FENIANISM.

Second Day's Deliberations of the Convention.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

The Delegation from Ireland Received.

A Committee Waits on President O'Mahony and the Senate Requesting Their Attendance to Explain Their Position.

COL. O'MAHONY REPORTS.

&c. &c. &c.

The Fenian Convention resumed its proceedings at ten o'clock on yesterday. As far as our reporters could learn there was a unanimous feeling among the delegates to thoroughly investigate the existing differences in the Brotherhood, and to come to a calm, impartial decision on the questions at issue.

Delegates stated that they would searchingly sift through the whole business, and forever put an end to the present damaging squabbles by recognizing but one body of Fenians in this country. It is to be hoped that they will persist in this wise resolve, and thus not only place their organization again in a fair light before the public, but also to belie the oft repeated assertion that Irishmen are incapable of self-government. Let them be firm and united, and they will thus command the respect of the friends of the Irish cause.

There appears to be a strong desire on the part of the delegates of Manhattan and New York that all offices connected with the organization of the house should be filled by Eastern and Western men, in order to remove any impression that the convention was a one-sided affair. We understand that at least two-thirds of all the circles have been represented. Such a representation forms a quorum, and their decision should be binding.

The Chairman, Major Kelly, called the house to order. The Committee on Organization reported, and stated that they had selected Mr. Patrick Corbet, of Syracuse, New York, as Chairman; Mr. Jeremiah Quin, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as Clerk; with Messrs. M. Lacy, of St. Louis; Charles Timon, of Fitchburg, Massachusetts; H. M. Doherty, of Philadelphia, and G. H. Duffy as assistants. Colonel James McDermot Rowe was appointed first Sergeant-at-Arms.

MR. CORBET TAKES THE CHAIR.

The Chairman was conducted to the chair by a committee of three. The Chairman, on thanking the assembly for the honor conferred on him said he stood in the Convention as perfectly neutral. He knew no O'Mahony nor Roberts. He knew no party or faction; he knew only the present organization and the cause of Ireland. The results of the present deliberations will mark the era of Irish liberation or her permanent degradation. The Chairman's address, we learn, was characterized by good sense, sound judgment and an impartial spirit. We have heard the Chairman's conduct all through spoken of in the highest terms for the firm and dignified manner in which he discharged his onerous duties. I have heard it stated by delegates conversant with parliamentary debates, both in Washington and St. Stephen's, that they had never heard the debates excelled either in logical acuteness or depth of eloquence, but the Irishman appears to have as keen an appreciation of oratory as of a decent skirmmage.

A vote of thanks was passed to the former Chairman, Major Kelly, and business proceeded.

The Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations read their report, which was adopt d.

The Chairman called the house to order, and announced that the delegates from Ireland waited to be admitted, in accordance with a resolution of the previous day. A committee was delegated to escort them in.

RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATES.

They were rapturously received by the house standing. The gentlemen replied, and stated that the organization in Ireland surpassed the brightest expectation of its warmest friends. So powerful was it to-day and so extensive its ramifications that failure was impossible, if the movement were properly supported from this country.

We learn that so flattering was their report that they were again and again cheered. The delegates were pointed out to your reporter when leaving the building. In one he recognized an old friend, whom he knew as a colonel in the American army and an officer whose reputation for bravery and intelligence stood second to none. The other was a fine looking military man with "soldier" indelibly printed on his handsome features. He has the look and bearing of a soldier, with the keen, commanding eye of one who knows how to command and act. He looks the true type of a fearless, active officer. He has been several years in the army, and has won a high reputation by his gallant services in Mexico. We think England will find no mean antagonist in him, whether as a strategist or soldier, should they ever measure swords.

DEBATE RESUMED.

There was a long debate as to the propriety of appointing a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the house was organized and would receive their reports. This resolution created considerable discussion, but was finally carried. It was also put and carried that the committees consist of five delegates each, and that the selection of the delegates be left to the Chair. We were only able to make out the following names of ten delegates:—Messrs. John Tobin, John Moran, James Cullen and Colonel Nagle, of the Georgetown Circle, and Messrs. Marrow, Martel, Exsine, Druff and Billings. During theirabsence the house was engaged on routine business.

O'MAHONY COMMITTEE REPORTS.

A little before the house adjourned the delegates selected to wait on O'Mahony reported that President O'Mahony received them fraternally and kindly, and intrusted them with documents, stating that he would report at ten o'clock in the morning in person.

The committee that waited on the Senate had not reported previous to the adjournment.

A committee was next appointed to wait on the treasurer to furnish his financial report; also a committee to examine said report when forthcoming.

It is stated that Mr. B. Doran Killian signified his readiness to furnish his report when called on.

This concluded the business of the day's proceedings.

An anxious crowd had collected from time to time, anxious to catch even a whisper of how things were going on.

A company of the Ninety-ninth New York State militia kept guard on the entrance to the room used by the Convention, and carefully examined the credentials of all parties seeking admission.

A squad of the city police kept guard outside and around the hall.

The whole proceedings were marked by the most excellent order and decorum.

The Ruse-Dayton Tragedy.

DEATH OF THE CHIEF ACTOR.

William H. Ruse, the chief actor in the late Clinton street (Brooklyn) tragedy, in which he attempted to take the life of Miss Frances Dayton and then his own, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital, in Raymond street, between three and four o'clock yesterday morning. For two or three days previous to his death he appeared to be suffering great pain, although he did not express it in words, but observed the same reticence and fortitude that he has exhibited from the announcement of this unfortunate affair. For the last week he has been visited by numerous friends, but they perceiving his low condition did not converse with him. All the nourishment he took was from the hands of officer Layton, of the Forty-third precinct police, who was his custodian. On the night previous to his death Ruse was very restless and delirious; he made incoherent remarks, which were attended with a gurgling sound in his throat, which was increasing every moment, when officer Layton called the house surgeon of the hospital, who, when he came to the bedside of the patient, pronounced him in a dying condition. Ruse lingered until half-past three o'clock yesterday morning, when he breathed his last. Officer Layton, for whom Ruse showed a high regard, was the only person present at the time. Up to nearly the time of his death he repeated his constantly expressed wish not to survive his wounds.

A few days prior to his death he made a verbal bequest of his property, in which he requested that it be divided between his brother and Miss Dayton. The property consists of a valuable chess library, works of art and other personal property, in all valued at from four to six thousand dollars.

It is stated by Miss Dayton's friends that Mr. Ruse' care over her was limited to a period of seven months, and not ten years, as has been previously stated; and it is insisted that the whole period of his support of her was less than one year, terminating in 1867. His interest was not renewed until 1865, when he kindly gave positions to herself and brother in the office of the Mexican Exon Agency, New York.

Miss Dayton is still alive, but her ultimate recovery is considered very doubtful.

A City Railroad Company in Trouble.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Alker and a Jury.

A case of public importance, in which the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company was involved, came up yesterday, and was decided in favor of the plaintiff.

On the 23d of June last John H. Albert, an expressman, was unloading his wagon on Crosby street, between Prince and Houston streets, when car No. 2 of the above railroad company came in collision with his wagon, smashing it and injuring the horse considerably. The driver of the car and a policeman who was on the front platform at the time swore that the car was stopped immediately before the collision, but that the former considered there would be sufficient room for the car to pass. Mr. Hussey appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Robinson and Scribner for the defendants. The case excited much interest, involving as it did the rights of people doing business in this city and those of railroad corporations. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Accident to the Agawam—The French Despatch Vessel D'Estaing—Raising of the Gunboat Smith Briggs, &c.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 2, 1866.

The double-ender United States vessel Agawam started this morning to go to Norfolk to coal up, preliminary to going to Beaufort, N. C., where she had been ordered, when her steam chest exploded. Some consternation was caused by the suddenness and violence of the explosion; but no one fortunately was hurt, although Mr. Rust, chief engineer, escaped only by a miracle. By aid of government steam tugs the vessel will be taken to the Portsmouth Navy Yard for repairs, which will doubtless delay her several days. Already the Conemaugh has taken her place. There is a general regret here at losing the Agawam after having been stationed here so many months. Her officers, by their exceeding affability and generous hospitality, have made hosts of friends. Though coming late into the service, the Agawam has made for herself a brilliant reputation. After aiding in the chase of the Chesapeake she became the flagship of Admiral Lee's squadron on the James river, and in the vicinity of Dutch Gap was continuously under fire. In the memorable action of the 13th of August, 1864, she lost eleven men killed and wounded. She co-operated with the Second corps at the time of the brilliant affair of Chapin's Farm. She was only saved being engaged at Fort Fisher through her boiler becoming disabled. Her boiler being fixed, she operated with General Schofield, up the Neuse river, at the taking of Kinston, and also aided in removing obstructions from the river. In May last she came here. She guarded the rebel prisons at Newport's News until they were broken up. Her armament is two one-hundred-pounder Parrotts, four nine-inch Dahlgrens and four howitzers, two twelve-pounders and two twenty-four-pounders. She is scarred with the marks of the enemy's shots in various places. The following is a list of her officers:—

Commander—R. T. Renshaw.
Lieutenant—G. C. Wiltse.
Acting Assistant Surgeon—Thomas Owens.
Acting Assistant Paymaster—H. T. Stancliff.
Acting Masters—C. M. Anthony and H. H. North.
Acting Ensign—Andrew McCleary, Peter Howard, J. Greenhalgh and Paul Boyden.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, J. F. P. Rust; Acting Third Assistants, W. S. Kaufman, George B. McDermott, J. H. Harmony and George C. Nielson.
Acting Gunner—Andrew Harman.
Mates—Leon Bryant and M. J. Foley.
Captain's Clerk—E. M. Stanford.
Paymaster's Clerk—A. W. Dunlop.

THE FRENCH DESPATCH VESSEL

the D'Estaing was to have returned to Baltimore to-day, but has delayed her departure on account of the stormy weather. It is understood that after a few weeks' absence she will return here again. It will be remembered that she spent some time at Norfolk nearly a year ago.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Another in the long and seemingly unending list of auction sales of government property took place to-day at Camp Hospital. Good prices were realized.

STORM BREWING.

There are indications of a protracted northeaster. A chilly rain has fallen all day, and as the mail steamers are about leaving there are indications of a heavy fog.

Efforts are to be made by the Quartermaster's Department to raise the gunboat Smith Briggs, sunk by the rebels nearly two years ago, during an attack on Smithville. The walking beam and connections have been carried to Richmond, but her boiler, shaft and the greater part of the machinery yet remain. The Briggs belonged to General Graham's army gunboat flotilla, operating on the James river during the war.

The Assault on Mr. Selover at the Hoffman House.

EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE DOWLING.

The hearing in the case of William H. Borst, of No. 27 Madison avenue, arrested about two weeks since, by Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, on the charge of committing a violent assault and battery on Mr. Abia A. Selover, in one of the parlors of the Hoffman House, on the 2d ultimo, where he was then boarding, was commenced yesterday, before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs. Below is a copy of the complainant's testimony, as far as taken:—

Abia A. Selover, being sworn and examined, says:—I am not engaged at present in any business; on the 2d of December last I resided with my family at the Hoffman House; I occupied the corner rooms adjoining the ladies' parlor; I have seen Borst, the defendant; the first time I saw him was on Saturday evening, December 2, at about nine o'clock; his card was sent to my rooms; he being an entire stranger to me I requested the servant to have him shown into the ladies' parlor; I went in and found him there with another man, whose name I afterwards ascertained to be Stearns; as I entered Mr. Borst asked me if my name was Selover, and I replied that it was; he said, in a very menacing tone, "Come out here;" I replied "No, sir; if you have any business transact it here;" he then asked me the question, "By what authority I withdrew a bet I had with Stephen H. Alden;" I replied, "You are strangers to me; I want nothing to do with you;" Borst then replied, "You son of a bitch, I'll make you have something to do with us;" I then said, "You are loafers; I'll have nothing to do with you; I'll have you put out of the house;" as I turned to leave the room he (Borst) struck me on the side of the head a very powerful blow, which stunned and blinded me for the moment; he followed it up by striking two more blows before I recovered myself, believing it to be a concocted arrangement for an attack upon me I went and rang the bell for a servant; I stumbled over a chair and fell upon the floor, Borst pursuing me all the while, and then got on top of me while I was on the floor, and he there struck me; I lifted him up off me, took him by the coat collar and struck him about the head or face somewhere; I then went into my own room with a view of arming myself, and remained in my room; I never saw Borst before; never had any transactions with him, nor ever knew that any such a person was living in the world; the effect of the blows were of such a nature that my forehead was blackened, as were my eyes, and the side of my face injured.

Cross-examination—I was living at the Hoffman House at the time; I had been out in the evening, and when I returned I found his card on my table; there was but one name on the card; I had been in about five minutes when a servant came to my room and said that the gentleman who had just sent a card up was waiting for an answer; I requested the servant to show him into the ladies' parlor; I saw a man calling himself Stearns with Borst, and there was a Mr. and Mrs. Reed who were talking with a lady and gentleman friend when I went in; the lady and gentleman withdrew, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Reed in the parlor; Borst and Stearns stood in the parlor at the left of the entrance to the parlor; my recollections are that they were standing; Mr. Borst spoke to me first after I replied that my name was Selover; he spoke in a menacing manner "Come out here;" I replied, "No, sir; if you have any business, transact it here;" he asked me by what authority I had withdrawn a bet I had with Mr. Alden; I replied that they were strangers, that I had nothing to do with them; I referred them to the stakeholder, naming Mr. Wall; then said Borst, "You son of a bitch, you go right down and put your check up;" he said this in a very menacing and brow beating style; I wheeled to leave the room, when he assaulted me; as I turned my face from him he then struck me; I did not take hold of him before he struck me; I did not strike him before he struck me; I did not attack him in any way before he attacked me; I did not tear his coat on that occasion; I did not take hold of him until he struck me three times and I fell down, and when he was on me I took him by the coat and struck him; when I took him by the coat I was standing; I was not aware that I tore his coat; I did not take hold of his coat before I rang the bell; he struck me four or five times before I struck him; I struck him the first time when I got up from the floor and after I had rung the bell; I did not take him by the coat before I rang the bell; he was following me up when I went to ring the bell; when I got up I took him by the coat collar and then struck him, and only struck him once; after I got up he struck at me, but did not hit me; he struck me twice, if not three times, while I was on the floor, on the head and side of the head; the first three blows were given me on the side of the head, on the temple and eye; Mr. Stearns did not say or do anything to me that I know of; Borst's coat was buttoned up; I did not notice his coat particularly; Borst did not, I should think, have any gloves on; after I got up I struck him; I went into my room; I did not come out of my room after I went in; I went to the door only; my wife took hold of me when in my room to keep me from going out; I addressed no further language to the prisoner after I went into my room; when I came back to the door of my room they stood in the hall a moment; a man, whom I now identify as Adams, had come up the hall and joined them; they then left and went out of my sight; I was born in Tompkins county, State of New York; I was nine or ten years of age when I left there; I came to New York city after that, and staid here two years; I was in no business then; I went to school in Manhattanville; I have lived at the Hoffman House about a year; I don't remember having any difficulty at the Hoffman House with any one but with a man named Alden; I never had any difficulty with a man named Adams; he attempted to get up a difficulty with me, but I avoided him; I once knew a man by the name of Daniel W. Van Arnum; I never was in jail; I never was arrested; I did not draw upon Adams a pistol; John H. Starin, here present, is the man who was with Borst, and who I call Stearns.

The further examination of the case was postponed until next Monday morning.

News from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2, 1866.

The President of the Southern Pacific Railroad has issued a notice requiring all applications for recognition of stock to be made in March, except those from Texas, which must be sent in by the first of April, or be forever debarred from doing so.

The restrictions under which the Episcopal clergymen have been laboring in Alabama have been formally withdrawn.

Some commotion was created a few nights ago in a theatre at Mobile by some persons hissing the tune of "Yankee Doodle" and the soldiers applauding it. The tune was ordered to be played by the military commander.

Cotton strong; sales to-day 4,200 bales at 51c. for middling. Sugar dull; fair to fully fair at 13½c. a 14½c. Molasses at 90c a $1 05. Checks on New York ¼ per cent discount. Gold 145. Freights unchanged. Tonnage plenty, particularly steam to New York.

Arrived, steamship Star of the Union, from New York.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1866.

The steamship Golden City has arrived from Panama, with Box of Specie.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR THE SOUTH.—The shipment from this port of powder, shot, percussion caps, cartridges and firearms to the States lately in rebellion are still continued under special permits, issued at the discretion of the Custom House authorities. The following résumé comprises the shipment of powder, shot, &c., to the various Southern States throughout the month of December:—

	Sporting Powder, lbs.	Shot, lbs.	Caps.	Cartridges.	Guns and Pistols
S. Carolina	12,170	60,880	1,602,000	76,400	1,062
N. Carolina	13,414	41,830	175,100	17,200	242
Texas	3,811	35,530	545,000	12,000	67
Alabama	10,877	97,347	2,211,000	191,650	1,513
Florida	4,197	29,385	66,500	31,300	59
Georgia	30,596	73,995	1,125,000	273,650	2,002
Mississippi	225	2,000	706,000	21,304	235
Virginia	3,722	17,355	136,000	60,350	349
Louisiana	1,306	475,160	6,659,000	211,900	1,605
Tennessee	2,392	—	—	—	76
Total	94,510	832,462	13,225,600	898,354	7,300

CROTON WATER RENTS.—The total revenue derived by the city from water rents during the last three years amounts in the aggregate to $2,762,523. The subjoined table shows an increase of $67,000 in the receipts of the Croton Board from that source for the year 1865 over the preceding one:—

1863	$830,958
1864	907,236
1865	974,333

It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the cause of this great increase of revenue is accounted for in the rapid growth of the city in point of buildings during the last twelve months, which, of course, are nearly all supplied with the Croton water. To the general good management of the Croton Aqueduct Department the above statement reflects much credit, as it is in a great measure to the vigilance exercised in the collection of this tax from many who might otherwise evade it that the above increase in the receipts is obtained; though, in justice to all taxpayers, it is due them to state no tax is more cheerfully paid than that on this most indispensable beverage.

DRY GOODS CLERKS.—This association had a well attended meeting last evening at Early Closing Hall, 267 Bowery, the President, Mr. J. H. Foy, in the chair. This is the pioneer association in the early closing movement, and the reports from the various districts of the city last evening showed that the practice of closing the retail dry goods stores at seven o'clock P. M. has become almost universal throughout the city. Some fifty new names were added to the roll, and there is every evidence of a very prosperous condition of the affairs of the association. The society then went into an election of officers for the ensuing six months, and the following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—President, J. H. Foy; Vice President, A. J. Thompson; Recording Secretary, J. Plunket; Corresponding Secretary, P. Neville; Financial Secretary, C. Wittenbeecher; Treasurer, B. Clapp; Committee of Ways and Means, T. O. Sullivan, J. Scofield, W. Demarest, E. Murphy, J. Stewart, J. R. Griggs, E. D. Huestis; Finance Committee, M. McCormick, W. Leland, W. P. Hearn; Sergeant-at-Arms, Jos. Buxton. After the result of the election had been announced the President, Mr. Foy, made a brief address, accepting the trust confided to him and explaining the standing of the society, claiming for it a foremost place in the advocacy of the eight hour system which is now being agitated. A committee of twenty five was appointed to wait upon those merchants who do not shut up as requested and prevail on them to close at seven o'clock in the evening. The receipts for the evening having been announced as seventy-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, the meeting adjourned. It has been determined by the association to advertise hereafter exclusively in the HERALD.

MEETING OF THE BRICKLAYERS' MUTUAL BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE UNION.—The members of this organization held their regular monthly meeting in the basement of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third street and Second avenue, last evening. The President of the Union, Mr. P. W. Brazil, occupied the chair. Subsequent to the transaction of a quantity of routine business, the association went into an election for two delegates to represent the members at the National Convention of Bricklayers, to be held in Baltimore on Monday next. The balloting resulted in the choice of Messrs. P. W. Brazil and John Courtier, the proceedings of the evening being soon after brought to a close.

IRON MOULDERS' CONVENTION.—The seventh annual International Convention of Iron Moulders was opened yesterday at Tammany Hall, with Mr. Wm. H. Sylvis as Chairman and John Timon as Secretary. A committee to examine the credentials of delegates was appointed, and their report showed that almost all the Northern and many of the Western and Southern States, as well as both the Canadas, were represented. The President's annual report, quite a lengthy document, was read, and, after some further routine business had been transacted, the convention adjourned, to meet again this morning at nine o'clock.

BALL OF THE CALEDONIA CLUB.—The ninth annual ball of the Caledonia Club will take place at the City Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening, January 11. The Caledonians are preparing for a grand occasion, and they will certainly secure everything necessary and particularly enjoyable.

EXPLOSION OF CARTRIDGES—A SHANTY DEMOLISHED—THE OCCUPANT BADLY BURNED.—A quantity of cartridges in the shanty of Patrick Burns, Fifty-third street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, exploded yesterday morning, about half past nine o'clock, and made a complete wreck of Mr. Burns' residence. The ruins also caught fire and Burns was very severely burned. Officer Bulkley, of the Nineteenth precinct, succeeded in extinguishing the flames and afterwards conveyed Mr. Burns to St. Luke's Hospital. The latter had some of the cartridges in his hands at the time of the explosion.

AN AGED LADY FATALLY BURNED.—Coroner Gover yesterday held an inquest at No. 15 First avenue on the body of Mrs. Sarah Kettleman, whose death was the result of burns received by her clothes taking fire while sitting by a hot stove reading a newspaper. After her dress took fire Mrs. Kettleman ran from her room screaming for help, when friends enveloped her in a quilt, and thus extinguished the flames. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was fifty-nine years of age, and a native of this city.

Amusements.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATRE.

The School for Scandal, which was the initatory play at Miss Lucy Rushton's New York theatre, after a successful run of ten nights is to be withdrawn this evening to give place to the Honeymoon and a favorite farce. Known as one of the very best of polite comedies, with plenty of room for good acting, scenic display, elegant wardrobes and fine music, the Honeymoon, it is confidently expected, will prove a very lucky planet for the management of this new, comfortable and handsomely appointed place of public amusement. The entire strength of Miss Rushton's dramatic company will be brought out in the cast, and there is every reason to believe that the play will be put upon the stage and acted in a style second to that of none of the theatres in this country. To enjoy such a piece to the full extent one should have a comfortable seat, where the atmosphere is well tempered, the company agreeable and everything upon the stage just precisely as it should be. All of these concomitants all combine to please those who are fortunate enough to secure seats at the New York theatre this evening and until another change in the programme.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

A novel entertainment is certainly nothing new for George Christy to originate. But the programme which will be produced at his cosey and well managed Opera House, near the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on to-morrow evening, although old, will at the same time be one of the newest as well as the best that has yet greeted the patrons of the place. The entertainment is to consist of a careful selection from old and favorite minstrel melodies, among which are the charming "Lillie Dale"—who that ever heard a minstrel troupe, years agone, does not remember "Lillie Dale?"—"Wait for the Wagon," "Rosa Lee," "Jenny with the light brown hair," "Bob Ridley," and similar old time harmonies, and George Christy will sing "Uncle Ned," as sung by him with the E. P. Christy's Minstrels, in 1847. The opening of a new year is an especially appropriate occasion for Christy's Minstrels to remind the public of the good and lasting of ancient minstrelsy.

The Case of Ex-Alderman Farley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

Having seen an article in to-day's issue of the HERALD respecting "a curious case of alleged swindling," in which my name is somewhat unfavorably mentioned, I desire to state that the matter will come up for investigation to-morrow; and, as the real truth will then be developed, I respectfully request a suspension of public opinion.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Fifty-fourth street, near Lexington avenue.

The Message of the Governor of Ohio.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

In your issue of to-day you have inadvertently attributed to General Cox the message of Governor Anderson, of Ohio. The inauguration of General Cox will take place on the 8th inst. As the article in which the error occurs appears so prominently in your editorial columns, you will confer a favor by making a public correction.

ALLYN COX.

Marine Affairs.

STEAMSHIP EVENING STAR, SANDY HOOK, Jan. 3, 1866.

We, the undersigned, passengers on the New York mail steamship Evening Star, desire to publicly express our thanks to the officers of the steamship, and particularly to Capt. L. C. Wimpenny, for the courtesy and attention he has shown us, and we would likewise testify as to his ability as a seaman, and would recommend all of our friends and the travelling public to patronize any ship under the command of so vigilant and efficient an officer as Captain Wimpenny. Greater attention we have never seen paid to the ladies than here on board exhibited by the Captain and Purser alike.

[illegible]

Movements of Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, 1866.

The steamer Mercedita sailed to-day for New York.

The steamer Missouri arrived here to-day from New Orleans, short of coal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3, 1866.

Arrived, steamer Starlight, New York. Below, brig Alba Wagon, Philadelphia; schooners Will o' the Wisp, Hallock, Long Branch and Pedee, New York; schooner

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Canada in Search of a Market—Great Accumulation of Timber at Quebec, &c.

The year 1866 does not open auspiciously for Canada. The loss of free trade with the United States has thrown a gloom over the lumber and produce trades; and in the Ottawa district, the centre of the former, there is a good deal of anxiety felt for a market to replace that lost. A commission has been sent forth, under the Provincial Secretary, to "fish" for new markets. They may be able to find them; but it takes some time to make goods—flour, for instance—known in a market; and there must be some considerable advantages in the new goods to induce mercantile parties to break off their trade with one country and open a new trade with another. Besides, it is only parties with large cash means who can transfer their business at once from one country to another. Again, the people with whom an effort is to be made to open trade have not enough commercial energy to change for a small gain in the price of the goods they may consume. These people are Cubans, Brazilians and Mexicans—all noted for an indolent way of doing business. From this it will be seen that some time would have to elapse before new markets could be made available for Canada produce; and in the meantime what could be done with the bulk of that produce? The British isles cannot take it. At this moment, though Canada has had the benefit of free trade with the United States during the last year, there are twenty-three million feet of lumber wintering at Quebec—a pretty good proof that this year there will be a fearful amount of stuff lying on hand. The lumberers then have reason to be anxious for the ensuing year, and a series of failures are likely to take place.

THE NEW STAMP ACT,

passed during last session of Parliament, came into force on January 1. It requires stamps to be affixed on notes for less than $100. The rate is:—For $25 and under, one cent; $50 and under, two cents; $100 and under, three cents. This will swell the stamp item in the income, and thus the province goes on to increased taxation, with a "light" debt of only $75,000,000. It is lucky the country has a stiff backbone, or it would break under this load of debt.

The Imprisonment of Clement C. Clay.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the month of May a reward was offered by the government for the apprehension of C. C. Clay, of Alabama. He might have escaped abroad, like Toombs, Benjamin and Breckinridge; but he came forward and at once surrendered his person to the officer commanding Macon, requesting an early examination into the truth or falsity of the charges brought against him. Mr. Clay was not arrested on an indictment of treason because a holder of high office. He was not singled out as a chieftain of the rebellion, to bear for his people the judicial brand of that crime and to "make treason infamous." He was not a member of the rebel Cabinet, nor a commissioner to Europe, nor an officer in the rebel army, nor a member of the Confederate Congress; for he had been some time thrown out by the election of Dick Walker, a brother of the immortal Pope. He held no office; but he was a peace agent, selected for his character, discretion and judgment—one of the few respectable appointments said to have been made by Davis. At his solicitation Clay went to Canada to open communication with those who favored peace, whether with General McClellan, as hoped, or Vallandigham the blatherskite, or the philosopher of the *Tribune*. We all know that he did communicate and that his negotiations all failed. But while Clay was in Canada a set of crackbrained desperadoes and Confederate riffraff got up a rascally raid upon towns near the border and made the fiendish attempt to burn New York city. And Clay, the peace agent, is charged with complicity in this very unpeaceful plot and programme.

The whole scheme was as stupid and damaging to the so-called confederacy as it was low and malignant. As a plan of hostilities it could not possibly influence the result of the war, while it militated directly against any peaceful settlement at the time. If met the reprobation of all men of intelligence throughout the South. That Clement C. Clay had any responsibility in it or for it is a supposition not only incompatible with the business which carried him to Canada, but at variance with the man's whole life and character. The world is shrewd in its observations, and it is not possible to figure in public affairs and be unknown. Mr. Clay was long a Senator from Alabama at Washington, and it is not difficult to ascertain his antecedents and status. He was a secessionist, trained in the school of Jefferson touching the constitution. But he is reputed, in general matters, a person of well-balanced mind, careful and reliable—not at all likely to engage in crazy and contemptible atrocities. Never an intriguer nor wire-puller, a man marked for purity of life and manliness of conduct, universally respected at the South, there is nothing in his record to warrant a supposition that he could be capable of any scheme of secret villany. The fact of his prompt surrender and challenge of investigation gives no color to the allegation of crime. The delay to examine the matter does not strengthen its probability.

Mr. Clay is a man of frail physique, for years a sufferer from chronic bronchitis. Seven months he has been confined within the walls of Fortress Monroe, without opportunity to vindicate himself. Does our law judge any man before it hears him? Is punishment thus severe and dangerous to life consistent with the great principle of English law, that every man must be presumed innocent until proved guilty? Is such treatment humane? Is it just? Is it expedient? What hinders Clay from being paroled or bailed until his case is investigated?

Justice and clemency on the part of the North are the requisites of the time. For the triumphant and rejoicing to forgive is easy. In the treatment of the conquered and unhappy South halfway measures must only fail. But one of two courses can possibly succeed. The North must either ignore the past and seek to build up a union of friendship between the sections, or it must exterminate the people of the South and repopulate their lands. The latter is a policy barbarous, difficult and obscure in the final result. It would certainly dash the prosperity and paralyze the progress of the nation for years to come. It would probably demoralize and corrupt the government and change its nature and its powers. For North and South, then, there is but one line of safety—the practice of justice and clemency. The President is backed by the men who saved the Union and by the conservative strength of the country. Let him pursue the straight and narrow path to national salvation.

Police Intelligence.

THEFT OF A CASE OF CAPS.

Moses Goldman, a German, who says he lives in Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested on the charge of having stolen a case of caps, valued at $1,100, from the store of Herman Schwartz, 199 Broadway. The case of goods was left in the entry of the store, on the 23d ult., but subsequently disappeared very mysteriously. Nothing was heard of the goods till a day or two since, when it was learned that the prisoner had offered to sell some of the caps to John Brand, 34 Bowery, for eight dollars per dozen, the real value of the caps being twenty one dollars per dozen. Mr. Schwartz identified the caps as his property. The accused was taken before Justice Ledwith and committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

BOLD ROBBERY IN A RAIL CAR.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Alva N. Bertrand, a patron of the Lafarge House, Broadway, entered one of the University place cars, and after riding up to Twelfth street pulled the strap. As he did so he was jostled against by some two or three men, who followed him to the rear platform, where they surrounded and pushed violently against him. He escaped from the men, and after leaving the car Mr. Bertrand missed his diamond breastpin, valued at $500. He instantly jumped on the car again, and observing two men leave the car at Fourteenth street, followed them and caused their arrest by roundsman Porcher, of the Twenty-sixth precinct. The prisoners gave their names as James Rogers and James McCarthy. They were yesterday taken before Justice Ledwith and committed for trial in default of $1,500 bail each. The stolen jewel was not recovered.

THE GOERCK STREET ARMORY.

In giving a statement in yesterday's HERALD of the case of John Reid, charged with picking a pocket at a public house in Goerck street, on the 30th of November last, officer Hodgson, of Essex Market, was credited with the arrest. Officer Francis McCaddin states that he took Reid in custody in person, and should have the credit attached to the action.

Suit Against the Hudson River Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Barnard.

Charles Butler, by Guardian, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—On the 5th of October, 1864, plaintiff, as alleged, while crossing Hudson street, near Canal, was run over by one of the freight cars of the Hudson River Railroad Company. The boy is only thirteen years of age, and by this casualty he lost one of his arms, together with four fingers and the thumb of his other hand. He also received serious internal injuries, from which he has since suffered, and now claims damage to the amount of twenty thousand dollars.

Several witnesses, including the plaintiff, were examined yesterday, who testified as to the casualty. The case will be concluded to-day.

For plaintiff, Chauncey Shaffer; for defendants, Thomas McNorth.

The Will of E. P. Christy.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Clerke.

Harriet E. Christy and E. B. Christy, Appellants, vs. P. G. Clark and Others, Respondents.—An appeal from the decree of the Surrogate in this case was argued yesterday before the general term. It will be remembered that a paper, asserted to be the will of E. P. Christy, was admitted to probate on the 23d of June, 1865. The deceased committed suicide by jumping from a window of his residence while in a fit of insanity. His widow and only son are the present contestants to the will.

Benjamin F. Blankman, for the appellants, and Paris G. Clark, for respondents, argued the case at length before the Court, when decision was reserved.

Movements of Vessels.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, 1866.

The steamer Mercedita sailed to-day for New York.

The steamer Missouri arrived here to-day from New Orleans, short of coal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 3, 1866.

Arrived, steamer Starlight, New York. Below, brig Alba Wagon, Philadelphia; schooners Will o' the Wisp, Hallock, Long Branch and Pedee, New York; schooner

THE ALABAMA HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

FINAL DECISION OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

Conflict of Opinion Between Him and President Johnson.

&c. &c. &c.

The Dexter Habeas Corpus Case.

[From the Mobile Register, Dec. 12.]

The final opinion of Judge Busteed in the habeas corpus Dexter case, received at a late hour, excludes much matter we had prepared relating to the important political events transpiring at Washington. Not secondary in importance, however, is the great question which has been presented for his judicial determination.

That he has met it with the firmness and wisdom of a judge thoroughly imbued with the spirit and profoundly indoctrinated in those principles of English liberty which were ravished from power and embodied in the "great charter," we need not tell any one who has observed his course in the conflict between civil and military jurisdiction. If he is not right, the wisest men of this earth have been wrong since the days of King John and the barons; and statesmen, orators, poets and historians have labored and written and sung in vain for the best centuries of the world's history. It is a thought of hope and of gratitude to Almighty God that in this era of political madness and party cruelty, when the masses have forgotten the teachings of human experience, a man is now and then raised up amongst us who feels liberty in the very marrow of his bones, whose whole soul is instinct with its glowing and inspiring light, and who possesses, moreover, the mind to grasp and the courage to vindicate its sacred monuments. Richard Busteed is one of those rare champions of truth in an epoch of darkness and error.

DECISION OF JUDGE BUSTEED.

The regular term of the United States District Court convened on the 11th of December, the Hon. Richard Busteed presiding.

At precisely 12 o'clock Judge Busteed took his seat, and after the formal ceremonies of opening the court were gone through with his Honor stated that no appointment to the office of District Attorney of the United States for this District having been made, no business to which the United States was a party could, for the present, be transacted, but that he was prepared to hear any other matter.

Rufus F. Andrews, Esq., counsel for T. C. A. Dexter, then rose and said that the attachment against General Woods had been served upon that officer by United States Marshal Hardy, whom, together with General Woods, he observed present in court, and moved the court for judgment upon the writ.

The Judge, addressing himself to General Woods, inquired what he had to say in explanation of his disobedience to the orders of the court that had been served upon him in the Dexter case, whereupon that gallant soldier and gentleman handed to the court the following written answer:—

To the Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, United States District Judge:—

The undersigned, Charles R. Woods, in the military service of the United States, and Brevet Major General of Volunteers, commanding the Department of Alabama, in answer to an attachment issued against him by your Honor, and served upon him by the United States Marshal, and returnable this 11th day of December, 1865, respectfully says:—

That no further proceedings under the said writ of attachment should be had against him, because he says that there has not been at any time any intention upon his part to treat with disrespect the authority or process of the courts of the United States or the Judge thereof.

That the first return made by the undersigned to the writ of habeas corpus issued to him to produce the body of the said T. C. A. Dexter before your Honor, was intended to be such a compliance with the exigence of said writ as would discharge the duty that the undersigned owed to his military superiors, and also to the laws of the land.

As it respects the second return made by the undersigned to said writ