EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE, MARCH 5.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, March 5.—The Eastern question is becoming more complicated. Dispatches have been received from the South which indicate that a general rising of the Christians throughout Turkey is feared.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 5—Noon.—A dispatch from Dublin says that the rumored capture of the Fenian Colonel O'Conner at Athlone is untrue. The arrested man proves to be another person.

The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship, and the Duke of Buckingham, to whom it was subsequently tendered, has accepted the position. The Government promises that the provisions of the Reform bill, which it is preparing for submission to Parliament, shall be liberal in their character.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Noon.—Intelligence has been received here that the ship Bosphorous, Capt. Blanchard, from Calmo, bound to Gibraltar, has arrived at a port in Spain in distress. She had experienced heavy gales, and a number of the crew had been washed overboard and lost.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 5—Noon.—Consols are steady at 91 for money. American Securities open as follows: Erie shares 36¼; Illinois Central (ex-dividend), 76¾; U. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Noon.—The cotton market is quiet with a prospective day's sale of 8,000 bales. Prices have declined ⅛d. since the close last evening, and Midling Uplands are now quoted at 12¾d. The provision market is generally firm. Lard 50/6 per cwt. Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Tallow 42/9 per cwt. for American and St. Petersburg. Petroleum 1/6 per gallon for Refined, and 2¼d. for Spirits.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS.

RHEIMS—INDUSTRY—WOOLEN MANUFACTURE—CHAMPAGNE—THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUESTION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Feb. 11, 1867.

I have lately paid a visit of several days at the ancient city of Rheims, a place which is full of interest not only for its rich historical associations, but for the beauty of its situation, and its important position as the center of extensive branches of industry and commerce. It is the seat of large woolen manufactures carried on to a great extent by English capitalists, and giving employment to a very considerable portion of the neighboring population. In passing through some of these mills, I saw several specimens of the French peasantry in a more primitive state than is often brought to the notice of the traveler in a rapid tour through the country. They presented a striking contrast to the character of the operatives in the great manufacturing centers of our own country, as at Manchester, Lawrence, and Lowell. Instead of the well-dressed, intelligent, and good looking factory girls who manage the spindles in America, the women, in particular, seemed to belong to a race of mere working animals. Their clothing—for the weather was hot—was but little more substantial than the fig-leaf of mother Eve. Their faces gave few signs of intelligence, or familiarity with any domestic comforts. They might have been taken for a race of gypsies or a tribe of Western Indians. Indeed, their high cheek-bones, swarthy elf-locks, and fiery wild black eyes, bore a strong resemblance to the natives of the American forest.

Large fortunes have been realized in the manufacture of woolens at Rheims, but every other branch of industry is thrown into the shade by the champagne business, of which this district is the principal center in France. The immense beds of chalk which underlie the country seem to give a quality to the soil that is especially favorable to the cultivation of the finer kinds of grape. Many attempts to imitate the French champagne have been made in Germany on the Neckar, the Moselle, and the Rhine, but the products are pronounced by connoisseurs to lack the unique, racy, and delicate aromas which give champagne wine the same sovereignty among delicious juices which is maintained by the strawberry among fruits, and the rose among flowers. The manufacture of champagne, as is well known, is a highly artificial one. In its crude state, the flowing of the grape from which it is produced, is a harsh and not agreeable beverage. Much time is required to give it the precise degree of ripeness, by several different fermentations, which has been found by experiment to produce the body and flavor essential to the character of the wine. The crude liquor is modified by chemical additions, which without impairing its purity, give it the exquisite softness and fineness of tone which has made it the favorite beverage of modern civilization. The reputation which has been acquired by leading houses in Rheims and Epernay for superior brands of champagne is owing to the fastidious care which they exercise in the selection of grapes, as well as the science and skill with which they conduct the manufacture.

The question now before the Courts of the United States in regard to the duties on imported champagne is of course one of profound interest to the merchant princes of Rheims. It not only involves a large amount of property, but, in some sense, has a serious bearing on their integrity and honor. In order to understand their feeling on the subject, you must take into view their position and character in the business world. The champagne merchants in France, like the brewers in England, occupy the very highest rank in the manufacturing and commercial community. They represent the phase of mercantile aristocracy, which has always been claimed for the great importing houses of New-York and Boston. Usually, they are men of great wealth and the best social standing; often indeed by birth or marriage allied with the ancient nobility of France. Any imputation on their honor and fairness in the conduct of business is resented with the same keen sense of wrong that would be felt under similar imputations by the high-minded men who represent the mercantile honor and good faith of our own country.

The custom-house question which is soon to come before the United States District Court in New-York presents many curious points, and without expressing an opinion on a case which is to be decided by legal adjudication, I may venture to give you a brief summary of the views that are entertained on the subject by the champagne merchants in Rheims, whose personal and pecuniary interests it so deeply touches. It is not the amount of duties claimed by the United States Government on which an issue is made by the Rheims champagne merchants. They had put a construction upon the law which is pronounced untenable by our custom-house authorities, but they do not hesitate to yield to the views of the American Government. While they submit unconditionally to the new interpretation of the tariff, they protest against the imputation of rendering fraudulent invoices, and the consequent confiscation of the amount of importations for five years back, reaching the sum of nearly $2,000,000 to be divided among less than 20 houses. The American tariff makes a distinction between merchandise sold to customers, and merchandise consigned on commission. The former, of course, is liable to duties ad valorem on the actual price obtained, and this is stated in the declaration of the invoice; the latter it is provided by the law, shall be estimated according to the price current of the merchandise at the time and place in which it was procured or manufactured. The Rheims merchants interpreted the price current in this case to mean the cost of manufacture, as there were no sales at Rheims of champagne for the American market, and made the declarations in their invoices accordingly. In doing this, they maintain that they acted in perfect good faith, with no intention of defrauding the American Government (for which they had no motive whatever, as the amount of duty is added to the price paid by the consumer), and therefore are not liable to the heavy penalties which are attached to fraudulent declarations in the invoice. In proof of their good faith, they allege that in all the champagne district there is no established market price except for the *crude* wine, the wines prepared or manufactured for exportation being sold on commission by agents to whom they are consigned. Hence they have taken, as the basis of their invoices, the price of the crude wine, added to the expense of manufacture and packing for shipment. This method until recently has always been admitted without question by the United States custom-house, and no notice to the contrary to the contrary was given before the announcement of the confiscation. The merchants are confirmed in their views by the reply of the United States Consul-General at Frankfort, the Hon. Mr. Murphy, to a request for the correct interpretation of the American tariff on this point. He explicitly sanctions their construction of the law, pronouncing it "perfectly just." Under these circumstances, the champagne merchants acted without suspicion that they were in conflict with the United States law, and now urgently protest against the confiscation of their merchandise. The legal question may perhaps not be without difficulties, but the supposition of an organized conspiracy on their part to defraud the American treasury (without any possible advantage to themselves), bears the marks of extreme improbability on its face, and in fact, cannot be entertained for a moment by any one cognizant of the circumstances of the case.

IRELAND.

THE OUTBREAK IN THE COUNTY KERRY—MARCH OF THE INSURGENTS ON KILLARNEY—PANIC AMONG THE LOCAL GENTRY—DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE SCENE OF DISTURBANCE—JAMES STEPHENS SAID TO HAVE ARRIVED—MORE GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Feb. 15, 1867.

Extraordinary and unexpected news it is that I have to chronicle this week. It has taken every one here—except perhaps some members of the Fenian Committees—by surprise; and none have been more surprised than the Government. The Fenian war cloud that so long had hung over the land has given forth fire at last. The long promised "rising" has been at last attempted. Some hundreds of men, with arms in their hands, have appeared in open day as enemies of the Queen's Government, and have committed various acts of war against the constituted authorities. And there can be little doubt that but for some unforeseen accidents, the movement might have attained very formidable proportions. At present the neighborhood of Kenmare and Killarney is like a place in a state of siege. Soldiers are swarming about; "horse, foot, and artillery" are present in force; orderlies are galloping off, coming and going at the top of their speed; police in more than their usual numbers are to be met with; now and again small detachments of military, looking jaded and dirty, as if after having been on troublesome duty, come into headquarters. An extraordinary number of the local gentry, looking affrighted and indignant, may be seen in the town of Killarney. The Railway Hotel, a large and handsome building, usually empty at this time of the year, is occupied from garret to basement with whole families of men, women and children, including military officers and a numerous party of soldiers. Sentries are pacing to and fro in front and rear of the building. There is a similar guard on the Bank. The cause of this may be explained in a word: The FENIANS. The long-talked-of Fenians have taken the field at last, and selected the western part of Kerry County for the commencement of their operations!

How long the project may have been in contemplation we cannot tell; but it appears the young men who took part in the adventure began to draw together on Sunday. On the evening of that day, or on Monday, two or three different parties of them visited as many of the coast guard stations and took away the arms they contained, but offered no violence to the men themselves. Their next proceeding was to pull down the telegraph poles in some places, and to cut the wires in others, to prevent the speedy circulation of the news. They moved about a good deal, it appears, in the tract of country between Cahirciveen and Killorglin, which is a rough district, and but sparsely populated, their object probably being to bring as many recruits as they could to their party. Wherever they applied for refreshments they always paid for them, and they seemed to be no way short of money. A large proportion of them were armed with rifles; some others carried swords and pikes, and nearly all had revolvers. Monday passed over in this manner; but on Tuesday circumstances occurred to bring their campaigning to a speedy close. Some one who was in the whole secret, but apparently did not much approve of the project, wrote an anonymous note to Mr. Galway, a Magistrate, who is agent over the large property possessed by the Earl Kenmare and his son Lord Castlerosse, in that party of the country, giving him intimation of what was going to occur, and stating that command of the insurgents in that locality was to be taken by a Mr. Moriarty, who would leave Kenmare for the West by the mail-car on that day, bearing with him important documents. This letter was given to Mr. Galway at Killarney by a barefooted little girl, who said she had been sent with it by an old man, a farmer, whom she did not know. And it is very likely that the document was written by such a person, some cool-headed, timid-hearted old fellow, who had heard of the intended movement from some of "the boys," who never thought he would "split" on them. Mr. Galway, after a consultation with some of his brother magistrates, decided on testing the truth of his information by sending a couple of policemen on the road to intercept and arrest Moriarty if he should be found traveling in that direction. When the mail-car came up to them, they recognized Moriarty on it, and they at once, greatly to his astonishment, took him into custody, and caused him to return with them to Killarney. On being searched, the incriminating documents were found with him. They were his commission from "Gen. O'Connor" to take command of the Fenians in the Western District. Reference was made in them to two other head centers—Sheehan of Killarney, and O'Connor of Cahirciveen. The magistrates at once dispatched a mounted constable to the west, bearing a warrant for O'Connor's arrest. The first messenger bore the document as far as the Killorglin Station, where another, named Duggan, took it up and went on with it for Cahirciveen. When he was about two miles out of the town he was met by a party of armed men, who desired him to halt, lay down his arms, and give up his dispatches, after which he might go on his way unmolested. Duggan's answer was to draw his sword and put spurs to his horse. His interrogator then fired at him, struck him in the hip, and the unfortunate constable tumbled to the ground. The Fenians at once deprived him of his arms and dispatches; this done, they told him they would have him taken care of; they inquired his religion, and, finding he was a Catholic, they sent a messenger at once to bring him a priest, and two of their party then bore him to the nearest farmer's house. The latest accounts describe the poor fellow as being in a fair way of recovery.

Whither the insurgents went after this occurrence is not clearly ascertained. They knew by what they had learned from the policeman's papers that Moriarty, their intended commander—one of the soldiers of the American war—had been arrested, and that the whole force of the Government was being got ready to crush them. We lose sight of them after this time, and the Government and their men come upon the scene. Information of the outrages that had been committed reached Dublin Castle on Wednesday. The authorities "kept dark" about it, fearing they were in the commencement of a general insurrectionary movement, and wishing to prevent the dissemination of intelligence that might serve as a signal to the disaffected in all parts. But they had a regiment of soldiers dispatched by special train on that night from Dublin to "the seat of war." The Curragh also sent down a contingent; so did several other military stations along the line, such as Buttevant, Fermoy and Cork. Rifle regiments, Lancers, and a fair share of artillery were rushed into Killarney almost atop of one another. There they found the gentry, more correctly described by the native term of contempt for that slavish, pompous, cruel, and cowardly class, the "*shoneens*," gathered together in a state of mortal terror. They had taken possession of the railway hotel, and brought every policeman in the town to defend it—that is to say, to defend themselves and their families, leaving the townsfolk, the shopkeepers, who would be sure to suffer if any sack or plunder was to take place, to shift for themselves as best they might. Next day, when they knew all danger was passed, when they had learned that the Fenian party had disappeared, and when they had hundreds of soldiers at their backs, who so fierce, who so brave, as those miserable *shoneens*? Many of them being magistrates, they boldly led the troops in pursuit of the rebels; they pointed out the woods in which they might have sought shelter, the mountain passes through which they might try to escape. Notwithstanding, however, all the efforts of shoneens, soldiers, and police, not one of the brave but foolish and misguided men who took part in this wild and hopeless attempt at insurrection, has yet been captured.

Some of the accounts from the South mention a rumor that James Stephens was among the party by one of whom the policeman was wounded; it is even said that it was he mounted the policeman's horse after that occurrence; but the report finds no believers. It is, however, very confidently asserted by persons professing to have seen the documents captured with Moriarty, that they are in the handwriting of the C. O. I. R. Large reënforcements, naval and military, are being forwarded to this country. Strings of ammunition wagons were moving through the streets of Dublin to the railway termini at various hours during this day. The Government are not quite satisfied that all danger has subsided with the dispersion of the insurrectionary band in Kerry, and they mean to be prepared for the worst. Proclamations have been issued by the Government placing the County Kerry under the provisions of the arms acts, and offering £500 reward for information which shall convict the person who shot the policeman, and £250 for information which shall lead to the arrest of the Fenian leader, J. J. O'Connor. At the Fenian trials which opened here on Wednesday, quite a number of the Fenian prisoners put in a plea of guilty. Power, who was employed in Fenianizing the soldiery, took that course—perhaps to spare himself the worry and excitement of a useless trial—for his conviction was certain. The bold chevalier, Stephen Joseph Meany, is, however, fighting it out. His case will come to a conclusion early on Monday.

THE INDIAN WAR.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

FORT LARAMIE, March 5.—The report that Fort C. F. Smith, on Big Horn River, had been captured by the Indians, proves untrue. An express messenger has arrived from that post, who states that the garrison has not been molested.

FORT UNION ATTACKED.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—*The Democrat's* special dispatch from St. Joseph says: "*The Sioux City Register* of a recent date publishes a letter from Fort Union stating that that fort was attacked by large bands of Indians a few days ago, but they were repulsed with loss after a protracted battle. The Indians were generally quite hostile, but the occupants of the fort felt quite confident in their ability to repel any attack that might be made."

MEXICO.

THE WANING OF THE EMPIRE—MOVEMENTS OF PORFIRIO DIAZ—MAXIMILIAN LOOKING FOR JUAREZ—THE FRENCH EVACUATION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is from a letter dated Vera Cruz, Feb. 22, and received at the Mexican Legation in Washington:

Gen. Porfirio Diaz has thrown a part of his army between Mexico and Puebla, and the communication is now very irregular. For ten days past we have received no mails from anywhere west of Orizaba. The telegraph lines are cut. The French left Puebla on the 16th inst., and a rumor is in circulation here that Gen. Diaz has captured that city. The Imperialists report that they have obtained two victories over the Liberals; one against Corona at Ateropuique, and the other against Caravajal at Guanajuato. Very little credit is given here to the rumors, and they are thought to be circulated by the Imperialists to keep up the spirit of their men, who are becoming more demoralized every day. It seems that on the 12th ultimo Marquez and Maximilian left the City of Mexico for the interior, with 4,000 men. The general impression seems to be that the object is to reach the coast; others, however, believe that Maximilian is going to capitulate to Juarez, or to see whether an armistice can be had for the purpose of consulting the people. Nobody, of course, expects that he will succeed in this, as the people have spoken and are speaking against him. It has been reported, too, and with a shadow of reliability, that Miramon, Marquez, Maximilian, Mejia, Castello, and the supporters of the Empire and all their troops, started from Queretaro and were met and completely defeated at Abaco, on the 16th ultimo, by Gen. Escobedo.

The French transports are daily arriving. The French troops are stationed between Orizaba and Paso del Macho, and are embarking with activity every day. There is a regular stampede of Imperialists. Almost all the men who acted as Maximilian's Ministers, have either left the country, or are on their way abroad.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—The Legislature has adjourned for two days to attend the funeral of Senator Jackson Hadley of Milwaukee, who died on Sunday of paralysis. The Assembly, by a vote of 71 to 11, has passed the pro rata Tariff bill. The Senate last night amended the St. Paul Railroad bill, limiting consolidation to continuous and coterminous roads running toward the Missouri River. The Committee of the Whole also adopted an amendment for the issue of 6,000 shares of stock to farm mortgages, and prohibiting consolidation with the Prairie Du Chien or any other road connecting therewith. Without action, these bills were postponed until Friday.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow, in *The Knoxville Whig*, reminds the people of Tennessee that the enfranchisement of the colored race will give the State three more Representatives in the United States Congress, and suggests to the Legislature the propriety of redistricting the State as soon as the Franchise bill shall become a law.

KENTUCKY.

Col. Ed. R. Weir, sr., has been nominated for Congress by the Second District Union Convention of Kentucky. John Young Brown is the Democratic nominee. The District was represented in the XXXIXth Congress by Burwell C. Ritter, Democrat.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Hon. Jacob Benton opened his canvass in the IIId Congressional District of New-Hampshire on the 5th inst. A. W. Tenney, esq., of New-York City accompanies Mr. Burton, speaking with him at the principal places in his District. Mr. Tenney, who is a native of New-Hampshire, and who formerly read law in the office of Mr. Benton, is a thorough Republican and an eloquent, effective speaker.

MARYLAND.

In the Maryland Senate on the 4th inst., Lieut-Gov. Cox denied the statement that he had corruptly bargained in the event of his accession to the gubernatorial office, and upon the promised rejection of Gov. Swann by the United States Senate, to substitute in his place the Hon. J. A. J. Creswell. Gov. Cox says:

Neither Mr. Creswell, nor any of his friends or party, directly or indirectly, approached me, or were approached by me or any of my friends, with propositions of any kind whatever, much less one so infamous as that charged; nor has the remotest conception of such arrangement ever entered my brain, or, as I believe, theirs. If the charge of the desertion of the principles I have so recently and clearly enunciated has been asserted because of independent opinions I may have expressed upon particular measures of policy, I have only to say that I shall consider myself unfit for place and undeserving public confidence when I cease to declare my honest convictions of grave political mistakes, whether occurring in my own party or that of my opponents. As I have always announced my views fearlessly, and with no reference to personal consequences, I shall still, with the utmost respect for the sentiments of those who may differ from me, continue so to do.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TENNESSEE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NASHVILLE, March 5.—Gov. Brownlow has issued a general order for the organization of a volunteer force to serve three years, subject to his orders as Commander-in-Chief, and also to act as a military police to preserve peace and protect the people.

VIRGINIA.

THE LATE ARREST OF THE COURT OF MAGISTRATES FOR A VIOLATION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

NORFOLK, March 2.—The feeling of indignation among many of the leading citizens of Norfolk, which was suddenly aroused by the arrest of five magistrates of the Corporation Court, who bear a highly creditable and worthy position in the community, has quietly subsided, and an entire acquiescence in the decision of Commissioner Foster is manifested throughout the city. The journals of the city, somewhat unexpectedly, have abstained from that bitter spirit which usually characterizes the Southern press when questions have arisen respecting the legality of certain acts of the present Congress, and have seemed content with descanting upon the character of the almost unknown complainant in the case, Mr. J. C. Jones, who made the deposition before the U. S. Commissioner. The opinion of Commissioner B. D. Foster, which was read yesterday morning at the final hearing of the case, is spoken of very favorably even by the most bitter enemies of the bill, and the local papers award to him an impartiality and leniency exhibited under the circumstances which they hardly expected from the grave nature of the offense. The Commissioner opened his opinion in remarking upon the unpleasant character of the duty he was called upon to perform, in consideration of the personal and social worth to which the respondents are entitled, and though the claim will be allowed, he recognized only the duty devolved upon him by the requirements of his office. He then says:

"It appears in evidence that on the 25th of February the respondents, sitting as the Court of the Corporation, declined to admit certain colored persons to testify in an examination pending before them, of one Hammond, charged with grand larceny. It seems that it was argued to the Court (which I mention, as illustrating, to a certain extent, the basis upon which its decision was predicated) that the statute of Virginia in relation to the testimony of colored persons does not authorize them to appear as witnesses in cases similar to that then at bar, but the act known as the Civil Rights bill, although referred to, was not produced or called for, and that the Court assigned no reason for its decision. It also appears that the evidence excluded would not, if admitted, have varied the result of the investigation, and that the complaint in this case is not made by or at the instance of the persons whose rights are alleged to have been infringed upon."

He recited the various points of law bearing upon their offense, and, with much feeling, concluded as follows:

"I am compelled to the conclusion that an offense has been committed, and that the parties chargeable with it are before me. I have but one course. This is by no means an aggravated case, and the injury done the beneficiaries of the Civil Rights bill is remote and indirect; a case of fewer circumstances indicative of evil, full inclination to violate its provisions, or where less disposition to distinguish oppressively against colored persons was manifested, which should yet be within the purview of the bill, can hardly be imagined. If I err in what I have decided to do, I am consoled to know that my action is but introductory to that of another tribunal where the questions that have arisen may receive more thorough and deliberate consideration. "Ordered, that Wm. W. Lamb, John E. Doyle, Samuel Marsh, and Conway Whittle, each enter into a recognizance himself in the sum of $500 each, for their appearance at the next term of the District Court to answer to indictments then and there to be preferred against them, failing in this to stand committed."

The magistrates were then bound over to appear at the District Court in May, they giving bonds in $1,500—that is, $500 in their own recognizance, and $500 each in two securities.

NEW-ENGLAND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, March 5.—It is expected that the Hon. Thomas Russell, the new Collector of the Port of Boston, will enter upon the duties of his office in a few days. In the mean time J. M. Fiske, one of the deputies, will act as Collector, by authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, so that the public business will go on as usual without any delay or interruption.

George B. Jones, a colored man, was elected one of the constables of Dinchester, Mass., on Monday.

DISASTERS.

ANOTHER FERRY BLUNDER.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE STATEN ISLAND FERRY—THE FERRY BRIDGE DEMOLISHED—WOODEN MONITORS AND SLEEPY ENGINEERS.

A serious accident occurred early yesterday morning at the Staten Island Ferry bridge, at the foot of Whitehall-st. The ferry-boat Middletown, which left Staten Island at 6 o'clock a. m., entered the slip under full headway; bounding from one side to the other, she struck the bridge with tremendous force, plowing her way through immense timbers, 18 inches in width, which were snapped in pieces as if they were hoop-poles. The slip being no wider than the width of the boat, she was forced on the piles several feet out of the water, where she remained suspended by her guards. As the boat went crashing through the dock, the entire structure which supports the bridge—to which are attached two immense weights—came down with a crash, covering the entire main deck forward of the pilot-house.

Had the accident happened an hour later, the loss of life would probably have been very great, as the passengers always crowd toward the forward part of the boat as it enters the slip.

It has not been as yet ascertained who is to blame for the accident. Thomas Connelly, who was the engineer on duty, is said to have been asleep, and did not awake until the accident occurred. He states that there was but one bell rung, which signaled to "go slow," which he answered.

Capt. Hartt, with the policemen of the Fifty-first Precinct, was on hand, and through their assistance the boat was relieved from her perilous position.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER FLAMBEAU.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The steamer Flambeau, which sailed a few days since with a portion of the 40th United States Infantry, grounded a short distance from Fort Fisher, N. C. Nearly everything belonging to the regiment was thrown overboard. The vessel is supposed to have gone to pieces. The remaining portion of the regiment will sail on Thursday for Smithville, N. C., where Col. Mills will establish his headquarters.

DISTILLERIES.

CIRCULAR FROM COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following circular, addressed to Assessors and Collectors, concerning distilleries has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 4, 1867.

Section 17 of the Act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, provides that "hereafter all distilled spirits, before being removed from the distillery, shall be inspected and gauged by a General Inspector of Spirits, who shall mark the barrels or packages in the manner required by law. And so much of the Act approved July 13, 1866, as requires the appointment of an inspector for each distillery established according to law, is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That such other duties as have heretofore been imposed upon inspectors of distilleries may be performed by such other duly appointed officers as may be designated by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Section 18 of the same act provides that whenever in the judgment of the Collector there shall be a general bonded warehouse so located as to be conveniently accessible to a distillery, and in the same collection district, the said Collector shall direct all spirits which may be stored in the bonded warehouse attached to such distillery to be transferred directly to a general bonded warehouse, and all spirits thereafter produced in such distillery shall be removed to a general bonded warehouse within the time and in the manner before required for removal to the bonded warehouse attached to the distillery."

Under these provisions, collectors will forthwith require the distillery inspectors to deliver up their "inspector's records" permits, and the keys of the cistern-rooms and distillery bonded warehouses. Wherever a general bonded warehouse may be conveniently accessible to a distillery, the Collector will at once direct the transfer of all spirits stored in the distillery bonded warehouse under the supervision of an officer to be detailed by him. Transportation bonds will not be required in such cases, but the usual warehouse entries must be made. In this case, the keys of the cistern-room will be delivered to an assistant-assessor, to be designated by the Assessor of the district where a general bonded warehouse is not conveniently accessible. The use of distilleries as bonded warehouses will be continued, and the Collector will at once appoint a proper person as a storekeeper to have charge of the same, who will keep the keys of the cistern, as well as of the warehouse. The duties and compensation of storekeepers are prescribed in series 2 to 9. As the law now requires all spirits before being removed from the distillery to the bonded warehouse to be inspected and marked by a General Inspector, collectors must immediately take measures, when necessary, to have General Inspectors appointed within convenient distances to the distilleries. Assessors will immediately designate a sufficient number of Assistant Assessors for the efficient supervision of all the distilleries in their respective districts. And it shall be the duty of such Assistant Assessors to visit the distilleries assigned to them daily, if possible, and especially to ascertain the capacity of each distillery, and take such measures as will enable them to determine the daily production of each. Whatever officer has charge of the keys of the cistern room must be present when ever spirits are drawn off from the cistern; and after being inspected by the General Inspector, must superintend their removal to the bonded warehouse. The General Inspector must make a return of the spirits so inspected both to the Collector and Assessor on the day of inspection.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

THE LATE AMOR J. WILLIAMSON—ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE—SPEECHES BY C. S. SPENCER AND WALDO HUTCHINGS.

A meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held last evening, at their headquarters, Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, to take action in reference to the decease of their late President, Amor J. Williamson. The Vice-President Charles S. Spencer, occupied the chair. The Chair appointed a Committee, consisting of John H. White, Nathan Kingsley, Wm. Drummond, Allen Cooper, and Wm. H. McKinney, to draw up a series of resolutions in relation to the decease of Mr. Williamson.

While the Committee were out Mr. Spencer addressed the meeting as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my painful office to inform you that the President of this Committee—Amor J. Williamson—is dead. He died far from us, from those who loved, esteemed, cherished him, upon soil by him and those like him made free. He sleeps until the angels shall awaken him from his slumbers. His toil commenced with the morning; his rest has come with the night.

"Pure as the mantle, which o'er him steed,
By Jordan's stream, descended from the sky,
Is that remembrance which the wise and good
Leave in the hearts that love them when they die."

The following resolutions were offered by John H. White:

Resolved, That the Union Republican General Committee of the City of New-York has received the announcement of the death of Amor J. Williamson, its late President, with emotions of profoundest grief, and in his removal from our midst this Committee has sustained an irreparable loss, and our city has been deprived of the valued services of an upright, zealous and faithful public servant.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish in grateful remembrance the memory of one whose integrity of purpose, enlarged, patriotic and unselfish views, and purity of character in personal and political life, won our highest admiration, and bound us to him with "hooks of steel;" and he has left behind him a name to be cherished and revered with the fullest measure that affection can bestow.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family of the deceased, and we tender to them our sincere condolence, in this their hour of deepest grief.

Resolved, That this hall be draped in mourning, and the members and officers of this Committee wear an appropriate badge of sorrow for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions, duly attested by the officers of this Committee, be transmitted to the bereaved family of our lamented brother.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Waldo Hutchings then addressed the meeting as follows:

It is always fitting and commendable, amid the active duties of life, that we should heed the admonitions which death brings to our minds, and especially so when the departed was cherished as a friend whose personal qualities had won our affections and deserved our respect. I scarcely know how to command my feelings, or where to find adequate expression for the thoughts which crowd into my mind in contemplating the irreparable loss which this body has sustained in the lamented death of Amor J. Williamson. I know well how fervently you will sympathize in those imperfect words when you recall his manly form, genial countenance, gentle deportment, and the impress which nature had stamped upon his whole presence as that of a man to be loved, trusted, and admired. Perhaps it may not be out of place if I attempt to depict briefly before you the career of our departed friend. It may serve to stimulate to greater industrance and perseverance those who, in the struggle for position and fortune, may sometimes falter and lose hope, while it certainly will furnish an example of what may be accomplished by industry and fidelity. Mr. Williamson was a native of the State of Pennsylvania. He came, early in life, to this city, where he has been identified with its material welfare, and has contributed to increase its prosperity, and to elevate its credit as the metropolis of the continent. A member of one of the industrial branches of labor, he was always ready to meet the obligations of the citizen, and to seek by honorable means the success due to merit. Never disheartened by adversity, nor unduly elated by prosperity, he kept the even tenor of his life, and secured the ends he aimed at, by an earnest devotion to duty, and an unfaltering trust in the decrees of a beneficent Providence. Active in the political duties which are essential to the preservation of a republican form of government, he was always faithful to the principles of his party, and always true to his friends. High-minded and generous in all social and public relations, he was earnest, active and persistent in the discharge of every duty which devolved upon him, in the many private and public trusts confided to his management. In the severe ordeals of party conflicts, his indomitable energy, fidelity to principle, and admirable consistency of purpose, gave confidence to his friends and success to the cause he advocated. A kind husband, devoted father, affectionate and considerate in all the relations of domestic life, his loss is indeed irreparable; and while we may not intrude upon the sorrows which follow upon the path of death, we may be permitted to deeply sympathize with those who are called upon to bear so great an affliction. In recalling the many virtues of our departed friend, we can only admire his many qualities of mind and heart, the high cultivation of his intellect, the excellence of his influence in the circle in which he moved, and our sorrow for his loss finds some alleviation in the earnest conviction we feel that his memory will be cherished most warmly by those who knew him best.

A resolution was offered that upon the arrival of the remains of the deceased, the Chair should call a meeting of the Committee to make suitable arrangements for attending the funeral.

THE XIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union Republican Committee of the XIIth Assembly District, resolutions were passed highly eulogistic of the late A. J. Williamson.

CITY ITEMS.

STREET DEPARTMENT.—In this department, the Street Commissioner, Mr. George W. McLean, has made no changes of any importance since his acceptance of the office. It is understood that during the month the Street Commissioner will begin to advertise for proposals for various street improvements, such as grading, setting curb and gutter stones, &c.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.—The Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Columbia College will be held at Steinway Hall on Thursday, the 14th inst.

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS AT THE POST-OFFICE.—Few persons are aware of the enormous business of the New-York City Post-Office. One hundred and fifty-six millions of letters passed through that office during the year 1866; $70,818 was paid for box rents; $190,836 58 was paid for postage at the window, and the stamps sold amounted to $1,739,721 56 more. After paying all expenses $1,661,651 76 remained to the credit of the office.

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the hotels are R. Cantigalli, Chargé d'Affairs of Italy, the Hon. R. Hare, Royal Army, and Mr. Collings, Royal Engineers, at the Brevoort House; Col. De Chaval, of the French Army, at the Everett House; Gen. T. Morris, Indianapolis, Col. Audenried, of Gen. Sherman's Staff; the Hon. Mahlon Chance, Ohio, the Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, and the Hon. G. C. Whiting, Washington, at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Senator Nesmith, of Oregon, at the Astor House; Gen. M. Brayman, United States Army, and the Hon. W. D. McIndoe, Wisconsin, at the Metropolitan Hotel; the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania, at the Fifth-ave. Hotel; Gen. H. L. Robinson, Binghamton, at the St. Dennis Hotel.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission, of which James M. Brown, No. 61 Wall-st., is Treasurer, are so much in need of all the available means to purchase supplies, that they earnestly request the churches of all denominations to make simultaneous contributions for the object on Sunday, the 17th inst.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—Notwithstanding the wretched state of the weather which prevailed last night, the large and elegant lecture-room of the Historical Society was thronged with an intelligent audience. Wm. H. Thomson, M. D., read a paper on "Modern Statistics as applied to Ancient History." The paper was listened to with satisfaction and interest by the audience.

[Announcements.]

SWIETENIA.—During his life Washington Irving used Swietenia, and considered it "the finest dentifrice before the public." After using it, we fully indorse Irving's opinion.—[Home Journal.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP—Hard, and not liable to imprudent waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 330 Washington-st.

The Fortieth Congress meet on the 4th of March. Take KENY'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and proceed to business. If, the coffee, is sold everywhere at 25 cents. Depot, No. 154 Reade-st.

The house of Cambridge Livingston, esq., Secretary of the American Telegraph Company, was saved from burglers on Friday night last by the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, E. HOLMES, No. 264 Broadway.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
Please call and examine our Ready-Made Clothing for "Gents, Boys, and Youths" and learn the present prices.
BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 63 Lafayette-place.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM SAVANNAH, March 5—In steamship San Salvador—J. J. Frank, Miss Alice Belmont, Miss Hattie Bolton, Miss A. Frank, Mrs. C. Frank, Mrs. Wright, Miss Wright, J. C. Wright, Geo. Marshall, Mrs. Henderson, Miss S. Hayes, Miss L. Hayes, J. Berlinsky, A. M. Targee, John S. Hughes, H. Schafer, Burnett Bord, Jacob Swinger, R. A. Thompson, P. Fitzpatrick, J. Stale, E. Hospelch, H. Fourst, E. Sye, G. Hattman, G. R. Massey, J. R. Massey, M. L. Van Horn, J. H. Mitchell, J. G. Stevens, C. C. Davis, J. Scollay, J. McK. Gunn, E. Jeans, H. Berlack, H. Leon, E. Winslow, L. C. Sternheimer, J. B. Fulton, E. C. Bulkley, D. Abrahams, A. A. Hall, H. W. Demarest, B. J. Alderman, S. B. Palmer, Mrs. Chandler, F. H. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lewis.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....MARCH 4.

ARRIVED.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, 60 hours, with mdse. and pass. to Garrison & Allen. 3d inst., 30 miles NE of Frying Pan Shoals, exchanged signals with steamship Emily B. Sender; 4th, at 6 a. m., off Hatteras, passed steamship San Salvador; same day, lat. 36 20, long. 75 10, spoke brig George (of Halifax), from Porto Rico for Baltimore, 10 days out.

Steamship Francis, Simms, Philadelphia 24 hours, with mdse to H. J. Devine.

Steamship John Gibson,