ASIA.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

Foreign Relations with China Out of Joint.

Alarming Increase of Piracy in the China Seas.

Death of Burgevine, the Famous Revolutionary Leader in China.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND SERVICES.

FAVORABLE REPORTS FROM JAPAN

Execution of the Murderers of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird.

&c. &c. &c.

Our advices from China and Japan are quite late and very interesting. They reached us last night by telegraph from San Francisco and by steamer from England. Those received at San Francisco yesterday are from Hong Kong to the 20th of October. Those received in London by telegraph from Point de Galle are from Shanghae to the 9th and Canton to the 15th of November. This news is nearly three weeks later than our previous accounts.

CHINA.

Foreign relations with China are quite out of joint, owing to the mandarin-worshipping policy which characterized the career of Sir F. Bruce.

The steamer Wanatah was reported captured by pirates while on the way from Shanghae to Foo Chow. Piracy in Chinese waters is increasing to an alarming extent.

The district lying southeast of Pekin has been ravaged by troops of bandit cavalry. A body of one hundred and eighty mounted men made a raid to within two hundred miles of the capital. A force was sent out after them, but they made good their escape.

The last stronghold of rebellion in the province of the Kiangsi is reported to be evacuated. The insurgents, it is added, retreated to Fukien.

The Mahommedan rebels at Fung Kaun, in Shensi, had surrendered, and were slaughtered to a man.

SHANGHAE, Oct. 26, 1865.

Burgevine's death is likely to give trouble to the Chinese government. Reports now state that he was strangled while in irons.

The American Consul declares that the treaty with the United States has been violated.

Chief Justice Adams is dead.

Large quantities of silk worm eggs are being exported.

SHANGHAE, Nov. 9, 1865.

Tea firm. Silk quiet. Exchange on London 4s. 2¼d.

CANTON, Nov. 15, 1865.

The gunboats have successfully attacked the pirates in the neighborhood of Amoy.

Gray sheetings and water twist higher. Tea advancing. Total export to date, 81,500,000 pounds. Exchange on London 4s. 6¼d.

Sketch of General Burgevine, the Taeping Jog Chief.

The news from China mentions the drowning, while in irons, of General Burgevine, the chief of the Taepings, and that the American Consul at Shanghae, Cloma, had declared, in consequence of his cruel treatment by the Chinese, that the treaty with the United States had been violated. Burgevine was a New Yorker, and went to China several years since, where he has finished most untimely an eventful career. It will be remembered that in 1861 a Bostonian, named Ward, succeeded in organizing for the Chinese government a force of Chinese and American soldiers, under American and European officers, for the purpose of repelling the invasion of the tribe of barbarians known as the Taepings. This force was for the defence of Shanghae, and was commanded by Ward. Burgevine was his second in command; and when Ward was killed, in October, 1862, Burgevine succeeded him.

The campaign against the Taeping rebels was not less vigorously conducted by Burgevine than it had been by Ward, and they were worsted in several engagements. In fact, he was in a fair way, early in 1863, of clearing the whole of the province of Taepings, had not the Footai, or Governor, delayed paying the force Burgevine commanded. The General made several remonstrances and pressed the case of his men most strongly, but ineffectually. At length, the men having been five months without pay, General Burgevine declared his intention not to aid once again against the Taepings till the men had been paid in full. This threat was of no avail, and the troops became discontented and mutinous, and threatening to sack the town in which they were garrisoned, the General, accompanied by twenty-five of his English officers and one officer, went down to Shanghae by boat. He marched straight to the bank in which the funds for the payment of the troops were usually kept, and, demanding an audience of the mandarin in charge, stated his purpose in coming to Shanghae to be the procuring a sufficient sum of money to pay in full the whole of the contingent. The mandarin acknowledged that the funds for the payment of the little army were in his keeping, but refused to give them up. Burgevine pressed his suit, and, getting excited, informed the Chinese official that, unless the money was forthcoming immediately, he would use force to obtain it. He received an insolent answer, and in a moment struck the Chinaman a violent blow, called in his men, secured the chest containing the money, conveyed it to his boat and hence to Soonkoong. On arrival at that place he paid off every man and officer, but was himself forced to go without the sum of eleven thousand dollars owing to him, there not being quite sufficient funds to cover it. The Footai was highly incensed, and ordered Burgevine to resign his command; this he refused to do, and the case was referred to the Emperor. Before the answer from Pekin returned Burgevine had resigned in favor of an officer of the British Marines, Major Holland, and, starting for Pekin, obtained an audience of the Emperor, with no satisfactory results, however.

He remained in Shanghae and Pekin quietly until July, 1863, when Major Gordon, an officer of the English army, succeeded him in command of the force for the defence of Shanghae. In the latter part of that month Burgevine succeeded in raising a force of seventy-five Europeans, and with some difficulty sent them to Soochow, a place in possession of the rebels, and about fifty miles distant from Shanghae. He, with four other Europeans and Americans, by stealth, obtained possession of a small war steamer named the Kajow, and, after considerable risks, ran the blockade and brought her in safety to Soochow. She was loaded with shell, and was a valuable prize. The manner in which he captured the steamer was bold and daring in the extreme, and would by itself form quite an interesting sketch, but too long for the present purpose.

After joining the rebels Burgevine had quite a number of actions against his old command, led by Gordon; in some he was pretty badly whipped, in others he had a slight advantage. But after a three months' campaign Gordon succeeded in investing Soochow, Burgevine being in that city. It seems he did not agree with Chung-Wang, the Taeping leader, who would not give him as much power as he wished. Burgevine became dissatisfied, and through means of spies informed Gordon he would surrender himself and as many Europeans as he could induce to follow him, if that general would give his word that his life would be safe, and that he would be allowed to live in safety in Shanghae, on the English settlement, under British protection. This General Gordon promised, and according to a preconcerted plan Burgevine informed the rebel leader, Chung-Wung, he would, next morning, with his Europeans and the steamer, make an attack on Gordon's camp if he were backed by a sufficient force.

The arrangements being complete, on the appointed day Burgevine advanced in skirmishing order, firing blank cartridge and not being fired on in return. When within two hundred yards of Gordon's line, Burgevine and all the men who wished to accompany him made a rush and surrendered themselves. Chung-Wung, seeing how he had been deceived, made a vigorous attack, but was handsomely repulsed.

Burgevine was now allowed to live in Shanghae, in a house belonging to himself, and pressed the Footai to pay him the pay he was entitled to for the command of the Soonkoong force. That official, however, promptly and decidedly refused to do so, and Burgevine again began plans for rejoining the rebels with a larger force of Europeans and Americans. In the midst of this scheme he was detected, thrown into prison and has now met his death by drowning at the hands of the Chinese.

JAPAN.

Intelligence from Japan respecting foreign affairs is very satisfactory.

The quarrel between the Tycoon and the Prince Nagato had been settled.

The foreign ministers had gone on an expedition to open Osaco Lirejwn Osaco, which port according to treaty is to be opened in 1866 to foreign trade.

The other murderers of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird have been arrested at Jeddo. They confessed their crime and were executed.

A steamer had been announced to leave Yokohama direct for Suez, the inducement being the conveyance of silk worm eggs. Silk seems plentiful in Japan, but is scarce in China.

The exchange question is causing commercial difficulties at Japan.

Grau's Opera Troupe at Louisville.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF GAZZANIGA AS SAFFO—THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC CARRIED AWAY BY HER ACTING AND SINGING, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27, 1865.

A perfect deluge of rain, which has been falling from twelve o'clock to-day and still falls at the present writing, affected the Opera House considerably this evening in point of numbers, but the truly magnificent manner in which *Saffo* was produced evoked an amount of enthusiasm which fully made up for the absence of a crowd. Gazzaniga was never more grand within our memory of her than she was to-night in this her greatest part. In the *finale* of the second act her denunciation of Phaon, in her agony at the disclosure of his espousals, and her acting in overthrowing the altar, were efforts of tragic grandeur worthy of the great artist she is. The effect upon the audience it is hardly possible to describe. The curtain fell amid a perfect tumult of applause, and when Gazzaniga responded to the call, accompanied by the other artists, she was welcomed with something more than the ordinary method of exhibiting approbation. It was almost a cheer.

All the artists sang well, Musiani as Phaon and Cash Pollini as Clemene being received all through with the warmest manifestations of satisfaction. The chorus and orchestra, under the direction of Muzio, deserve considerable praise. The prominent clarionet solo in the last scene made a sensation.

It would be needless to particularize the chief *morceaux* in the opera, among which the one in the second act, "*Dignai sovri lagrime*," the lyre song of Saffo, in the final *scena*, and the fine baritone solo in the opening of the third act, received the fullest recognition from the audience.

ANOTHER CROWDED HOUSE TO WITNESS FAUST.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27, 1865.

An immense house assembled to-night to hear *Faust* with Boschetti, Oigini, Anastasi and Brandini in the leading *rôles*. The universal opinion appeared to be among the audience that the opera was never given in Louisville in so fine a style. Boschetti's impersonation of Marguerite created a furor. The effect of her acting in the garden scene was most impressive. As she renders it it is invested with a charm equally novel and captivating. She has already on her first appearance obtained a place in the favor of this public. Oigini, in the small part of Siebel, which in other hands would prove but little attraction in contrast with the other *rôle*, made a decided impression, both by her beauty and the delicious rendering of the flower song. Anastasi's voice was in excellent condition. Brandini made a sensation by his original and really superb acting in Mephistopheles, and won repeated applause.

The public are warming up to the opera. The bad weather threw somewhat of a damper upon the opening nights, but the attendance this evening proves that Grau's company are regarded as a success.

To-morrow night Miss Lucy Simons makes her *début* in *L'Ete et l'Amour*, for which the seats are almost entirely secured.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Last night the New French company made its first appearance for the season at the Academy of Music, playing the comedy of the *Bataille de Dames* and the vaudeville the *Fille de Dominique*. The entertainment was a very pleasant one, and was completely successful with a refined and fashionable audience. The comedy—an admirably drawn picture of feminine art—was rendered with a grace and finish that we unfortunately seldom see equalled in this city—so notable for its theatrical taste and its poor plays. Madame Sophie Lunnet, deservedly a favorite here before, made her *rentrée* in the comedy, and Madame Rimy and Messrs. Genty and Livry severally made their debuts. Madame Rimy is a lady whose personal appearance is decidedly in her favor. She has a good voice, which she uses well. She treads the stage with grace, and is charmingly lively and natural in her action. Messrs. Genty and Livry each made a very favorable impression. The latter is admirably humorous, and makes the most that is possible of any point of character. The vaudeville introduced the second *débutante*, in the person of Mademoiselle Pauline Rotel, "*première soubrette dejà vu*." Dominic's Daughter is a part of a kind that has been much in favor here with a certain order of start. It is a play in which the actress personates several different persons. With the stars who usually play these parts pieces of this class merely afford an opportunity to show with what rapidity an actress can change her dresses. But it was something quite different in the hands of Mademoiselle Rotel, who personated widely different parts with such a complete change of her whole personality as to stamp her the most perfect actress in her line that we have seen here. Altogether the first performance of the French company was the most decided theatrical success of the season.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

A respectably sized audience greeted Miss Lucille Western last night as Miami, the Huntress of the Mississippi, in Buckstone's drama, or rather farce, of Green Bushes. We certainly pitied Miss Western, whose naive, thoroughly artistic rendition of the principal role would have redeemed the play if 8 or the other characters in it possessed the slightest pretensions to even mediocre merit. The play may be summed up in a few words as a soporific intended for the audience, compound of Strange Disease and Harris ingredients, with a dash of the "Olive Branch" and "Octoroon Woman" thrown in. The time honored "my husband!" "my wife!" "I'll be revenged!" "I'll be revenged!" "Save me!" came in at regular intervals, each exclamation serving as a climax for the mawkish sentimentality of the play. The wild maiden of the forest and robber, Madame St. Aubert cannot be classed, here, under the same category of irredeemable failures as the other characters, as Miss Western threw around them a grace and winning tenderness which could not be otherwise than acceptable. Her *pas de l'ours* on the rude bridge in the second act was the finest piece of acting of her lower is, despite the apparent cavilling of certain *soldiers de bottes*, a model for a Congress of Powers. Her despair at the death of McKennedy was highly tonic, but free from the rant and lunatic demeanor of the present style of Gotham melodramatic actresses. Of the other characters, we would advise Miss Alice Placide, in her Nelly O'Neil, not to mistake Choctaw for Irish, and that every distortion of the Anglo-Saxon verna ular does not constitute the brogue. Mr. Ralton, as George, not to be afraid of his voice being heard beyond the foot lights; and Mr. Noman that the stage villain is not necessarily obliged to rant in ventriloquial style, as if he had the asthma. If some of the other characters would not persist in prolonging the pronoun "I" unnecessarily, and not gaze around the house instead of attending to their cues, they may perhaps be able, after a little time, to dispense with the Bowery crowd of *claquers* who send the dust down plentifully on the heads of respectable people below, regardless whether they are applauding a stale joke, an impossible tableau or the dreary music accompanying it. If the management would, in addition to their free seats, supply these worthies with some less noisy and less dusty means of earning their money, it would confer a favor on those who have the fortitude to sit out the entire of a farcical drama, mostly the present style of play produced at this once favorite temple of Thespis.

Military Affairs.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The battalion drill of the Seventy-first regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., came off last night at the State Arsenal, and was very well attended, all the companies reporting promptly and fully. A large and respectable audience, including numerous representatives of the fair sex, attended the drill and heartily applauded the several evolutions and movements which the regiment performed, and which undoubtedly merited the plaudits so generously bestowed. The music furnished by the regimental band was given in Dodworth's best style, and contributed greatly to the pleasure of all present.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT—ELECTION OF COLONEL AND LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

An election to fill the office of colonel, rendered vacant by the promotion of Colonel Aspinwall to the position of Brigadier General of the Fourth brigade, in the National Guard, was held on Tuesday evening last, at the regimental armory, General Aspinwall presiding. The present efficient Lieutenant Colonel, James F. Cox, was unanimously elected colonel, and a ballot being taken to fill the position of lieutenant colonel resulted in the unanimous election of Captain R. S. Grant.

Affairs in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 27, 1865.

The river is still rising rapidly, with twenty-five feet of water on the shoals. There is a prospect of an overflow. Steamers are beginning to arrive freely. Five arrived to-day.

Cotton—Light transactions; prices range from 38c. to 41c. for middlings. Market steady, and but little doing. Receipts, 71 bales; shipments, 170.

A man named Fayette Godwin was killed this morning by one Dick Dobbs.

Two policemen, named Frame and Weber, had a difficulty yesterday, resulting in the shooting of Frame. The wound is thought to be mortal.

The New State of Colorado.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Dec. 27, 1865.

Messrs. Chaffee and Evans, United States Senators from Colorado, have arrived here. They report a uniform confidence among the people of Colorado in the prompt admission of that State into the Union, every important condition of the enabling act having been complied with. The Legislature passed a joint resolution requesting the President, if he did not deem himself authorized to proclaim the State in the Union, to urge its early admission upon Congress. Resolutions guaranteeing the ratification of the anti slavery amendment to the Constitution were passed.

MEXICO.

Rumors of an Alliance Between Five of the European Powers to Keep Maximilian on the Throne.

France, England, Spain, Italy and Austria Said to be the Contracting Parties.

General Escobedo's Report of the Attack on Monterey.

Rumored Reoccupation of Chihuahua by the French.

LIBERAL REVERSES.

Outrageous Conduct of Austrian Officers.

&c. &c. &c.

Rumors of an Alliance Between France, England, Spain, Italy and Austria.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1865.

Rumors of an alliance having been entered into between France, England, Spain, Italy and Austria to keep Maximilian on the Mexican throne are in circulation here, but appear to rest on very slender foundations.

News by Way of Havana.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the steamship Eagle, from Havana on the 23d inst., we have received later Mexican advices, brought by the French steamer Nouveau Monde, which left Vera Cruz on December 16, touching at Havana on the 20th, *en route* for St. Thomas and St. Nazaire.

A detachment of Zouaves recently arrived at Mexico city had been disarmed and imprisoned by the troops comprising the garrison of the capital, as stated in the HERALD of the 21st inst., in consequence of their mutinous conduct at Martinique on the way to Mexico. In the conflict between the Zouaves and the garrison at Martinique the former had sixteen men killed and thirty-seven wounded, the loss of the other party being three killed and ten wounded.

The contemplated journey of the Emperor to Cuernavaca will not take place until after the religious festival of Our Lady of Guadalupe, at which his Majesty is expected to be present.

It is reported again that the city of Chihuahua has been recaptured by General Brincourt's forces. Another rumor states that the imperial troops have occupied Piedras Negras. This, if true, would greatly facilitate the maintenance of communication between Monterey and Matamoros.

The *Espor* newspaper of Tolnca, of the 9th ult., states that Ogalde had been defeated at Encarnacion, by two chiefs of his own party—Gallardo and Castillo—his followers being disarmed and dispersed, and Ogalde himself being obliged to flee on foot.

Letters from Monterey state that Escobedo had joined Trevino on November 10, with an escort numbering only twenty men, the Juarists having been defeated on the 4th inst. at Rosios. This is confirmed by one of his officers, and by the arrival of Escobedo at Cadereyta on the 17th, and the appearance of Garza Melo at Cerralvo, with only four men.

From Puebla it is reported that the Liberal General Figueiro made an attack upon the town of Orizaba on November 25, at the head of a force of five hundred cavalry and infantry. He was repulsed and routed by a battalion of Guiaca Volunteers, commanded by General Ortega, the liberals losing a large number of arms and thirty horses.

The *Estafette* states that Carbajal had cut off all communication with Mazatlan and occupied the main routes leading to that port. The report of the burning of Nasca has been authenticated. That town was one of the first to greet the usurper's rule.

The Puebla *Esp* reports a shocking outrage committed by six Austrian officers upon an attendant of the "Casa de Diligencias" plying from Puebla to that place. It appears that the Austrians found fault with the amount of their reckoning, and upon the employe refusing to make any reduction from the established rates the Austrian chivalry whipped out their sabres and cut the poor fellow down in cold blood. A party of citizens succeeded with difficulty in preventing them from killing him outright, and on examination five dangerous wounds were found to have been inflicted, making his recovery extremely doubtful.

The Orizaba *Journal* states that a considerable force brought by the House from France had passed through the former place on the 2d inst. on their way to Mexico city.

In the State of Sonora, near Alisi, the liberal chief Morales, at the head of some three hundred men, had been defeated, with the loss of eighty killed and twenty-eight prisoners, by an imperial force of about the like imperial strength, under Colonel Salvador Vasquez.

GENERAL ESCOBEDO'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT MONTEREY.

HEADQ. OF MEXICO, ARMY OF THE NORTH.

On the 22d of the past month I marched from Cadereyta with a portion of the Army of the North, composed of the First and Second brigades of Nueva Leon and two companies of mounted rifles of Coahuila, and camped that night in the town of Guadalupe, three miles east of the city of Monterey. From daylight of the following day part of the force of traitors (imperialists) which garrisoned said city began skirmishing with my advance posts, and the presumption was that they would attack my camp. Knowing that the force under Major Rapasto Martinez, of three hundred men, had failed to join me, I immediately recommitered, and prepared to receive their attack. The enemy, after shelling the lines without detached three strong columns, preceded by a line of skirmishers, and attacked our troops with the greatest decision. The battle soon became general; the enemy, astonished by the determined resistance he met, wavered, and at this moment a charge of our cavalry, under Colonel Treviño, on his rear and flanks, and the advance of the rest of the line, disconcerted him, and he was soon utterly routed; most of his force was dispersed and the rest found refuge in the fortifications of the city. The enemy lost many killed, all his wounded remaining in our hands, many prisoners and a great number of arms. On the following day the force of Martinez joined me, and I decided on attacking the place, as follows:—Three columns of attack were formed—the two first of infantry, under Colonel Naranjo and Major Martinez, and the third of cavalry, under Colonel Lozanos Rocha. These columns formed the line of attack, the whole under the command of Colonel Treviño, and were to be directed against the forts Muralla and Carlotta, and after forcing these to continue the attack on the northeast side of the plaza. Another line, composed of two columns, one under Lieutenant Colonel Garcia and the other under Major Leal, and under my personal command, was to make a feint and attack the forts of Guesia and Pueble. The attack took place in the above order with so much vigor that the forts were soon in our possession. One peck of their garrison was sabred by the cavalry, who took many prisoners, and the balance by an ingenious flight shut themselves up in the citadel and fort of the Bishop, leaving us in possession of the city. The enemy had twenty killed and wounded, and left in our hands more than two hundred prisoners, all armed. On our side we certainly the loss of six officers and thirteen soldiers.

Shortly after this, and when my soldiers were trying to get some rest from the fatigues of the two days' fighting, I was informed that a French column, coming from Saltillo, was advancing to aid the traitors (native imperialists), and in fact shortly afterwards, under cover of the darkness preceding daylight, and guided by a column of traitors, they penetrated to the centre of the city, where they began a vigorous attack on our troops. With a small portion of our infantry I was able to detain them while our attack was being organized. This was soon effected. Major I. Treviño attacked the enemy with the squadron of the Rio Grande by one flank, and with the infantry in front we soon made them retreat. At this moment Colonel Rocha charged, sabre in hand, on their columns, and completely repulsed the French and the traitors, following and sabring them beyond the city. The French left nineteen dead and the traitors twenty-eight. They carried off their wounded. We took some traitors prisoners, many guns, lances and some horses.

As all my officers and men behaved well I make no special mention of any in particular. They have all fulfilled their duties as soldiers and patriots.

I have sent out reconnoitering parties towards Saltillo and Marin, as I am informed that from the last place a French column is advancing, commanded by Jeanningros in person, and from Pasos another is also advancing of the same troops.

Independence and Liberty.

MARIANO ESCOBEDO.

CAMARGO, Dec. 1, 1865.

To the MINISTER OF WAR, of the NAVY, of the Mexican Republic, Chihuahua.

Boiler Explosion at Dubuque—One Man Killed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 27, 1865.

Jaeger & Co.'s distillery was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler in the engine room. Most of the employes were at dinner, there being but eight persons in the building at the time. The fireman was killed, but none of the others were seriously injured. Loss, $60,000; insured against fire for $25,000.

The Coast Batteries in Maine Dismantled.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 27, 1865.

Under the supervision of Major Gardner, United States Army, the batteries in this city and at other points on the coast of Maine, are being dismantled. The guns have been carried to Fort Knox.

THE FENIANS.

Proceedings at Headquarters in Union Square—The Sentiment of Other States, &c., &c.

The proceedings of the Union square party are still kept shrouded in secrecy. The officials there are quite reticent, and state that the arbitrament of the present differences must be decided by the coming Convention, whose decision will be anxiously awaited by the friends of Fenianism and Ireland, both in this country and in Europe.

We understand that letters are flowing in from the different Centres throughout the country, endorsing Colonel O'Mahony's policy, and denouncing the Senate as a bogus, self-constituted concern. The Union square establishment peremptorily refuse giving publicity to the workings of the organization.

Our reporter has learned that some eminent officers from the Irish Military Council have lately arrived from Ireland with despatches and credentials from the chief of the executive body there, whose opinions seem to be an ultimatum with all parties—strongly denouncing the Senate and their unconstitutional proceedings, also certain officers who have come over without leave of absence, and who are strongly in favor of the Senate, as cowards and traitors. If this be so, the O'Mahony party hold strong proofs in their hands condemnatory of the Senate and their adherents, which will have great weight with the coming Congress.

So sure are the O'Mahony party of squelching the Senate that they take things quite easy, and business progresses at Union Hall in the same routine as if nothing were amiss. Several Centres and influential men of the organization have called within the last few days to inspect the Moffatt House and Judge Roberts themselves as to the advisability of supporting so costly an institution. After going through the different apartments, and seeing every room and office occupied by officials and clerks, busy in the business of the Brotherhood, and after computing the expense of renting some dozen offices in some down town hole, these gentlemen have expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the concern, and thought there was a saving in lines having the different departments concentrated in one building.

Colonel O'Mahony's friends charge the Senate with acting illegally and unconstitutionally. The following extracts from the adopted constitution seem to support their charges:—

At the Committee on Constitution of the Philadelphia Convention Mr. Gibbons moved that the constitution of the Fenian Brotherhood be drawn after the model of the constitution of the United States, which was unanimously adopted.

The provisions of the constitution of the United States provide that the House of Representatives alone had the power of impeachment. All powers not granted to the Senate were reserved by the House. The Senate had power to try, but not to impeach. The impeaching power is in the House only. Hence, all the proceedings of the Senate, so far as impeaching and trying President O'Mahony and Secretary Killian, are unconstitutional, null and void.

The above extracts would place the Senate in the light of a self-constituted body. Besides, four of the leading members of the Senate have been dismissed from their respective circles. This measure alone disqualifies them not only from acting as members of the Senate, but also as members of the organization.

The Emmet Guard Circle, Shullsburg, Wisconsin, has spoken in favor of O'Mahony:—

Colonel John O'Mahony:—

Sir—We are confirmed through circulars sent to us that we shall make our returns in future to P. O'Rourk, box 5,141, and going to show you as much per of the power conferred on you; and, as a body, we are not inclined to be deceived or led by any set of men styling themselves Senators. We had upon our banner the name of O'Mahony, and until we can see and know more than we now do, we never shall renounce it. We shall make our returns to you, as before, unless you order to the contrary. I am sorry to see anything like this. I believed, with the rest of our Circle, that you went into this struggle with a heart and hand, with an intention of serving the cause of Ireland; and it would be a sad blow to us if, contrary to our conclusions, we should discover it. BENJAMIN ARMSTRONG,

Secretary Emmet Guard Circle, Shullsburg, Wis.

Dec. 13, 1865.

THE SENTIMENT OF OTHER STATES.

From reports made by the different circles and leading members of the organization, we are enabled to give the following extracts:—

Ohio comes out in favor of O'Mahony:—

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19, 1865.

I am happy to state that at one of the largest meetings of the Brotherhood held here for some time the action of the so-called Senate was condemned. You were sustained by a large majority.

ANTHONY W. COURTNEY.

To Colonel John O'Mahony.

Every true Fenian here sustains you and repudiates the so-called Senate. MANSFIELD, Ohio. J. MAGNAMARA.

To Colonel John O'Mahony.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19, 1865.

We are in favor of our old and tried leader. We may yet be one in sentiment and in action, one in organization, having but the same incorruptible leader, John O'Mahony. JOHN W. HAYS.

Massachusetts is in favor of O'Mahony:—

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1865.

Let me express to you, in conjunction with several thousand Fenians here, our unshaken confidence in your integrity, ability and patriotism. We regret while not that men could be found in the Brotherhood so full of the spirit of faction as those by whom you have been assailed. Hoping that the strong hand of the legitimate leader will crush out this factious opposition.

M. MAGNAMARA.

To Colonel John O'Mahony.

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1865.

We have heard of the trouble in New York. You may rest assured that you will be sustained by the men here.

J. QUIN.

LOWELL, Dec. 20, 1865.

We will stand by you until death here.

Col. J. O'Mahony. JANE BROWN.

Here is a voice all the way from Nevada:—

VIRGINIA CITY.

The Silver State, the last born of the republic, will do her duty and sustain you to the last.

JAMES H. MEAGHER.

From Pennsylvania:—

CARBON, Pa., Dec. 17, 1865.

A new circle has been started here. We are true to the cause and its old leader. JOHN J. HORGAN.

The State Centre of Kansas speaks:—

What confidence can we have in officers who parade their case before the public? Is it possible that Mr. Gibbons and others would gorge on their country—excuse the remedy is the calling of the Congress, and to it do decision let each and all bow.

WM. JACKSON, State Centre, Kansas.

A Michigan Centre's views:—

DETROIT, Dec. 19, 1865.

We recognize no President but you. I wrote to the Senate and told them our opinion of them freely, that their actions were base and selfish.

JAMES HOLOHAN.

Colonel J. O'Mahony, C. F. B.

What an Indiana man thinks:—

MADISON, Dec. 17, 1865.

I have no fears but that you will be sustained and that the bogus Senate will receive what it justly merits. You should, I think, call on the Fenian Brotherhood against believing any longer what may be published in the *Irish Americans*. WM. GRIFFIN.

Colonel J. O'Mahony, New York.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18, 1865.

It was plainly seen at Philadelphia that the members of the old Central Council were bound to rule, or ruin; but, with God's help, their plans will fail. I offer the support of this circle to our worthy and respected President, John O'Mahony. JOHN C. LENSKEN.

A New Jersey Circle in favor of O'Mahony:—

TRENTON, N. J.

You will be sustained. The enemies of our cause will meet with ignominious defeat. Depend on our circle.

T. ST. LEGER.

From Rhode Island:—

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 17, 1865.

Mushroom patriots cannot hoodwink the members of the O'Mahony Circle of this city.

MICHAEL O'BYRNE.

A Washington Centre's opinion:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21, 1865.

We cannot have anything to do with those who would attempt to create discord in our ranks. You will be sustained. RICHARD CALAHAN.

To Colonel O'Mahony.

The Washington Fenians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1865.

The Fenian Society of Washington, whose meeting was chronicled on Sunday last, is losing caste with a majority of its members, and is dwindling to a very small representation. The members who withdraw are quite disgusted with the wrangling going on at New York, and have no faith in the honesty of either of the contending factions.

The Philadelphia Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1865.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood to-night Michael Carville and James Monaghan were elected representatives to the New York Congress. Resolutions were unanimously adopted sustaining Colonel O'Mahony and denouncing the Senate conspirators.

The Fenians in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27, 1865.

The Fenians of Kentucky held a State Convention at Covington to-day. All the circles but two were represented. Speeches were made by the State Centre, P. Sanford, and others. Resolutions fully endorsing Roberts, the Senate and the Secretary of War, and repudiating O'Mahony and the Congress of January 2, were adopted and signed by all the delegates present.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26, 1865.

The overland mail from New York on the 26th of November arrived here on the 24th inst.

Advices from Arizona report that there is constant fighting between the Apaches Indians and the white settlers. Twenty-eight soldiers sent out on the 1st of November are missing.

Legal tenders are selling at sixty-five cents.

Ophir mining shares $355; Savage $945, Imperial $103, a $105, Chollar Potosi $145; Gould & Curry $147, Crown Point $480, Yellow Jacket $500 a $530.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27, 1865.

Captain Whitney, Jr., President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died to-day.

Mining stocks are weaker. Chollar-Potosi, morning, $142 50; evening, $145. Savage, morning, $850; evening, $800. Yellow Jacket, morning, $500; evening, $545. Crown Point, morning, $485; evening, $500. Imperial, morning, $105; evening, $111. Legal tenders, 67¾.

Affray in a Norfolk Theatre.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 27, 1865.

Joseph Edwards, a Baltimore rough, was shot at the Oxford theatre this evening by a soldier whom he had insulted a short time previous. The wounded man died in a few minutes after the affair.

MARINE DISASTERS.

DESTRUCTIVE EFFECTS OF THE LATE GALE

Wrecks on the Jersey and Massachusetts Coasts.

Loss of the Steamship Idaho Off Barnegat.

ALL HER PASSENGERS SAVED.

THE BARK FLORA ASHORE AT SQUAN.

Accident to the Spanish Steamer Isla de Cuba.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Ship Newton and the Schooner Haines Off Nantucket.

&c. &c. &c.

Loss of the Steamship Idaho.

OUR BARNEGAT CORRESPONDENCE.

BARNEGAT, Dec. 25, 1865.

The steamship Idaho, Captain Bunker, with one hundred passengers and a cargo of merchandise from New York for Mobile, went aground on the northeastern part of Barnegat Shoals, on Saturday night, where she now lies.

The vessel bilged and listed off shore and probably will be a total loss. Part of the cargo may be saved should the weather prove favorable. Yesterday the wind was blowing hard from the southeast and it was impossible to board her until sundown. During the night and this morning three boat loads, in all twenty persons, were brought away and landed on the north beach.

During the day the schooner Synepuent was anchored as near the steamer as possible, and with two surf boats from shore and two boats from the Idaho, the remainder of the passengers were transferred to the schooner, which then landed them on the south beach about ten o'clock P. M., whence they will be forwarded to New York as soon as possible. A small child belonging to one of the passengers died on board the steamer yesterday.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

BARNEGAT, Dec. 26, 1865.

The Idaho is still ashore. She is full of water. Hopes are entertained of saving a portion of her cargo.

The Idaho is an A1 vessel of 447 tons register, and was built at Mystic, Conn., last year. She is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Goskin & Dickinson, of New York.

Squan.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 27, 1865.

The bark Flora, of Baltimore, is ashore three miles north of Squan Inlet. Her cargo, which consists of cotton and iron, will probably be saved. The vessel is light. The Flora was built at Baltimore in 1858, and is owned in that city. She rates A1½, and is of 298 tons burthen.

Accident to the Spanish Steamship Isla de Cuba.

The Isla de Cuba steamer, Captain Rivero, which cleared from this port for Cuba on the 22d inst., ran aground yesterday morning, in tow of the tug Game Cock, having broken her shaft and lost her propeller. The accident occurred about sixteen miles from this harbor, and is supposed to have been caused by the steamer striking upon a portion of some submerged wreck. The following letter was addressed to Captain Rivero on behalf of the passengers, when the Isla de Cuba returned to this harbor:—

STEAMER ISLA DE CUBA, Dec. 25, 1865.

Captain LEONIDAS RIVERO:—

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, desire to express our appreciation of the seamanship, skill and uniform courtesy of the officers of the ship which you so ably command.

Regretting the unfortunate accident which deprives us of the enjoyment of a voyage to Cuba in your excellent ship, we offer you our heartfelt sympathy in the misfortune which has attended you on our coast. Respectfully, your obedient servants. JAS. M. HABARD, A. E. SHEPARD, F. M. GILMAN, JR., GEO. W. SHEPPARD, AGUSTINO ARASCAL.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Ship Newton.

Further though not very detailed particulars of the loss of the Hamburg ship Newton reach us from the eastward coast. She went ashore on the south side of Nantucket during the blow of Sunday, and all on board were lost. One man succeeded in getting ashore, but died after travelling about half a mile in search of shelter. He was naked, and the sausage, both in the water and subsequently on shore, was the cause of exhaustion and death. His body was found next day. His right arm had the letters "J. K." and the left arm "C. U." pricked in India ink. On Christmas day two more bodies were picked up at Siasconset and quite a number were seen drifting some distance from the shore. The scene on the beach told a fearful tale of the violence of the storm. Fragments of the wreck strewed the strand for miles. Casks and oil barrels were cast ashore on the edge of the surf. A life preserver which was picked up, and had the words Newton, Hamburg, painted upon it, was the first indication of the name of the lost vessel. Alone will thousand four hundred barrels of kerosene and a quantity of shoes were saved and taken possession of by the Wreck Commissioner at Nantucket. Mr. Peter Folger.

The Newton was cleared at the Custom House on the 21st inst. and had a cargo of one hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and twelve gallons refined petroleum, twenty thousand bags, eighteen thousand staves, four hundred and sixty three barrels rosin and forty tons resin. She was a fine new ship, having been built this year at Glasgow, of iron. She was six hundred and ninety nine tons register, rated in American Lloyds as A1 and was owned by R. M. Sloman.

Loss of the Schooner Haines.

Two nights previously, in the same ill-fated spot, the schooner Haines went ashore, and her crew, seven in number, all perished. When discovered on Saturday morning, she was boarded by a lifeboat from the shore, but no sails and hold were untouched. Her boat and the body of one of the men were found on the shore, whence it was inferred that when she struck the crew attempted to get ashore in the boat, but were swamped by the surf and so perished. Some of the ship's valuables were saved and brought ashore. The water at the time was two feet deep on the main deck. She was under close reefed foresail and jib, and it is supposed that her sinking was the result of a mistake as to the coast lights.

The Haines was commanded by Captain C. S. Kirup, and was bound to Boston from Mirangoane, W. I., with a cargo of logwood. She was 125 tons burden, built at Kennebunk in 1862, and was owned by Messrs. A. S. & W. G. Lewis, of Boston. The cargo was consigned to the above firm and to Isaac Rich & Co.

A.—To Dentists.—For Sale, the Good Will, Fixtures and Patronage of a first class dentist establishment, located in the most thriving part of the city. Said business is of ten years' standing, by one of the most scientific dentists in the country, and has a practice of eight thousand dollars yearly, and from six to eight thousand dollars of orders constantly on the books. No agents need apply. Call at 65 Liberty street.

At E. Mendes', No. 645 Broadway.—Chocolate for the holidays. MENDES' annual holiday exhibition was opened Saturday, Dec. 16, 1865, containing an elegant assortment of French fancy Boxes, Bonbonnieres and carved wood Boxes. A large variety of Chocolate Toys and Ch