, and fear everywhere—but greatest in the Government, which is expecting a revolution on all sides. M. Berger, Marquis d'Isidori, a French citizen, was arrested in his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning. Private letters are opened, and the provincial governors seize on all correspondence that is suspected by them. This state of things cannot possibly last, and a catastrophe is momentarily expected, for despair and misery have exhausted all patience."

The *Nord* says that a report prevailed in Paris that the Queen intended to abdicate, and meant to take refuge in France, and that the French Government was concentrating troops on the side of the Pyrenees, in order to be prepared for any insurrectionary or revolutionary movement that might arise.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday.—The *Invalide* of to-day contradicts the statement recently published that a concentration of Russian troops had been effected at Samareand.

The same journal announces that the fortress of Djusak, the last stronghold of the Emir of Bokhara, was taken by assault after an eight days' siege.

BREECH LOADERS.

The Minister of War had ordered the conversion of 162,000 muskets into breech loaders. Tenders would be received by the Artillery Department of War up to the 9th of December.

PACKED ICE.

The vicinity of Cronstadt was covered with packed ice on the 19th inst.

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

It was reported that five fresh battalions of Egyptian troops were said to have been dispatched from Alexandria to the island of Candia. Numerous bodies of the Cretan insurgents have taken refuge in Greece, and a period of five days had been granted for those still offering resistance to lay down their arms.

Accounts are received of renewed fighting in Candia, but as usual the reports are conflicting.

A Corfu dispatch of Nov. 21 says: "Intelligence received here from Candia, and derived from good sources, announces that a fresh engagement has taken place between the Turks and the insurgents, under Caroneo and Koraka, resulting in the defeat of the Turks, with a loss of 3,000 killed and 2,000 taken prisoners. The insurgents are also stated to have gained a victory near Askypho. It is believed that Mustapha Pasha has been replaced by Omar Pasha."

According to a Constantinople dispatch of the 24th, the latest official intelligence from Candia states that the pacification of the island is nearly accomplished; but that the districts of Mylopthanoe, Crivalasile, and Malevorio still offer resistance.

A Greek dispatch says that Greek troops had been concentrated on the Turkish frontiers, and the Greek Government had ordered a considerable number of rifles in France.

DEMANDS OF THE PRINCE OF SERVIA.

The Prince of Servia had renewed the demands for equal rights with the Hospodar of Roumania. He has offered to pay the tribute of Servia to the Porte three years in advance, and to contract a loan for that purpose.

THE SERVIAN FORTRESSES.

A telegram from Belgrade on the 21st says that Servia had made a direct appeal to the Turkish Government to evacuate the Servian fortresses, especially that of Belgrade.

ROUMANIA.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 27.—Prince Charles opened the Chambers at Bucharest in person. In the speech from the throne he announced that the suzerainty of the Porte would be respected within the limits of the treaty of Paris. He also announced that the relations with neighboring countries were of a peaceful character. That the political relations of the Principalities were satisfactory was proved by the recognition of his primacy on the part of the Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. All contracts entered into by the Government would be carried out at any sacrifice in order to preserve the credit of the country.

EGYPT.

A PARLIAMENT AT CAIRO.

The Viceroy opened the Parliament in person on the 18th of November.

INDIA AND CHINA.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Bombay telegram of the 23d November quotes: Exchange on London at 2s per rupee. Markets quiet. Shipments of cotton during the fortnight 7,000 bales.

HONG KONG, Oct. 23.—Tea quiet and drooping. Exchange, 4/6d.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.—Silk firm. Exchange, 6/3½. Tea freights, 30s.

DISTURBANCES AT NANKIN.

Shanghai advices of the 9th October report disturbances among the Chinese soldiers at Nankin. The Viceroy beheaded 54 of them where robbing the inhabitants.

THE MURDERERS OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

The murderers of the captain and other persons belonging to the American schooner Auburn were still undiscovered.

TEA-SHIPS WRECKED.

Two tea-ships, the Westminster and J. E. Boyd, had been wrecked.

THE SUCCESSOR OF THE TYCOON.

Advices from Japan announce that the death of the Tycoon took place in September. His successor was believed to be favorable to foreign trade.

PROBABLE END OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The civil war was believed to have terminated. Prince Choain dictated his own terms, and it was believed they would be accepted. He had retained command of the Straits of Simonosaki.

BRAZIL.

MINISTER IN PARIS.

RIO, Nov. 9.—Senhor Sergis Macedo had been appointed Brazilian Minister at Paris.

BOMBARDMENT OF THE BRAZILIAN CAMP BY THE PARAGUAYANS.

Intelligence received from the seat of war announces that on the 18th ult., the Paraguayans bombarded the Brazilian entrenched camps placed under the command of Baron Porto Alegre.

THREATENING MOVEMENTS OF BOLIVIA.

The Republic of Bolivia, which protested against the triple alliance formed against Paraguay, had concentrated an army upon the frontier of the Argentine Province of Jujuy, and threatens to invade the Argentine Confederation.

COMMERCIAL.

Exchange on London, 24@24½. Coffee, 7,000@8,000 reis. Total shipments since departure of last mail, 127,889 bags. Stock, 95,000 bags.

BAHIA, Nov. 13.—Exchange, 25@25½. Sugar, Whites, 2,200@2,300 reis; Browns, 1,800@2,000 reis.

PERNAMBUCO, Nov. 15.—Exchange, 24½@25. Sugars, Whites, 1,800 reis; Browns, 1,600@1,700 reis.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 27.—Exchange, 49½@49¾. New Wool, 20@25c.

CIVIL COURTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—DEC. 10.—Before Justice MONELL.

CITY RAILROAD ACCIDENTS—WHAT WILL EXCUSE A RAILROAD COMPANY FROM DAMAGES.

Michael Schriefer, an infant, by his guardian, agt. The Forty-second-st. and Grand-st. Ferry Railroad Company.

This was an action brought by a boy of about 14 years of age, to recover $20,000 damages by reason of being run over by one of defendants' cars, on Sunday afternoon, September 25, 1864. His left leg had to be amputated near the thigh by reason of the injury sustained, and his right foot was permanently disabled. The plaintiff swore that the car was very much crowded at the time; that he was a passenger standing on the front platform, which was also very much crowded; that he repeatedly asked the driver to stop at the corner of Thirteenth-st. and Avenue A, and when he arrived at that point he got down on the lower step of the front platform in expectation that the driver would stop and he would so be ready to get off, but finding that the car was not stopped, he was in the act of stepping back on the platform when he slipped and fell backwards his legs going under the car and being run over by both wheels. Other proof was given corroborative of this statement.

At the close of plaintiff's proofs the counsel for defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint on the grounds that defendants had not been shown guilty of any negligence; and even if they were negligent, that but for the negligence of plaintiff, contributing to the accident, the injury would not have happened.

The Judge thought the evidence was sufficient to go to the jury, and denied the motion; and defendants' counsel excepted.

Defendants then introduced evidence to show that the platform was not crowded; that the driver was not asked to stop, and that the plaintiff jumped off while the car was in motion, and so suffered the injury. At the close of the proofs, the motion for dismissal was repeated on the additional ground that the preponderance of evidence in favor of defendants was so great that the Court would be bound to set aside any verdict in favor of plaintiff, as against evidence.

The Court granted the motion on this latter ground, and the complaint was dismissed.

Egan and Gross for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.—Before Chief Justice ROBERTSON.

DECISIONS.

Isabella Howell agt. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c; The Chemical Bank agt. Thomas J. Barr.—Motion granted. Francis A. Coghlan agt. Theodore Saltus et al.—Interrogatories settled and commission issued. Samuel Schuester et al. agt. Henry Blumenthal.—Motion for extra allowance of $75 granted. Hiram Robbins et al agt. S. Foster Dewey et al.—Bond approved. John A. Cooke agt. John A. Cole.—Order of arrest vacated with $10 costs and defendant discharged from arrest. William Henderson agt. William H. Gebhard et al.; David Moral, et al. agt. Simon M. Simpson.—Motions granted. George, the Count Joannes agt. Horace H. Day.—Motion denied with 10 costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.—Before Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND.

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY—THE RIGHT TO BAIL—LIBERTY OF THE CITIZEN.

In re Wm. R. Babcock.

The facts presented by the papers in this case are in great part familiar to the readers of this paper. Mr. Babcock was indicted in the Court of General Sessions by the Grand Jury for having feloniously in his possession $45,000 of United States bonds, stolen from Mr. Lord, which bonds were given by Mr. Babcock to his broker, sold to Jay Cooke & Co., by them sent to Washington for transfer, and there identified.

At the time of this indictment Mr Babcock was absent temporarily in Rhode Island, but hearing that his broker was in trouble about the bonds, returned to the city, when he was arrested. He then demanded an examination; and the examination was had before Judge Dowling. In that examination Capt. Jourdan of the police gave evidence as to some conversations between himself and the broker, and also as to a conversation on the evening of the arrest between himself and the prisoner, in which the prisoner stated that he got the bonds from a man in Fulton-st., whose name he did not know, while next morning the prisoner stated to him that he got the bonds from one Coffee in Broadway.

The Justice committed him without bail, and immediately after, on the 1st of December, Mr. Justice Sutherland granted a writ of habeas corpus, which came up for argument yesterday. On the 3d of December, instant, the District-Attorney applied to the Court of General Sessions, and the prisoner was committed again without bail. The return to the first writ set up the first commitment, and the warden afterward filed a supplementary return setting up the second writ.

On the argument yesterday Mr. Graham for the petitioner claimed that this second commitment was a mere fraud on the writ of habeas corpus, and could in no way be considered; that this commitment had been made on the mere *ex parte* motion of the District-Attorney, without notice to the prisoner and without the production of the testimony before the Justice. That Judge Dowling's commitment was *ultra vires*, the case having been merely referred to him to take testimony.

On the main question it was argued that this was in fact a punishment by hopeless imprisonment before trial of the citizen, and was therefore a question of the highest importance; that section 43 of the Revised Statutes as originally passed provided positively that in bailable cases the Court *shall* bail; that this showed that there was a certain class of offenses bailable of right, and in which the Court had no discretion except to fix the amount of bail. This view was favored by the provision of the constitution against excessive bail and against cruel punishment. The provision of the Constitution would be nugatory if, in proper cases, the Courts could refuse all bail. What punishment could be more cruel and unusual than the punishment of a man before trial by a hopeless and inactive imprisonment! —an imprisonment worse than the legal punishment of crime which is the guise of punishment inflicts an alleviation in hard labor.

Mr. Graham quoted several cases in support of his view, and argued that the reason there was not more to the same point was that this provision embodied in the United States Constitution had not affected State Courts till the Constitution of 1846. As to what were bailable offenses he cited the Statute of 3 Edw. I, to show that larceny, except where the thief was taken in the manner, i. e. *flagrante delicto* was bailable, and that in any case the receiving or possession of stolen goods was bailable. But if the case was not bailable of right, but was addressed to the discretion of the Court, it was a judicial discretion, not the mere whim of the judge, and if the defendant were not clearly guilty, or if he might be innocent, the Court should bail. There was a doubt on the evidence whether the bonds were identified. The indictment in not naming the thief may be defective, and is if the grand jury then knew the thief. It is by no means certain that the prisoner, if he knowingly received them, received them from the thief or from some intermediate. In the latter case it was very doubtful if the law would reach him. But if the discretion were merely arbitrary, still the case commended itself to the Court. The only evidence of secretion was the conversations made under the mental disturbance connected with the arrest, and therefore not deserving of much credit. These considerations should, he thought, admit the prisoner to bail, and to a moderate bail, in accordance with the constitution.

The District-Attorney submitted a written argument.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. John Graham and O. S. Stuart for petitioner; A. O. Hall for the people.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Dec. 10—Before Judge DALY.

The case of Michael Mulhall agt. Peter Butterby, for a bogus arrest and extortion, which was reported in our columns on Saturday last, was continued before Judge Daly yesterday. The plaintiff placed Wm. Flanagan, the man, whom it was claimed in the bogus arrest had been enlisted in New-Jersey by the plaintiff on the witness stand. Flanagan testified that he went to New-Jersey and enlisted of his own accord, and that he was accompanied by the plaintiff and another man named Burns; that he received the bounty himself and gave it to the plaintiff to keep for him.

(The defendant's counsel here offered in evidence the papers in a suit commenced by the witness against the plaintiff for a tort in converting this money to his own use. Ruled out by the Court.)

The defendant being placed on the stand, denied all knowledge of the arrest being fraudulent, and alleged that he believed it at the time to be genuine. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for $900.

Mr. J. Foster for plaintiff; H. B. Bryan for defendant.

MARINE COURT.—Dec. 10.—Before Judge HEARN.

A CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

James Courtenay agt. Edward C. Johnson.

The facts of this case, as appear by the evidence, are that the plaintiff was arrested in March last on suspicion of having set fire to a bonded warehouse on Bridge-st.; that he was held in custody for 30 hours to the great detriment of his business and credit.

The defendant alleges that the arrest was made by and under the direction of the Fire Marshal, and that the night before the fire the plaintiff, who had been discharged from the defendant's employ, had used threats that he would fix him.

This case was tried some time ago, but the jury, failing to agree, was discharged. The jury yesterday, after a long absence, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $50. Chas. S. Spencer for plaintiff; H. E. Russell for defendant.

COURT NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New Calendars will be made for the Circuit and General Term for January, and a new Calendar for the Special Term for February.

All causes remaining undisposed of on any of the Calendars shall retain the same issue, and be entitled to a place on the new Calendars to correspond with the present Calendars; but no such cause shall be placed on the new Calendars unless one of the parties file with the Clerk of the Circuit, Special, or General Term, where the cause is to be tried, a notice that such cause has not been disposed of and is still pending in the Court.

Such notice must be filed before the 15th day of December next. If filed after that date the cause will lose its place on the Calendar, and be placed at the foot.

Where the correct number of the cause on the present Calendar is not given, the cause will not be placed on the new Calendar.

A like notice must be filed with the Clerk of the Special Term in regard to cases on the Calendar of that branch of the Court, before the 10th day of January next. By order of the Court,

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM FOR FEBRUARY, 1867.—NOTICE.—The Calendar for the next General Term of this Court will be made up without reference to the old Calendar. New notice of issue must be filed, and give the date when issue was joined, or they will not be placed on the Calendar. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

BUSINESS IN THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE SHALLEY.—Lukes A. Lockwood and John P. Overfield, were, on motion respectively of J. Henry Smith and Robert N. Waite, admitted to practice in the U. S. Courts. Wm. S. Nice, indicted for dealing in counterfeit $10 National currency notes, purporting to have been issued by the Highland National Bank of Newburgh, was arraigned. He withdrew a plea of not guilty, pleaded guilty and was remanded for sentence. Jame Gallagher, indicted for passing counterfeit 50 cent fractional currency was also arraigned. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded for trial.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

PART I.—Held by BARNARD, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nos.	Nos.
1905—Hutchinson agt. Allen et al.	2591—Sluyter adm'r agt. Nott.
743—Chamberlain agt. Sallebury et al.	2597—Travers agt. Longstreet.
3071—Genet agt. Howland et al.	2601—Seaborn agt. Herring et al.
2729—Waring et al. agt. The independent Fire Ins. Co.	1893—Stephens agt. Donaldson et al.

PART II.—Held by Mr. Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nos.	Nos.
2414—Manning et al. agt. Robinson et al.	2544—Schamberg agt. Kirchberger et al.
2434—Paton et al. agt. Butterfield et al.	2550—Morphis et al. agt. Gordon et al.
2526—Brown agt. French.	2558—Merghine et al. agt. Schmidt jr.
2528—Desmond et al. agt. Hacks et al.	2568—Beach agt. The Mayor, &c.
2550—Ulman agt. Marks.	2564—Corlies agt. Platt.
2552—Martin agt. Otis.	2566—Cosby agt. Hawly, adm.
2534—Wright agt. The Mayor, &c.	2576—Hoey et al. agt. Spotts, adm.
2536—The Goodenough Horseshoe Co. agt. The Star Fire Insurance Co.	2577—Waller agt. Bigler.
2542—Kellogg agt. Spratt.	2578—Samuels agt. Rosenfield.
	2574—Williams agt. Motter.
	2580—Kellin agt. Gorgins.

Part III.—Held by Mr. Justice CLERKE.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m. at No. 72 Duane-st.

Nos.	Nos.
679—Nichols agt. Kelly, Sheriff.	1487—Venolet agt. Pinckney et al.
989—Same agt. Same.	1597—Stanton et al. agt. City of Brooklyn.
1469—Anderson agt. Smith.	909—Rehrchett agt. Stevens.
1060—Duseubury agt. The Lenox Fire Ins. Co.	2063—Coughlan agt. Second-ave. Railroad Co.
1070—Same agt. The Globe Fire Insurance Co.*	1379—Haggerty agt. Bunstein.
1071—Same agt. The Croton Fire Insurance Co.	1380—Wilmerding agt. The Same.
1072—Same agt. The Kings Co. Fire Insurance Co.	1989—Bryant agt. Hassell et al.
1073—Same agt. The Phœnix Fire Insurance Co.	2275—Coffin agt. Kelly, Sheriff, et al.
1074—Same agt. The 1st. Fire Insurance Co.	2016—Hall agt. Weekeler.
	2179—Same agt. Same.
	2150—Weaver agt. The First Nat. Bk of N. Y.
	505—Iselin agt. Buckley et al.
1910—Jones agt. Corn Ex. Ins. Co. of N. Y.	1566—Schutt agt. Archer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM.—Court opens at 10 o'clock.

The following is the balance of the 1st Monday Motion Calendar:

Nos.	Nos.
166—Salem agt. Frieblich.	193—Bauchard agt. Bullitt.
167—Brash agt. Peyser.	191—Wolf agt. Mullany.
168—Marks agt. Same.	192—Whittingham agt. McConnelly.
169—Obing agt. Eynor.	193—Lincoln agt. City of N. York.
170—Metz agt. Fortune.	194—Danton agt. Pecaro.
171—Cook et. al. agt. Herrick et. al.	195—York agt. Donnelson.
174—Middleton agt. Arnold et al.	196—Stammon agt. The Rogersville & Jefferson Railroad Company.
175—Security Ins. Co. agt. Schuyler et. al.	197—Roppiler et. al. agt. Willis.
174—Bristow agt. Rons.	198—Ritter et. al. agt. Albert et. al.
195—(Old No. 111) Leach agt. Weeks.	199—Egan agt. Carson et. al.
176—Brinkerhoff et. al. agt. Souza.	200—Metz agt. Farron et. al.
177—Holly agt. Dewinan.	201—Nassau Bank agt. Charles Reed et. al.
178—Morange agt. Wheeler.	202—Same agt. Blackman et. al.
179—Jones et. al. agt. Bach et. al.	203—Same agt. Hollingshead et. al.
180—Wood agt. Bach et. al.	204—Same agt. Bowen.
181—Baltic Fire Ins. Co. agt. Birdsall et. al.	205—Same agt. Pentland.
182—Schomberger agt Wheeler.	206—Same agt. White.
183—In re Morris Fire & Inland Ins. Co.	207—Tabor agt. Kellum.
184—Ford agt. Smith.	208—Audenried et. al. agt. The North-West Ins. Co.
185—Meeks agt. Sertham.	209—Plumjean agt. Plumjean.
186—Bank of Commonwealth agt. Wylie et. al.	209—McDuff et. al. agt. Laurkels.
187—Francis agt. Champlain.	210—Churchill agt. Rourke.
188—Frank agt. Koehler.	
189—Tabor agt. Kellum.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Mr. Justice INGRAHAM.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nos.	Nos.
18—Bacendahl agt. Perzel.	86—Halloway agt. Stephens.
62—Preston agt. Moore.	89—Hilton agt. Niles.
64—Same agt. Same.	93—Fisk, jr. agt. Harriott.
74—Bessells agt. Wakeriein.	97—Spitzer agt. Levy.
80—Wright agt. Comstock.	

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

PART I.—Held by DALY, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.

Nos.	Nos.
1156—Waterbury agt. Shipman.	1690—McGerraghen agt. Waters.
1637—Schultz agt. Brdley.	1835—Hydes agt. Van Valkenburgh.
1543—Van Dyke agt. Hatch.	1911—Jones agt. Rutgers F. I. Co.
1897—De Cost agt. Burgess.	1912—Frieber agt. Broadway and Seventh-ave. R. Co.
1332—Bayley agt. Secor.	1913—Benbow agt. Bluxome.
1859—Rafsall agt. Vipp.	1403—Brintnell agt. Shipman et al.
1835—Wood agt. Sulf.	1663—Harmon agt. Kaya.
1008—Barry agt. Belden.	

PART II.—Held by Judge BRADY.

Nos.	Nos.
1676—Freeman agt. Street.	1140—Nelson agt. Kidder.
1814—Meyrogh agt. Schepp.	863—Simonson agt. Brady.
1841—Porters agt. Third-ave. R. R. Co.	1597—Valentine agt. Hewitt.
1905—Holmes agt. Brundage.	1625—Nasser agt. Corbin.
1908—Moore agt. Lawrence.	1907—Dunlap agt. Freeland.
1909—Am. Nat. Bank of N. Y. agt. Clapp.	169—Wood agt. The U. S. Patent Bakery Co.
1910—Jones agt. Corn Ex. Ins. Co. of N. Y.	1817—Weston agt. Kahoe.
	1566—Schutt agt. Archer.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

PART I.—Held by Mr. Justice MCCUNN.—Court opens at 11 o'clock a. m.

Nos.	Nos.
2055—Cuff agt. O'Reilly.	2631—George the Count Joannes agt. Fisk.
2345—Dexheimer agt. Gautier.	1461—Spratt agt. Mallard.
2503—Schmetse agt. Gernard.	2713—Green agt. Whitten.
2567—McIntyre agt. Dayton.	2717—Hudtlaff agt. Stollwerk.
2432—McMulken agt. Windisch.	2719—McKee agt. Maas.
2295—Whittemore et al. agt. Levy.	2721—Roche agt. Bk. for Savings in N. Y.
2711—Francis agt. Tallman et al.	
2615—Messenger agt. Smith.	

PART II.—Held by Mr. Justice MONELL.—Court opens at —.

Nos.	Nos.
2656—McCarthy adm. &c. agt. Duyres.	2673—Butler agt. McIlvaine.
2938—Doyle agt. Hicock.	584—Marstenk agt. Cauldwell.
2568—McCullum agt. The Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	2762—Same agt. Same.
2536—Taylor agt. Ketchum et. al.	2625—White agt. The Mayor, &c.
1964—Goodridge et. al. agt. Nat. Fire Ins. Co.	2906—Peck et. al. agt. Negham.
1029—Jones agt. Degan.	2559—Meral agt. Beckal, &c.
	1490—Baltz et. al. agt. Goodman.
	2776—Birdsall agt. Bond.
	2778—McFadden agt. Blake.

MARINE COURT.

Held by HEARN, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock a. m.

Nos.	Nos.
—Wallace agt. Boehm.	66—Smalley agt. Smith.
28—Edwards agt. Wilmot.	67—Moore agt. Freeborn.
43—Post agt. Nat. L. I. Co.	68—Edgerton agt. Simons.
48—Myers agt. Cole.	69—Bois agt. Doe.
50—Zilleon agt. Acton.	70—Harlan agt. Chapman.
53—Sixth-ave. R. R. Co. agt. Schabel.	71—Clarke agt. Smith, jr.
54—Davison agt. Peck.	73—Martin agt. Lynch.
59—Schutz agt. Herschfield.	74—Mayer agt. Levinge.
62—Conking agt. Gregan.	74—Mayer agt. Central R. R. Co.
65—Mason agt. Savage.	75—Hollywood agt. Clinton.

LECTURES FOR THE ST. MATTHEW CHURCH.—A course of lectures for the benefit of the Church of St. Matthew is announced in the Hall, No. 55 West Twenty-second-st. The first will be delivered this evening, by William H. Curtis, esq., upon Chateaubriand.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

U S 5s, '74 Coup		Gallatin Nat Bank		Pacific Mail St Co	
1,000	103¾	25	108	600	174
U S 6s 1881 Coupon.		Bank of Republic		100	173
52,000	112½	6	117½	100	173½
U S 6s 5-20 Coup. '62		Ocean Bank		N Y Central	
20,000	107½	100	103	500	111
20,000	107	Continental Bank		100	110½
U S 6s 5-20 Coup '64.		100	102	100	110
5,600	106½	Bank of Commerce.		Erie	
U S 6s, 5-20 Coup '65.		25	117½	100	72½
45,000	106½	Ashburton Coal		1,200	72
U S 6s, 5-20 Cp. '65 n.i.		100	64	900	71½
7,000	106½	100	63	300	850. 71
U S 5s, 10-40 coup		West Union Tel.		600	2d,c. 72
1,000	100	100	46½	Hudson River	
Treas Notes 7 3-10.		200	46½	200	121
1st Series		800	46½	N Y & New-Haven	
4,500	105½	9	46½	60	119