THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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FENIANISM.

The Trepidation on the Canadian Border.

MIDNIGHT SCENES IN TORONTO.

CAUSE OF THE PANIC OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Warning Letter From the Provisional Governor General to the Commander of the Forces.

AMUSING CONSTERNATION AMONG THE KANUCKS.

TROOPS STILL MARCHING TO THE FRONT.

Further Reinforcements Expected From England.

WARLIKE DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Toronto Correspondence.

TORONTO, Nov. 17, 1865.

The Fenian scare culminated on Wednesday evening into formidable proportions, and the city may be said to be in arms. On Wednesday the Administrator of the government telegraphed General Napier, commanding here, to be prepared for a Fenian outbreak along in the "wee sma' hours," and to place himself in communication with the Mayor for the defence of the city and the supremacy of British law. Many rumors were afloat during the day as to the contents of the despatch—among others, that a number of deserters from British regiments would be with the Fenians, and to capture as many as possible and string them up to lamp posts; that all Fenians caught were to be held as prisoners, receive a summary trial and a short rope with all possible despatch.

THE CITY IN ARMS.

General Napier conferred with Mayor Metcalf at once, and long before dark an unusual stir was apparent in civil and military circles. Volunteers, in full uniform, jostled against each other on every corner; citizens, armed with sticks and bludgeons, walked the streets; the Forty-seventh regulars were under arms all night, with a patrol guard of one hundred and fifty men, with fixed bayonets, marching up and down the streets; the Queen's Own Volunteers guarded the drill shed where the arms are deposited; the artillery horses were fed all night under their heavy harness; the beautiful Armstrongs were unlimbered and double-charged with grape and canister, and the brave artillerymen stood by their guns all night, with the fuses, awaiting the order for execution.

Never before Toronto experienced a night of excitement like this. Timid citizens rushed to their homes, locked their doors and, having borrowed revolvers from the hardware stores, charged them and retired to their couches to sleep, perchance to dream of the Fenians, with bloody heads, feeling for their "jugulars." Some, who had no better weapons, armed themselves with axes, shovels, hammers and empty champagne bottles. Ten o'clock came, and the bugle's notes had not sounded an alarm; the volunteers, imbued with fresh courage, and eager for the fray, sauntered through the streets, poured in ale and joined in shouts of "Come on you damned Feniar whelps." But, like the spirits of the vasty deep, they didn't come. The few workmen on the streets turned upon their heels, and, with a "What the devil ales yez?" passed on about their business.

Major General Napier is an old soldier, a hero of many battle fields; but the information communicated to him put him on his guard, and he was up all night.

Mayor Metcalf, too, was on hand, armed, not with bright polished sword and pistols, but the civic weapon—the Riotact, which protruded from his pocket, where, it is said, could also have been found a candle and matches, all ready to be lighted the moment the battalion of Irish women made their appearance upon the streets as advanced their skirmishers upon the Queen's troops.

Twelve o'clock was struck by the night monitor upon the City Hall, yet the enemy did not make his appearance, and impatient officers strolled lazily about clanking their virgin blades upon the stone pavements in invitation of a real strife. The night waned, the street lamps burned dimly and cast their shadows upon the armed sentry, who turned and unsheathed against Fenians who proved to be their own shadows.

Report says that in the afternoon the proprietor of the *Leader* placed fifty stand of arms in his establishment, and the printers picked the type with a loaded musket by each of them, while the editor stalked up and down the room with a face like Hamlet's ghost, haranguing his men and charging them that if attacked they must be cool and aim low. It is further averred that just after midnight steps were heard upon the stairs, when ye editor, cocking his pistols, ordered "attention," opened the door, and a telegraph messenger boy entered, to find a dozen bayonets pointed at him. How much of the latter is true I know not, but this morning's product of the editor's brains smells very much of saltpetre and lead. The Browns of the *Globe* were not much alarmed. From the first they have ridiculed the reported invasion as merely sensational, and sleep easy; although Mr. George Brown, as a Cabinet minister, approves the precautions taken at an enormous expense to the country, and thereby places himself or his paper in a false position. If he knows that there is no fear of an invasion why not protest against useless expenditure of money, and resign?

INTIMIDATION OF THE FENIANS.

The night passed without the Fenians showing themselves, and yesterday morning business was resumed as usual. But the military power seem determined to work upon the malcontents by an exhibition of power. Yesterday the artillery brigades were out parading the streets, and transportation wagons were driven through the streets filled with fixed ammunition. Nearly everybody got armed with revolvers or knives. The Fenians have scared the government and the people out of their wits without firing a shot. The government, it must be admitted, have thrown down the gauntlet and offered the Fenians battle. O'Mahony took up the gauntlet and offered the test of strength; but as he, it seems, was not ready for ammunition and a few days' rain has men have laid in ammunition and himself upon Canadian soil, starts he will, maybe, show have an invisible army rise up about the ground, and green. [illegible] under the Irish

The idea that the Fenians, if they have designs upon Canada, would choose the present month for the attempt. They will await the work of Jack Frost as preposterous, when the invasion would promise a greater degree of success. After all it is amusing to look at, and ure of about, this grand military burlesque of Wednesday night, November 15. The volunteers should be presented with a stand of colors bearing upon it the "Boats at the Drill Sheds. Nobody hurt. We met the Fenians and they are not ours."

The arming of the Orangemen has had its effect in this community. The Catholics are following their example and laying in arms and ammunition. To-day I had business in a small hotel, and observing an Enfield rifle and accoutrements and a pair of navy revolvers, I jocosely said to the proprietor:—

"You have an extensive armory here. It would be a good citadel in which to take cover in a Fenian invasion."

"Yes," said he, "I am pretty well supplied. But these are not all; there," said he, pointing me to another room, "you will see more." I looked in and found three more rifles and three revolvers. He assured me he had no less than thirty-six charges that could be used in an emergency, and justified himself in possessing them by the fact that the Orangemen were arming, and the Catholics had the same rights under the law. This indiscriminate arming is going to breed danger, even if the Fenian scare turns out a farce.

Our Montreal Correspondence.

MONTREAL, Nov. 17, 1865.

There is truth in the rumor that some reinforcements are to come out from England. This colony; but they will be only two or three battalions to replace those sent from the east to the western frontier.

Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, said at the Banquet that if Canada were to be annexed to the United States Canada would be its share of debt, and he was sure that, with such a sum, the people of this country could build the Intercolonial Railway, buy the whole of the Northwest Territory and build also the Pacific Railroad, besides enlarging the canals, &c.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Minister of Militia, also made a lengthy speech in eulogy of the ardor displayed by the Volunteer Rifle corps in going to the frontier, and said that if some of the older officers were not sent out it was that they might stay in the centre of the system, "to organize victory," as Carnot was said to have done, leaving it to the younger men to go to the front and do the fighting.

The Foundation for the Alarm of Wednesday Last.

(From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 15.)

It was true, though the *Globe* stars it over altogether, that General Napier received a letter from General Michel, the Administrator of the government, which caused the former to communicate with the Mayor. Will the *Globe* venture to deny that this letter intimated to the general commanding here that he had reason to believe that an immediate attack would be made upon the drill shed? Will it deny that General Napier put himself into communication with the Mayor, and that the Mayor deemed it necessary to be within easy distance of the military authorities during the whole of that night? Will it deny that the letter urged upon General Napier the necessity of keeping the troops in readiness for any emergency that might arise? And will it, after denying all these things, if it can, then further deny that General Michel inquired to what extent the civil power could be depended upon to assist the military? As soon as it can deal with this, we have a few more questions of a similar character to put to it. These are things it is not the business of the military authorities to speak about, and we have no desire to be provoked into saying more. Suffice it now to add that it was strictly true that the guard was increased to sixty men that night; that the military picket—despite the information upon which the *Globe* ventures to contradict us so broadly—was nearly doubled, and other measures of precaution taken. The military authorities do not like the newspapers to encroach upon their close preserve, and such revelations as we considered it necessary to make appear to have had a tendency toward retaliation which has been eagerly laid hold of by the *Globe*.

We recede nothing from the position we have taken. We know that the measures of precaution which the government have adopted are the natural and only proper result of *important information in their possession*. If we advise the whole community to give the government an active support in the course they have seen fit to take, and pay no heed to those false advisers who cry "peace, peace," *when there is really some danger to be apprehended*, we are quite indifferent as to what sneering sympathizers with annexation—let it take the shape of Fenianism or a general praising of everything American—may say. So long as the government are alive to the exigencies of the situation, and the military are thoroughly on the alert, we can afford to despise the false counsels of persons whose business it would seem to be to deceive.

Departure of Volunteer Artillery from the Capital.

[Ottawa (Nov 17) telegram to the Toronto Leader.]

Captain Forest's battery of volunteer artillery left town this afternoon for service on the frontier. The men were escorted to the station by a large crowd of people, who enthusiastically cheered them as they left. A portion of the men are armed with the splendid Enfield rifles issued to the Civil Service corps.

Warlike Demonstration of President O'Mahony Against the Chevalier Raymond, &c.

THE ARTICLE THAT CAUSED THE TROUBLE.

Hundreds and probably thousands of poor, honest, unsuspecting Irish, living in the unsophisticated sections of his country, have been cajoled into making remittances to the managers of the Order here and elsewhere—not one dollar of which, they may depend upon it, are used for any other purpose than maintaining a set of scamps in idleness. Stories come to us of remittances of Fenian funds to Ireland. Most of these stories are doubtless intended to show that the contributions received are actually expended for some revolutionary end. Even if an honest share of the funds were sent to Ireland, the result would apparently be merely to send a few more ill-advised young people to jail. But we do not believe that the money is used for any other purpose than getting notoriety and patent leather boots for a set of idlers in this country. It is really time that those whose in a position to advise the unsophisticated people in the rural districts as to the real nature of the Fenian swindle, should do so. It is a crime to bolster up the concern even as a joke. The clergy, on whose ministrations the Irish Americans chiefly depend, are probably doing their best to stop the swindle. But every one who wishes well to Ireland and her people should lend a hand in exposing what is really an unmitigated imposture.—*Times Editorial, Nov. 14, 1865.*

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

Mr. Killian presents his compliments to Mr. Raymond and asks on behalf of Colonel John O'Mahony, President of the Fenian organization, a retraction from Mr. Raymond of all statements of a personal character embodied in an article entitled "The Fenian Imposture," published in to-days' *Times*.

Mr. Killian will call on Mr. Raymond at one P. M., with a view of furthering his object.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1865.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

The editor of the *Times* acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Killian's note. He begs to say in reply that, as the article referred to embodies merely an expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons, he sees no ground for either demanding or making a "retraction," except upon the submission of such facts as shall lead to a change of such opinion.

The editor of the *Times* will be very happy to receive, consider and (if desired) to publish any such facts which Mr. K. or any one else may wish to submit to him.

TIMES OFFICE, Nov. 14, 1865.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15, 1865.

Mr. Killian has received and read Mr. Raymond's reply to Mr. O'Mahony's application for a retraction of "statements of a personal character, embodied in the 'Fenian Imposture' article of yesterday's *Times*." Mr. Killian cannot agree with Mr. Raymond that those statements are "merely an expression of opinion concerning an organization of persons," nor, if they were, could he regard them otherwise than as libelous, grossly offensive, and richly deserving of rebuke from all such "organized persons." He sees in them on the other hand, a plain and palpable attempt to "individualize" the responsibility of the "Fenian Imposture," as Mr. Raymond is pleased to term it—to charge "the managers of the Order here and elsewhere" with complicity in and the management of a "swindle"—in brief, to stigmatize them as dangerous citizens and disreputable men, preying on the credulity of their fellow countrymen. The official "managers" of the Order being, just at present, three executive officers, now resident in New York, there is no difficulty in making the application personal to them—the difficulty indeed seems to consist in presuming the "expression of opinion" could have had any other meaning. To save Mr. Raymond from further embarrassment on this head, he is respectfully informed that the three "managers," whose names I handed to him yesterday, may be regarded in either an "individual" or "collective" light, but that each and every of them consider Mr. O'Mahony's demand for a "retraction" individually and collectively proper, just and fit to be insisted on.

Mr. Killian cannot restrain his expression of astonishment at Mr. Raymond's allusion to "such a submission of facts as shall lead to a change of opinion in" Mr. Raymond. He considers such a proposition, made under such circumstances, an aggravation of the original insult, and the very acme of impertinence in itself. Libels starting from ignorance can have no warrant or apology; the very right of criticism depends on a superior knowledge of the subject matter criticised. So far from "submitting facts" to Mr. Raymond for the purpose of overcoming his defective information, Mr. Killian has the honor to renew the demand for a "retraction," not merely from a sense of justice to the managers of the "Fenian imposture," but with a well-assured belief that the wise liberty of public criticism, the dignity and usefulness of the press, the sacred riches of private reputation, the more alluring rewards of public ambition, are all deeply concerned in any effort to guard our press from recklessness and our politics from incivism. Should Mr. Raymond fail to see the urgency of the retraction asked for, he is requested to name some gentleman with whom Mr. O'Mahony and Mr. Killian might enjoy a more satisfactory acquaintance.

B. DORAN KILLIAN.

MR. RAYMOND'S REPLY.

Mr. Raymond received Mr. B. Doran Killian's note, dated the 13th, late last evening. Unless he misunderstand its closing paragraph, Mr. Killian presents to Mr. Raymond the alternative of either making the "retraction" which Mr. Killian demanded as on behalf of Mr. O'Mahony and himself, or of considering himself invited to a hostile meeting with one or both of those gentlemen. Mr. Raymond is unwilling to take any action on the subject until more fully assured of the meaning of Mr. Killian's note and the unusual phraseology which Mr. Killian has seen fit to adopt must be his excuse for requesting him to inform him whether he has or has not correctly understood him.

MR. KILLIAN TO MR. RAYMOND.

32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, Nov. 16, 1865.

Mr. Killian regrets that he has not made himself fully understood by Mr. Raymond. He certainly sought to assure Mr. R. that a retraction, as ample as the offense was required; and that, failing to receive it, Mr. O'Mahony and himself would feel justified in insurrectionary movement by any course of action reported not Mr. O'Mahony's under like aggravation. It is his judge Mr. Raymond's motive Mr. Killian's intention to proceed of "meaning." They reproba[illegible] asking for this statement can editor would seek to shield a gross[illegible] that an American grosser quibble. It is, however, due to [illegible] behind a the question of justice in this case can never be held that in a police court, owing to any predetermination on the part of Mr. O'Mahony or Mr. Killian.

MR RAYMOND'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

Mr. Raymond declines to comply with the menacing demand for a "retraction," which Mr. Killian, on behalf of himself and Mr. O'Mahony, has seen fit to make upon him.

HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1865.

The undersigned representing the organization assailed by the editor of the Times, begs leave to place the foregoing correspondence in the hands of the public. His only comment on it is, that a person who will neither undo a foul libel nor place himself in a position to be chastised for it, is not possessed of the courage of a man or the instincts of a gentleman.

JOHN O'MAHONY, President of the Fenian Brotherhood.

[illegible]stration at Wilmington, Del.

The Fenians [illegible] WILMINGTON, [illegible]del., Nov. 18, 1865. evening on the Brandywine grand torchlight procession this John M. Moriarty, of Philadelphia, were made by P. M. Plunkett and others. The gr[illegible] F. F. Perkott, prevailed [illegible] enthusiasm

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. [illegible]

Cotton nominal. Sales to-day, 1,200 bales; [illegible] the week, 3,550 bales; receipts for the week [illegible] bales. Exports for the week, 9,934 bales. Stock [illegible] hand, 87,237 bales. Gold [illegible]

MEXICO.

The Rumored Intention of the French to Evacuate the Country.

Historical Review of Napoleon's Declarations and Purposes.

Progress and Condition of Affairs in Maximilian's Dominions.

Effect of His Decree Depriving the Republicans of Belligerent Rights.

Reported Raising of the Siege of Matamoros.

Despatches Sent by General Weitzel to the French Naval Commander.

&c. &c. &c.

Statement of the Declared Intentions of Louis Napoleon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1865.

As much importance is attached to the statement of the *Independance Belge* that the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops may be looked upon as a thing decided on in principle, it will not be uninteresting to recur to the fact that about two years ago M. Drouyn de Lhuys said to Minister Dayton that the dangers of the government of Maximilian would come principally from the United States, and the sooner we showed ourselves satisfied and manifested a willingness to enter into peaceful relations with that government the sooner would France be ready to leave Mexico and the new government to take care of themselves, which France would in any event do as soon as it with propriety could; but that it would not lead or tempt the Archduke into difficulty and then desert him before his government was settled. He added that France could not do that.

Mr. Seward, in reply to this narration of Mr. Dayton, instructed him to inform the French government that in the opinion of the United States the permanent establishment of a foreign and monarchical government in Mexico will be found neither easy nor desirable. The United States, consistently with their principles, can do no otherwise than leave the destinies of Mexico in the keeping of her own people, and recognize their sovereignty and independence in whatever form they themselves shall choose that this sovereignty and independence shall be manifested.

It was previously declared by M. Drouyn de Lhuys that as to Mexico "the purpose of the French government was to take the city, to give some kind of order to the condition of things there, repay themselves for debts, expenses, &c., and then leave the country."

The text of the convention concluded between France and Mexico to regulate the conditions of the stay of the French troops in Mexico for the purpose of establishing order and consolidating the new empire, "done at the castle of Miramar the 10th day of April, 1864," provides that "the French troops at present in Mexico shall be reduced as soon as possible to a corps of twenty-five thousand men, including a foreign legion. This corps, in order to safeguard the interests which led to the intervention, shall remain temporarily in Mexico, on certain conditions, among them that the French troops shall evacuate Mexico in proportion as the Emperor of Mexico shall be able to organize the troops necessary to replace them. The foreign legion, in the service of France, composed of eight thousand men, shall nevertheless remain in Mexico six years after all the other French troops shall have been recalled. From that moment the legion shall pass into the service and pay of the Mexican government, which reserves to itself the right of abridging the duration of the employment of the foreign legion in Mexico."

It was further stipulated that the expenses of the French expedition to Mexico were to be paid by the Mexican government at the sum of two hundred and seventy millions for the whole duration of the expedition down to the first of July, 1864, the sum to bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum. From the first of July, all the expenses of the Mexican army shall be at the charge of Mexico.

The above is given merely to show what was the originally declared purpose of Napoleon in establishing a monarchy in Mexico, and the conditions in part upon which he furnished material assistance.

Our Mexico City Correspondence.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 2, 1865.

General changes in Maximilian's Cabinet were made about two weeks ago. Mr. Ramirez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister of State, and Mr. Castillo, Chief of the Civil List, his successor *ad interim*. Mr. Salicco leaves the Department of Public Instruction and Worship to Mr. Artigas and resumes his old seat in the Council of State. Finally, Mr. Velasquez de Leon has been appointed minister without a department.

The chief measures that the government of his Majesty has taken during the last fortnight refer to colonization. Imperial Commissioner Maury has received authorization to establish agencies in Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Dousdebes has been also authorized by decree to organize a company in Paris for the purpose of forming French and Spanish colonies in the provinces between Soto la Marina and Matamoros.

A decree relating to military pensions has been issued abolishing the tax upon infirm or disabled soldiers. The Emperor will grant pensions, when he may deem the same necessary, in reward of the services of the militia. The organization of the administration of internal revenue and customs has been completed, and various decrees relating thereto have been sent to the Minister of the Interior.

The Emperor has determined upon the erection of a national theatre, in order to give an impulse to dramatic art, and has offered a prize of one thousand dollars for the best tragedy and comedy, to be published within a certain period.

The laws concerning the organic statutes of the empire are to be published in several volumes. These laws include the whole organizations of the country. The Emperor announces the termination of this great work in a letter published in the official journal, and devoted to the Minister of State.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Castillo, gave a diplomatic banquet on the 23d of October to the representatives of friendly nations. Marshal Bazaine and a few high officials were among the invited guests.

Industrial enterprises are progressing most favorably. The Imperial Vera Cruz Railroad Company has bought the Chalco-Tlambaya line, with the sanction of the Emperor. The Chalco Railroad, a portion of which has already been thrown open to the public with remarkable success, is rapidly approaching completion.

Over twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed in the city of Mexico alone for the benefit of the sufferers by the late inundations, and the subscription list is increasing daily.

The decree of the 3d of October concerning the treatment of the rebels is producing satisfactory results. A large number of liberals have laid down their arms and applied to the authorities for pardon, as promised by the Emperor.

The military situation is becoming more satisfactory. Public security is increasing every day. All the large gatherings of insurgents have disappeared, leaving but a few small bands of stragglers, whose sole object is to plunder, whenever they can do so with impunity. These bands cannot be regarded as representing any political opinion whatever. They could prove an obstacle of an effective character only in the absence of a method of doing away with them.

Ugalde, one of the most famous guerilla leaders, who recently had an opportunity of seeing that the time for highway robberies had gone by. He was surprised by a force of Zouaves at the hacienda of Asterillo, and, had it not been for the speed of his horse, he would have been captured. As it was, he escaped with great difficulty. His brothers and accomplices were made prisoners and shot. Another band has been routed near Huertazco by a detachment of Austrian volunteers. In the department of Sinaloa the rebel Rosales, who had become, by his cruelty, the terror of the population, has been surrounded by the imperial troops at Alamos and killed, together with his escort. Several engagements of minor importance, in which the imperialists have been successful, have taken place in other localities.

Everywhere commercial transactions, industrial enterprises and social reforms are absorbing public attention, and gradually drawing all men of political and administrative ability to the service of the government.

The New Orleans Despatch.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18, 1865.

A late Matamoros *Ranchero* claims that the liberals have been badly cut up, and says that Generals Pinsa and Galinda were killed and Cortina and Hinajosa and Colonel Garsa wounded.

The *Ranchero* denies that the imperial gunboat Poyoano fired on the people on the American side. Complaining of the support which the liberals derive from Brownsville, it also alleges that a conspiracy was thus encouraged and hatched to murder Mejia and surrender the city.

The same paper announces the arrival of a number of transports at Vera Cruz, with French troops, part of which would be immediately sent to Matamoros.

The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 16th says the steamer Alabama, from Brazos, reports that while she was loading General Weitzel sent despatches by eight officers belonging to the federal service to the French ship-of-war, the purport of which is unknown. She also reports that a squad of liberals fired into the French ship, which returned the fire, killing one of the liberals.

The steamer Fatal sunk in the harbor on the 10th inst. Crew saved.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1865.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Matamoros says the liberals raised the siege of Matamoros on the night of the 8th and departed to unknown regions. It was generally thought that it was only a feint to surprise and capture the city. No French troops had yet arrived at Matamoros.

The *Ranchero* says the liberals left a number of blankets, arms, &c., and some few were caught napping. It also states that the principal liberal force had gone in the direction of Camargo, but dispersing in different bands. The imperial cavalry pursued them for five miles. Escobedo's command took the route up the river.

The arrival of the French squadron at the mouth of the Rio Grande is reported.

One Garcia was arrested at Matamoros, charged with treachery in the Cabas conspiracy, and with being concerned in the shooting of Cabas, then Governor of Tamaulipas.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1865.

THE COLLECTORSHIP OF NEW YORK.

Nothing has yet transpired concerning the New York Collectorship, and it becomes more apparent daily that no appointment will be made at present. The general opinion is that the President will be guided to a reasonable extent by the wishes of Mr. McCulloch; but this subject involves too many important considerations to the administration and the country to be hastily decided, and neither has time to canvass the relative fitness of applicants. The President is busy on his message, and Mr. McCulloch on his report. When these are completed and Congress organized, both will have leisure to give the subject the attention it demands. A common interest is understood to unite Seward, Weed, Raymond, Morgan, Darling, of the upper district, and Humphreys, of Brooklyn; but it is thought the President will not be inclined to make any partisan nomination, but will award the place to whomsoever he conceives to possess the greatest amount of business and administrative ability.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The republicans at present in the city express the opinion that Mr. Colfax will be re-elected Speaker without serious opposition.

QUARREL BETWEEN ARMY OFFICERS—SERIOUS FIGHT AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

At a late hour last evening three companies from Hancock's corps were detailed to quiet a disturbance between Captains Muhlenburg and Riley, of the Fourth regular artillery, now on duty and quartered in the barracks in the rear of the Executive Mansion. Both of the above officers are brevet majors in the United States Army, and have recently entered with their commands on post duty in the city. The disturbance began by an endeavor on the part of both officers to assume entire command of the barracks, and which ultimately warmed into personal abuse. Riley finally ordered Muhlenburg under arrest and detailed a sergeant in the latter's company to carry out the order. The sergeant refused to aid in placing his captain under duress, and was in turn arrested for disobedience of orders. In a combined effort that followed to place both the captain and his sergeant in close confinement, the men of the companies of Captains Muhlenburg and Riley joined in the melee in aid of their respective officers. Several shots were fired, but without effect, and the fight ended with the arrival of the companies detailed from Hancock's corps, both contesting parties having received severe punishment. To-day Col. Callis, of the Veteran Reserve corps, is placed in command of the barracks, and both Muhlenburg and Riley are in close imprisonment. Provision will be made to bring them both to a speedy trial for their disgraceful instigation of the general collision of last night.

DR. MADDOX DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

The examination of Dr. Maddox, the ex-rebel who killed Major Dixon, the paymaster, in an altercation last week, has been concluded by the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that the homicide was justifiable. The fact that this disposition of the case was received with every manifestation of delight by so many citizens of Alexandria may be taken as an indication of the unhealthy loyalty of that town.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Officers of the War Department detective force deny the statement that that bureau will be abolished. They say they have too much important work on hand for the government to dispense with their services at present.

THE ACTION AGAINST GENERAL BAKER.

General Baker courts a searching investigation of his action in the Cobb pardon brokerage case. He has furnished bail in five hundred dollars on each indictment against him, and promises some rich revelations about the pardon business when the case comes before the court.

THE OLD CAPITOL PRISON.

An addition to the list of prisoners at the Old Capitol was made on Saturday by the incarceration of a couple of mysterious personages, said to be from Richmond. Even the officers and attaches of the prison are forbidden to hold verbal communication with them. Fuller, the mysterious prisoner who was generally believed to be John H. Surratt at the time of his incarceration, and whose real name first reached the public through the HERALD several weeks ago, has been released.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John B. Haskin, George P. Petton, Elijah Ward and General J. L. Kiernan, of New York, are at Willard's. The latter has been lately appointed United States Consul to Chin-Kiang, China, and is here for his final instructions.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 17, 1865.

THE NEW COMMANDANT OF MARINES AT THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Colonel William Dulaney, the popular commandant of the Marine garrison at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, it is reported, is about to be relieved and ordered elsewhere. An old army officer, dignified, courteous and a strict disciplinarian, he is sure in the future, as in the past, to win respect and confidence wherever he goes. His administration here has been characterized by distinguished ability, and crowned with the success and appreciation it deserves. Major Broome, of the Mound City (Ill.) naval station, is named as his successor. Acting on the principle of a new broom sweeping the cleanest, Major Broome should change places frequently, as, transferred when and where he may be, he is bound to be the right man in the right place.

The Press Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 19, 1865.

The steamer Edward Everett, from Hilton Head for New York, has put in short of coal. She reports that the steamer W. W. Coit, for New York, put back to Hilton Head in distress.

Two hundred pontoons have arrived from Richmond.

A whale fifty feet long appeared in Hampton Roads this morning.

Robbery at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19, 1865.

McElroy's dry goods store, in Ninth, above Chestnut street, was entered early this morning and robbed of ten thousand dollars worth of silks.

THE SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Sermon by Dr. Tyng.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH CONGREGATION.

The congregation of St. George's church held public worship yesterday in Irving Hall. The hall was filled with a fashionable congregation. A sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Tyng, in which he referred to the destruction by fire of the church in Stuyvesant square, of which he was so long the pastor, and with whose history he was so intimately connected. He said that fire is a purifier; that God takes various means of purging and trying his people; that however severe the trial and the loss of the church now may seem to the congregation, the hand of God must still be recognized as the hand of a chastening parent. Again, after seventeen years of worship in their own fine church, the congregation are wanderers and outcasts; again they are in the wilderness; but the promised land will yet be reached, the haven will soon appear which will shelter us from the storm. The perishable monument of the work of the pastor is destroyed by fire, but the imperishable monument of the body of the church, the truths of Christianity inculcated from the pulpit of the noble edifice, remains. We have been "tried as by fire;" the trial will yet be for the good of the church. The reverend gentleman continued to admonish the congregation to bear up against their affliction and to learn from it the perishable nature of all earthly affections.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia.

THE HARMONY EXISTING BETWEEN SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

There was a large audience last evening at Irving Hall, drawn together to listen to a lecture from the Rev. Dr. Moriarty, of Philadelphia. His subject was "The Harmony Existing Between Science and Religion," which he handled with that ability and talent for which he is so noted. He commenced by remarking that it was imagined by some that a liberal education in the arts and sciences was not necessary to all mankind; that the man of toil had no need of mental culture; that Whately, Victoria's pseudo Archbishop of Dublin, had defined man to be an "animal who makes exchanges." He differed with him. There was something more in man than the absurd definition of the hierarch of tyranny contained. Man was a moral being, and was above the results of ingenuity, thrift or expenditure. True, in that country where the whole effort of an alien government was to lessen the thinking faculty inherent in manhood, to debase him to a level with the beast, lest he might become alive to his misgovernment—there the definition might hold good; but here, in a land where liberty was the universal motto—where education, moral, intellectual and religious, was free to all—where no bloated aristocracy ground down the masses—here, in a land which was left an inalienable legacy by Washington, here man has attained his proper status in defiance of the aristocratic imbecility of the Old World. The examples of Egypt, Greece and Rome showed the triumphs of science and the arts over barbarism; but Egypt and Greece showed also another lesson where, unvisited by the influence of religion, science and the arts became obsolete. The Romans, before the introduction of Christianity, fast drifted into heathenism, and, as Juvenal well said, worshipped every "root in a vegetable garden." Education without religion was void. Educate men scientifically alone, and he becomes hard and selfish. Educate a man morally alone and he becomes a fatalist. Educate a man religiously alone and his education is but a phantom. The three elements—science, morality and religion—must be inseparable in the education of an individual and of a nation. Alison, whom I believe to be one of the best historians of modern Europe, says, "The national system of education inculcates immorality." I am glad to say the country which adopts this pernicious system is England, while the Emerald gem of the Eastern hemisphere sadly shines through the thick clouds of intolerance and ignorance which it is the policy of England to foster and encourage. The learned divine concluded his brilliant lecture by enumerating the triumphs of the Roman Catholic faith over bigotry and superstition.

Sermon by Bishop Janes.

A sermon was preached yesterday morning in the new church erected for the Janes Mission, Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, by Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The reverend gentleman took his text from the first chapter of the Epistle to the Colossians, the ninth and following verses, and proceeded to expound the words of his text in a masterly and most impressive manner. The sermon was listened to throughout with the greatest attention by an appreciative congregation. The Mission church is a plain and unpretending stone structure, and will seat comfortably five hundred persons. It has been built by private subscriptions, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Connected with the church are a Sunday school and lecture rooms, which are well attended.

Lecture by the Rev. Chauncey Giles.

THE CLAIMS OF SWEDENBORG AS A SPIRITUAL SEER.

Last evening Rev. Chauncey Giles, pastor of the New Church, in Thirty-fifth street, delivered a lecture in the hall of the Cooper Union, setting forth the claims of Swedenborg as a seer. There was a large attendance.

The lecturer commenced by saying that the Lord always provides leaders and teachers for His people—citing Abraham and Moses as examples. Great men are the waymarks that show the progress of ages. In admitting the claims of any man to be the instrument of the Lord in introducing a new order of things, the real and final test must be the necessity for the work he claims to have been sent to do, and the manner in which he performs it. The people of the New Church only ask for their doctrines a fair hearing. But this they find it difficult to get, as most people take it for granted that Swedenborg was insane, and his writings not worthy of notice. Swedenborg claims to have received and communicated to men a true knowledge of the spiritual world, and of man as a spiritual being—having had open intercourse with spirits and angels for many years. He also claims that he has learned and disclosed the true interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures, and the laws according to which they are written; that he has found and given to us the key by which the natural sense of the Word may be unlocked, and the spiritual sense obtained. He gives us a true docirine on all points of faith—a doctrine consistent with itself, with the Scriptures and right reason. The fitness of Swedenborg for his work was next considered. He was of unexceptionable parentage. His father was a bishop of great learning and most excellent character. He had all the advantages for instruction that the institutions of his country could give him. He was well versed in the learned languages. He attained great eminence in many departments of natural science. He anticipated many of the modern discoveries in astronomy and chemistry. His works are very voluminous, and embrace a great variety of topics. Impelled by a desire to learn the nature of the soul, he studied the structure of the human body with great minuteness. His work on anatomy, entitled "The Animal Kingdom," contains wisdom enough to make the reputation of many common men. But, instead of finding the soul as he had hoped by the study of anatomy, his eyes were opened and he saw clearly before him what he had hoped to reach by logical conclusions. His vast natural acquirements were a necessary basis for the spiritual truths he was to communicate. He was to present spiritual truth in scientific and rational forms, and this he could not do unless he understood them. Admitting his claim to be true, we challenge all history to produce a man so well fitted for such an office as Swedenborg. His education, both in direction and extent, was a fit preparation for his high office. He possessed a remarkable simplicity of character, and a devotion to duty which could not be moved. He seemed to be entirely destitute of ambition. He did his work, regardless of praise, or blame, or consequences. He claims no honor for himself. "It has pleased the Lord," he says, "not from any merit of my own, to use me as an humble instrument, in communicating these truths to men. They are his, not mine, and to Him be all the praise." So he completed his work on earth, and passed on to continue it through eternity—an earnest, humble, devout, and truly great man. As the ages roll on, he will keep pace with them, and ever remain among men as the grandest type and truest measure of a man.

Preaching by Indian Missionaries.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS.

At the Church of the Pilgrims, in West Forty eighth street, near Ninth avenue, the Rev. Thomas Dana, an aboriginal belonging to the Oneida tribe, in the morning preached an eloquent and impressive sermon from Matthew, third chapter, second verse; and in the evening he preached again, taking for his text John, third chapter, fourteenth and fifteenth verses. In the afternoon the Rev. Adam George preached in his native tongue, taking for his text Matthew, fifteenth chapter and twenty-eighth verse. The sermon was interpreted by the Rev. John Griffin, interpreter of the Onondaga tribe. In the evening the three Indians sang some hymns in their native tongue, and at the conclusion of the services a collection was taken up for the purpose of enabling the Indians to build pews in the meeting-house of their tribe. Some forty dollars were collected, and further subscriptions are solicited, which may be left with the rector of the church, Rev. S. A. Baker, at 231 West Forty-eighth street.

News from Bermuda.

MORE TROOPS FOR JAMAICA.

The British bark Eliza Eares, from Bermuda November 10, arrived at this port yesterday.

Heavy storms had been experienced off the Bermudas, especially on the 25th of October.

The Bermuda *Gazette* of November 7 says:—Her Majesty's steamer Sphynx, Captain Hamilton, in five days from Halifax, arrived last evening on her way to Jamaica, having one hundred and seventy-five officers and men of the Seventeenth regiment, under command of Major Colthurst, on board. After coaling the Sphynx will proceed to Jamaica. Her Majesty's steamer Duncan, Captain Gibson, bearing the flag of Admiral Sir James Hope, K. C. B., left Halifax for Jamaica on the 28th ultimo, with the headquarters of the Second battalion, Seventeenth regiment, four hundred strong.

MEN IN ALL BRANCHES of employment, will find [illegible] situations by calling at Park place, room 17.

NEW [illegible]

PAYMENTS.

Interesting Financial History.

Suspension of Specie Payments in Great Britain.

1797 TO 1821.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Report of the Secret Committee of Parliament in 1819.

THE VIEWS OF PROMINENT FINANCIERS.

Number of Laws Authorizing Suspensions.

&c. &c. &c.

Second Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons on the Expediency of the Bank of England Resuming Specie Payments.

INTRODUCTION.

The committee of secrecy appointed to consider of the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments at the period f