

The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun. FROM WASHINGTON.

Late Rebel Blockade Runners. A NEW BUSINESS ORGANIZED. 35 of Them Fitted Out For Smuggling.

ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI FREEDMEN. Great Destitution Among Them. ANOTHER NEW YORK STEAMER GONE. Total Loss of the Nashua.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS. Rumored Resignation of Russell. Affairs in Ireland. CONTINUED ARREST OF FENIANS.

Many Americans Among Them. MORE SOLDIERS ARRIVING. A RUMOR FROM BALTIMORE. 800 Fenians to Leave There To-day.

OUR CITY COLUMNS. Important Local Intelligence. &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 11. The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau informs Gen. Howard that the number of helpless poor in Arkansas and Missouri, that will be dependent on the Government for support during the next three months, will be about 4,000.

Commissioner Sargent, of the Customs Bureau, is informed that the late blockade runners contemplate going into the smuggling business, and that thirty-five vessels have been fitted out for that purpose.

The United States Consul at Liverpool informs the State Department that the Kinderpost is still on the increase. No remedy has yet been found that meets with any general confidence, although there were several that promised well.

The Prince Imperial is announced in the MONITOR of the 23d ult. as honorary president of the Paris Exposition. The business of the agency at New York is in a most satisfactory condition.

The receipts from customs at the port of Charleston, S. C., last month, amounted to \$2,161,571. The receipts from Internal Revenue, last week, amounted to over \$5,500,000.

The redemption bureau last week stamped as counterfeit 415 fifty cent notes; 83 twenty-fives; 27 tens; 1 fifty dollar; and 1 ten dollar; total, \$592 45.

The Board for the examination of breech-loading arms, of which Gen. Hancock is President, is now in session at Winder's Building. Arms will be received daily, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., until further notice.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have under consideration, and will probably report next Tuesday, a bill empowering the President, or any military commander who represents him in the lately rebelious States, to reinstate loyal men in the possession of lands which they were deprived of by rebellion during the war, as every body knows the Confederate government indulged pretty heavily in confiscation against those who were known to favor the Union cause.

The Committee of Ways and Means has agreed to report a very considerable reduction in the internal revenue taxation, and especially to repeal the tax of six cents per ton now levied on freights.

DISASTER. Loss of the Steamer Nashua. Norfolk, Va., March 11.—The steamer Nashua is ashore on Curruick. She was bound from New Orleans for New York. She had no cargo. Two engineers and seventeen of the crew have arrived here. No lives were lost. The vessel is a total loss.

A fire broke out at Binghamton, N. Y., on Friday morning, in the plough factory of J. B. Matthews. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Weed & Ayres as a wholesale grocery and provision store. Both were entirely consumed. [Loss \$15,000; insured for \$9,000.]

THE FENIAN SCARE. Canada Still in a Hubbub.

Toronto, C. W., March 10.—The Government's call for volunteers is being responded to with the utmost alacrity and enthusiasm. Bishop Lynch issued a circular denouncing the Fenian movements. The Customs Department has been instructed to thoroughly search all the baggage of passengers coming into the Province, and to detain all arms and munitions of war found or worn by passengers, who will be required to give their names, business, &c. Express goods and packages will be compared with their manifests, and no package not mentioned will be allowed to pass. The cars will be secured and sealed before being allowed to pass the frontier.

Toronto, C. W., March 10, 5 P. M.—The Adjutant General has ordered a regiment from this city to the Niagara frontier, and one from London to the Western frontier. Troops from Montreal go to the Eastern borders. Two companies of negroes have enrolled themselves here. Thos. Darcy McGee has written a letter to B. D. Killian respecting his alleged Fenian epistle, and warning him that if again he fails to speak the truth relative to the forgery, he (McGee) will invoke the verdict of his fellow countrymen upon it. He says that McGee in Canada has been clear and upright, and it shall remain so.

Bishop Lynch, in his pastoral denouncing the threatened Fenian invasion, calls upon all good and loyal Catholics to be ready to repel any invasion of the country and government under which they enjoy liberty, protection and just laws. The excitement is great in all parts of Canada, as it is expected that before next week Sweeney will sweep down upon the borders, but all are sanguine of repelling him. There was a slight run on the Banks yesterday.

The Hibernia Society declare they will walk in procession on Patrick's Day unless stopped at the point of the bayonet. It is reported from Montreal that many Lower Canadian French refuse to turn out, but this is not believed. There may be exceptional cases.

A grand review of volunteer troops took place this morning before leaving for the frontier. They presented a fine appearance and martial bearing. Toronto, C. W., March 10—5 P. M.—The excitement still continues, and large additional levies have left for the front this afternoon. It is absurdly reported and believed by many that Sweeney is approaching in three columns—the centre, twenty thousand strong, via Niagara; the right, fifteen thousand cavalry, via Ogdensburg; and another column via Detroit. Of course all well informed persons laugh at these reports, and the general remark is: "Let them come. They have stirred up the wasps and will feel the sting."

The Toronto LEADER has a despatch from Quebec which states that intense excitement prevails there, and active military preparations are in progress to meet every emergency. The troops are kept under arms, and every day several companies are brought to headquarters there by a guard with drawn bayonets. Fugue parties from the Royal Fusiliers and Artillery are engaged removing stores, guns, &c., from the Queen's Wharf to the upper town. Double guards were posted at the city (Quebec) gates, which were closed from midnight to 4 A. M.

Everything has a warlike appearance, and the city is virtually in a state of siege.

Fenian Rumor. Baltimore, March 11.—There are rumors circulating here that a body of 800 Fenians will leave here to-morrow evening, by the Northern Central Railroad, for Canada, or somewhere else. It is proper to say that said reports are deemed utterly sensational.

Fenian Movements in Ireland—Later Reports by the City of Boston. Dublin, Feb. 28th, P. M.—A policeman, of Castle-town Roche, in the county of Cork, and another from the neighborhood of Fermoy, in the same county, have been arrested on a charge of Fenianism. Five Irish Americans were arrested to-day, and documents of a suspicious character found on them. Their names are Thomas O'Brien, Michael McEneaney, Thos. Doherty Brougham, John Dunn and Jeremiah Farrell. Eleven arrests are reported at Castlebar on Tuesday night. They all belonged to the working class.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Session. Senate. Washington, March 10.—The Senate was in session to-day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, March 10.—The House sat to-day as a Committee of the Whole, nothing being in order but general debate on the President's Message.

Mr. Orth, Ind., held that the legislative branch of the General Government was alone clothed with authority to recognize State governments, and this was in accordance with the views of the people. The people were determined that "traitors shall be punished and treason made odious." Referring to the test oath, he declared that the last traitor in the South should sleep the sleep of death before that oath could be taken from the statute book.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, Pa., next obtained the floor. Referring to the position which some journals had assigned to him of hostility to the President, he said that those journals had done him too much honor, and he would now say once for all that instead of feeling personal animosity to the President he felt great respect for him. He honored his integrity, his patriotism, his courage and his good intentions. The President had stood too firmly for the Union, and he could have no hostility to the President, he might and did have very grave objections to the course which he was pursuing. He should have forgotten the oligarchy which he (Mr. Stevens) had calmly borne for thirty years in the war for liberty if he should turn craven now.

Mr. Price, Iowa—I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) whether there must not be some mistake in this matter? When I hear him speak in such warm terms of the President, and when I remember that the public press of the country has been for the last few weeks using the name of the certain Thaddeus Stevens as having been mentioned by the President in a speech in front of the White House, and now when I hear the gentleman, whom I suppose to be the Thaddeus Stevens referred to, speak in such strong terms in favor of the President, I want to hear him say with his own lips whether he is the same person or some one else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens—Mr. Speaker, does the learned gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) suppose for a slignt moment that the speech to which I presume he refers as having been made in front of the White House was an actual fact? [Laughter.] I desire now to put the gentleman right in what I am now going to say, however, I do not wish to have repeated. It is a confidential communication—[laughter]—and I presume that no one will violate the confidence reposed in him by repeating it. Sir, this speech, which I suppose the gentleman from Iowa has mentioned by the President in a speech in front of the White House, and now when I hear the gentleman, whom I suppose to be the Thaddeus Stevens referred to, speak in such strong terms in favor of the President, I want to hear him say with his own lips whether he is the same person or some one else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens—Mr. Speaker, does the learned gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) suppose for a slignt moment that the speech to which I presume he refers as having been made in front of the White House was an actual fact? [Laughter.] I desire now to put the gentleman right in what I am now going to say, however, I do not wish to have repeated. It is a confidential communication—[laughter]—and I presume that no one will violate the confidence reposed in him by repeating it. Sir, this speech, which I suppose the gentleman from Iowa has mentioned by the President in a speech in front of the White House, and now when I hear the gentleman, whom I suppose to be the Thaddeus Stevens referred to, speak in such strong terms in favor of the President, I want to hear him say with his own lips whether he is the same person or some one else. [Laughter.]

The following extract from the New York World of March 7, 1865, was then read by the Clerk: "The drunken and beastly Calista, the most profane of the Roman Emperors, raised his horse to the dignity of Consul, an office that in former times had been filled by the greatest warriors and statesmen of the republic, the Scipios and Catos, and by the mighty Julius himself. The Consulship was scarcely more disgraced by that exalted treason, than was our Vice Presidency by the late election of Andrew Johnson. That office had been adorned in better days by the talents and accomplishments of Adams and Jefferson, Clinton and Gerry, Calhoun and Van Buren, and now to see it filled by this insolent, drunken brute, in comparison with whom even Calista's horse was respectable, for the poor animal did not abuse his own nature, and to think that only one frail life stands between this insolent, clownish drunkard and the Presidency! May God bless and spare Abraham Lincoln!"

Mr. Niblack (Ind.)—I beg to inquire whether that may not also be a hoax. In the same way as the speech of the President was? [Laughter.] Mr. Stevens—That was a serious and insulting slander; the New York World taking advantage of an incident which, it is thought by many, was brought about by the copperheads themselves, and then to ever since been persecuting him with such slanders as that. But although they have asserted it from time to time, they have never made the loyal Republican people of this nation believe it, and they never can. We never credit, but look with indignation on the slander thus uttered against the President of our country. Being unable to fix such odium upon our President by direct evidence, they bring in evidence aliunde with the skill of a practiced advocate in a case du lunatico inquitendo. Where the outside evidence was doubtful, they cautiously lead the subject of inquiry to speak on the question of his sanity, as if they can get him to gabble and talk nonsense, then the intrinsic evidence in the case is made out. [Laughter.] Now, if these slanders could make the people believe that the President ever uttered that speech, they have made out their case. [Continued laughter.] But we know that the President never did utter it. It is not possible, and I am glad of this opportunity to relieve him from that odium. They had, indeed, wrought up the whole story in a very cunning way.

Mr. Winfield (N. Y.)—May I hope that the injunction of secrecy will be from this earliest and sincerest source. [Laughter.] Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

Mr. Stevens, with a seriousness of manner that irresistibly provoked laughter, exclaimed, Oh, I hope not, sir. I hope the gentleman will not violate the confidence which I have placed in him and all others in this confidential communication. Now, Mr. Speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people. For instance, they went into circumstantial accounts as in the great "moon hoax." They pretended that the content of the assassin of the late President occurred in Pennsylvania, and that the speaker, they had worked up the whole of his speech cunningly—sunningly enough to impose upon the people.

surrounding country, has been removed to Norfolk, the support given to it not being adequate to its further continuance.

A BLOCK of wooden buildings on Market street, Boston, occupied as the Merrimac stable, and for storage of hay, were destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon. Two horses were burned. Loss \$10,000, mostly insured.

Mr. FLINT, Paymaster United States Navy, and sub-editor Charles W. Butts, of the Norfolk, Va., Old Dominion, was flogged in his office on Saturday, by three men. Mr. Flint will survive his wounds. Upon the approach of the assailants, the assistant editors fled, including Mr. Butts.

A FIRE occurred at Elmira, N. Y., before day-break, yesterday, which destroyed the block of frame buildings situated on the corner of Wisner and Second streets. Five buildings were burned, occupied as a grocery and provision store, two saloons, and a tailor shop. Loss about \$10,000; insured for \$5,900. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Baltimore Catholic Mission announces that the Most Reverend Archbishop Spaulding has received letters from the Pope of Rome, appointing him Apostolic Delegate, with authority to convene a plenary Council of all the Archbishops and Bishops in the United States during the present year, and to preside over them. It is further understood that Bishop Spaulding is to be constituted a Cardinal at no distant day.

A HORRIBLE murder was committed in Rochester, New York, on Friday. Jonathan J. Osborn was found with his head broken by a club, which had been used with great violence by his assailant. One Horace G. Paddock, who has been in the State Prison for rape, is under arrest for this crime. Revenge is supposed to have been the cause of the murder, growing out of the affair in which Paddock was involved.

In the Texas State Convention, on the 6th, a motion to make the whole inhabitants of the State as the basis of representation was laid on the table. A motion to strike out the word "white" was lost by a vote of 26 to 47. A proposition was made and referred to confer on the Legislature the power to divide Texas into two States, one State to be between Trinity and the Red River. The ordinance annulling the ordinance of secession is still under discussion.

General Intelligence. [By Mail to the New York Sun]

A PRIVATE telegram from India repeats the statement that the new cotton crop is 400,000 bales less than last year, owing to injury by frost. Six hundred dollars and one hundred stand of arms were subscribed at the Fenian meeting in Albany Wednesday evening.

The Wesleyan Methodists of England appointed last Friday, the 9th instant, as a day of humiliation and prayer for the removal of the cattle plague.

SHOWMENS and primroses have made their appearance in some parts of Dorsetshire, England—earlier this year than has been known for many years. The following official telegram was only 21 hours in transmission from India to London: Bhootan, Feb. 25.—The guns lost at Dewangiri have been restored to our officers by the Bhootan chief. The invading force will now return.

SMALL-POX is very prevalent in New Orleans. A negro regiment which arrived in Richmond, Va., from that city last week, had nine cases among them, and one death occurred on the passage. The vessel was ordered to Quarantine.

A MAN 62 years of age, while attending the funeral of his wife, at Cincinnati, who was murdered near that city one day last week, was arrested as the murderer. He denied all knowledge and sought to throw the crime on some negro, but it was pretty clearly fixed on himself.

A CASE of river thieves made their appearance at Astoria, Long Island, on Wednesday evening, and, in essaying an attack on a cotton warehouse, were fired on by the watchman, one of their number being mortally wounded. The watchman was also wounded. The other parties escaped to New York.

THE whole number of schools in the State of Pennsylvania is 12,548. The number of pupils in attendance is 637,557. The average salary of male teachers is \$31 62, and of females \$24 41 per month. The total cost for the year, of tuition, fuel, house building and repairing, is about two million and three quarter dollars.

JEROME Abbey, near Thomastown County, Kilkenny, is one of the oldest establishments in Ireland. It was founded in 1150, and richly endowed by Donagh, King of Ossory. The abbot was a Lord of Parliament. The order of Cistercian Monks, to which it belonged, was dissolved in 1539.

THE Pithole, Pa., REPORTS states that an oil borer in that place, a few days since, struck a crevice in the rock, and on using the sand pump, brought to the surface live fish, about four inches long, of a brown color, and having no eyes. It were brought from a depth of 616 feet, and when placed in water and exposed to the atmosphere, expired in a few hours.

AN old man named Granger, died on the 2d inst. at Alstead, N. H., having only 15 days of being 100 years old. He voted for every President from George Washington to Abraham Lincoln, and had enjoyed almost uninterrupted health until within a few days of his death. He has had 16 children and 33 grandchildren, and 6 children and 21 grandchildren are now living.

THE MAJON, Ga., TELEGRAPHS of the 2d inst., says, respecting Mrs. Jefferson Davis: This lady has been for several days sojourning in our city, the guest of Mrs. Howell Cobb; but yesterday she left, having for the first time since the close of the war, received permission to leave the State of Georgia, where she had been living all the while, notwithstanding the many reports that she and her family were in Canada. But it is her intention to reside in Canada hereafter.

LOUIS NAPOLEON's agent, M. Ballard, has arrived in Mexico, but his mission is not, as imagined, to notify Maximilian that the French troops were about to be withdrawn, but that Max. must implicitly comply with his French master's directions, which, it would appear, he has not hitherto done. Maximilian having complied with this arrangement, he was immediately reimbursed from the pockets of the French agent with money enough to pay his troops.

shops, twelve boiler works, six large steel works, ten brass foundries, sixteen potteries, five cotton mills, four woolen mills, nine plow works, ten establishments for heavy forging; also a number of extensive white lead factories, the metal works, saw, axe, copper and other manufactures of only the great staples of trade, turning out nearly \$100,000,000 in value of her own manufactures; making this the largest manufacturing city of the West.

LOCAL NEWS. NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

BOARD OF HEALTH—IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS, ETC.—The fourth meeting of the Board was held on Saturday afternoon, the members of the press being admitted for the first time. There being no regular business before the meeting, the Committee on an address to the Public presented their report, which after some slight debate with regard to certain amendments was adopted.

It announces the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and the abolition of the City Inspector's Department of New York, and the Health Officers Department of Brooklyn. The address then proceeds to state that the Commissioners would endeavor to perform their duties without fear or favor, and to that end invokes the hearty co-operation of the people, rich and poor, who are alike in peril, to aid them in their endeavor to make and keep the city clean and healthy. The Board, while thus preferring that the work should be done by individual and voluntary efforts, declares its determination to compel the performance of all sanitary duties, as the law provides, and to see that the laws of the community. The Board, however, forbids the continuance of flagrant nuisances, such as have made some sections of the city uninhabitable, and announce that the powers of the police force as at its disposal to execute its orders. It announces that upon boiling establishments, also manufacturing, out door or unenclosed privies, manure heaps, and such occupations or nuisances cannot hence longer be tolerated within the built up portions of New York or Brooklyn, however well paid for they may be, and that the manner of conducting such business while tolerated, must be so once reformed, so that the power of the Board will be exerted against the owners of any new tenement houses which shall not be better supplied with air, light, water and sewerage than those usually erected. The Board, in advance of a general knowledge of the new law, calls attention to the following points:

1. It is now necessary to make all returns and reports of births, deaths and marriages throughout the district to the Metropolitan Board of Health, at its office, at 307 West street, in the city of New York, or to the Deputy Registrar, at his office in the city of Brooklyn. Births, deaths and marriages in Brooklyn must be obtained at this office.

2. The law declares it to be severally the duty of every owner, lessee and occupant of any ground, building, property or room in the district to keep the same free of causes endangering or prejudicial to health or life, and if not so kept, the Board may cause the same to be repaired and collect the expense of either party named, whatever may be the understanding as between those parties. This rule extends to lessees and occupants of stalls, vessels, vehicles and other city property.

3. Throwing of dead animals, garbage or ash in the streets, will, under the provisions of the Board, be a misdemeanor, and also subject the offender to a fine to be collected by the Board.

4. Police-men and inspectors appointed by the Board, as well as its officers, may arrest any person found offending against this law or the regulations of the Board, and the Board may order the arrest of any person who is proved to have so offended.

5. Expenses attending the cleaning of any ground, place or building, are personal charge against the owner or lessee, and are a lien on the rent thereof; and the Board may collect the amount by suit of either.

6. The Inspectors of the Board have a right to enter the buildings and grounds, public or private, and inspect the sanitary condition, and the sewerage and drainage thereof, and it will be the duty of all citizens to facilitate such inspection.

The Board will immediately receive complaints under the provisions of the law, in which citizens call attention to abuses against public health, and also hopes to speedily make its influence felt in securing a more cleanly condition of the public streets.

With these suggestions the Board invokes the patience and the co-operation of the public. By order of the Metropolitan Board of Health. EDWARD CLARKE, Secretary.

New York, March 10th, 1866. The Committee on Salaries recommended that an employe should have their salaries fixed until after a probation of four weeks. Plans for the orders and notices were then ordered to be sent to the Board of Police and fifty copies of the Street Cleaning Contract. The Committee to decide on the division of the Metropolitan Living Districts into sub-districts, presented a map giving eight sanitary districts to New York, and five to Brooklyn.

The report was accepted by the Board of Police. The Board of Police to enforce the existing laws directed by inspectors in and Brooklyn, as regarded unclean and unwholesome meats and articles of food, and President Acton, of the Police Commissioners, issued the following orders: That the Board of Police shall, under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent, until otherwise ordered, enforce the laws and ordinances of the cities of New York and Brooklyn with reference to putrid and unclean hides and skins, dead animals, putrid, offensive, unclean or unwholesome substances; the disposition of all slaughter houses and places where articles of food or provisions are kept or exposed for sale; the disposal of offal, garbage or other substances into the streets, public places, open lots and waters; keeping of swine, the inspection and construction of privies, sinks and cesspools; cattle going at large, transportation of swine, manure and other substances through the streets, so far as the same are concerned through the Board.

The following Sanitary Inspectors were then elected from a large number of nominations: For New York, Dr. E. W. Jones, J. Lewis Smith, James Newman, J. Hayden Emerson, W. Lewis, Alba Blaisdel, Monroe Morris, and E. O. Farman.

For Brooklyn, Dr. John E. Conkila, Sanitary Superintendent; Dr. J. Croesen Salus, Deputy Superintendent. The following Medical Inspectors were elected: Drs. James M. Allen, F. H. Conner, W. Plak, J. H. Bird, and J. W. C. C. The President then stated that the Board of Police had received the report of the Sanitary Superintendent, and that the Board of Police would be held on Monday (to-day), at 3 P. M., in relation to a meeting of the butchers of New York city would be held on Monday (to-day), at 3 P. M., in relation to sanitary measures in connection with their business.

After some further business of minor importance, the meeting adjourned.

THE ANN STREET CONSPIRACY.—The Aldermanic Committee on Streets convened on Saturday afternoon, to hear arguments in opposition to the proposed widening of Ann and Fulton streets. The facts in the case were presented by the Executive Committee of the property owners and business men who would be affected by the said project, and the Aldermanic Committee seemed to be favorably impressed with the necessity of arresting further proceedings until a full investigation of the matter could be had. No person was present to represent the interest favorable to the scheme. An adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, was appointed for a further consideration of the subject. The Councilmanic Committee on Streets will meet to-morrow afternoon for the same purpose.

THE FENIANS.—The receipts at both branches of the Brotherhood have been very large during the last few days. It is said that many of the O'Mahony Circles have gone over to Roberts, but all appear united on the question of fighting. At the O'Mahony headquarters the receipts are said to be \$20,000. In a late robbery on the East side of the city, a bond for one hundred dollars was exhibited in a conspicuous place in the store. A gentleman who entered said, in a jesting manner, "Hallo! what are you doing with Fenian bonds? You are in Ireland," was the reply. "If I see Ireland," said the other, "I'll see you in it. You are not an Irishman." "Well, my friend," said the Tontin, "as I am all right; but Irishmen are main customers, and you'll lose for bonds I gains on der groceries and trunks." The gentleman thought that was good logic, and left.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BONDS—\$1,500,000 STOLEN.—NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES—\$200,000 KEWAW O'FLEEN.—Wall street and the Stock Exchange were

(Continued on the Last Page.)