WASHINGTON.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ing provisions and qualifications, to wit:—First—Those who can read the constitution of the United States. Second—Those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property within the District, those who have served in and been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and to restrict such right of suffrage to the classes named, and to include proper provisions excluding from the right of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States during the late rebellion, or given aid and comfort to said rebellion.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, suggested the following clause be stricken from the proposed restrictions, viz:—"Those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property within this District."

Mr. HALE declined to accept the modification.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, briefly stated his objections to the instructions.

The House struck from the instructions the property qualification clause, and then refused to recommit the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary with the remainder of the instructions by a vote of 53 against 117, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Blow, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, Clarke of Ohio, Conkling, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ferry, Griswold, Hall, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Hooper, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Jenckes, Kasson, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence of Pa., Lawrence of Ohio, Longyear, Marvin, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Myers, O'Neill, Plants, Raymond, Rice of Mass., Schenck, Stillwell, Trowbridge, Van Horn of N. Y., Van Horn of Mo., Warner, Washburn of Mass., and Woodbridge—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Bundy, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Denison, Donnelly, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Grinnell, Harding of Ky., Harding of Ill. Higby, Hill, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of W. Va., Hubbard of N. Y., Hubbard of Conn., Hubbell of N. Y., James M. Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Kerr, Le Blond, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, Marston, McClurg, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Morrill, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Pa., Randall of Ky., Rice of Me., Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Sitgreaves, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Voorhees, Ward, Washburne of Ill., Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pa., Windom and Winfield—117.

The House voted on the bill as originally introduced by Mr. Kelley and reported back by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, from the Committee on the Judiciary without amendment, and which is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from all laws and parts of laws, and prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same hereby is stricken out; and that from and after the passage of this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said district on account of color.

SECTION 2.—And be it further enacted, That all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said district, and all ordinances of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and annulled.

The bill was passed by a vote of yeas 116, nays 54, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Allison, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of N. Y., Hubbard of Conn., Hulburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Laflin, Lawrence of Pa., Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Raymond, Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Ill., Washburn of Mass., Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pa., Windom, Woodbridge—118.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Benjamin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding of Ky., Henderson, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard of West Va., Hubbell of N. Y., James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, McKee, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Randall of Pa., Randall of Ky., Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Van Horn of Mo., Voorhees, Winfield—54.

When the result of the vote was announced applause followed from the floor to the galleries. The House then adjourned.

ITALY.

Dissatisfaction at the Absorption of the Austrian Loan—Intrigues in the New Chamber of Deputies—Reform Needed in the Administration of Public Affairs, &c.

OUR FLORENCE CORRESPONDENCE.

FLORENCE, Dec. 27, 1865.

The arduous labors of the army in the southern provinces, in fighting continually against the bands of brigands infesting that section, are a source of much anxiety to the Italian people, and as in a few days the whole question will be brought up for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies I deem it necessary, in order to post you upon the matter, to give you a brief and succinct sketch of the history of the operations of these miscreants during the last few years.

With the commencement of the year 1864 the successes achieved in Monaco and Calabria, and the achievements of General Pallavicini in the district of Bari, lead some to hope, with reason, that this incendiary torch, fanned into flame by civil revolutions, would speedily be extinguished. Unfortunately, however, these hopes were not borne out by results. The bands driven out of Bari concentrated themselves under Crocco Donatello, and carried havoc into the neighboring country. They were greatly aided by the topographical configuration of the region in their cowardly ambuscades and surprises. This force being defeated several times with much loss, divided into two parties and sought cover in the impenetrable fastnesses of Monticchio and Lagopesole. About the same time several other bands made their appearance, threatening the territory commanded by General Franzini. Owing to the outrages committed by these scoundrels, the ardor of the regular troops was finally aroused to such an extent that they drove them out from the southern provinces towards the end of the year 1864, and tranquillity and public safety were completely restored. Order was also restored in the central province of the Pontifical States. During the year 1864 two hundred and forty-six bandits were killed in combat and three hundred and thirty arrested. Sixty-five were shot by court martial and one hundred and ninety-five surrendered themselves. There were two hundred and forty-three murders committed by these brigands. The prisoners taken by them and ransomed numbered four hundred and ninety-seven. One thousand six hundred and twenty-seven persons were arrested for sympathizing with these brigands.

THE AUSTRIAN LOAN.

Thanks to the efforts of the French press, both imperial and liberal, except the *Siècle*, the Austrian loan recently put upon the Paris Bourse was eagerly taken up in a single day. This triumph was humiliating to us in connection with the fact that on the same day a large number of coupons of Italian government securities were put in the market, where they were given in exchange for certificates of the Austrian loan. To speak truly I must add that the favorable conditions of seven per cent interest and the premium on the funding of the loan greatly contributed to the success of the latter.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE NEW CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

I felt less disgust at the circumstance of the taking up of the Austrian loan than at the reported intrigues going on in Florence with regard to the appointment of the President of the new Chamber of Deputies. Divided as the House is we cannot appear formidable to Austria, nor can we make a favorable impression as to our future upon those Powers, allied or not with us. This should have been more regarded in the case for other. All seem so have been anxious for place, while few thought seriously or disinterestedly of the interests of their country. I am not quite certain, but, if I recollect aright, General La Marmora once uttered these words in Parliament:—"The time honored policy of sub Alpine administration, which was so advantageous and so honorable to the country, has been utterly lost." What has Piedmont done during the last ten years? Of what use is it to read the statutes upon which the raise of Italy is merely engraved? From the fragments of the army vanquished at Novara the little country of Piedmont, a speck at the foot of the Alps, through the aid of General La Marmora, was able to reorganize the most splendid army of modern times, which four years after this great and total disaster made glorious the name of Italy in the Black Sea, and among the ruins and desolation caused by attacking the palladium of the greatest despot in Europe at Sebastopol, when there was not a cent in our exchequer and the guns of the enemy were turned to our breast. The order of industrial enterprise became almost a verbiah for the promotion of the prosperity of the country, and productive sources being created taxes were imposed, which the citizens were called upon to pay, and which they did pay as a cheerful duty, because integrity ruled instead of parliamentary influence. The sale of offices was a thing unknown, and the burdensome taxes were borne by all classes of citizens without murmur. This was the cause of Italy's moral supremacy. The result of this activity, this solid policy, this integrity in her legislators, this popular confidence, has been the moral triumph of Italy, who after one decisive struggle was enabled to derive sufficient courage to assert her own unity. The reform needed at the present time is to do away with all useless luxury, all sinecure offices, and indolent favoritism. This must be done rigidly, if true economy is sought. We should dismiss at least one half of the present officeholders. We should use our utmost efforts towards the promotion of agricultural and educational advancement among the masses. And if this retrenchment is not sufficient, if our natural products are not extensive enough, then we must economize even in necessaries. Let all work. The funds of the nation are not for the support of the destitute.

Died.

TREVIRAN.—On Thursday evening, January 19, REBECCA TREVIRAN, aged 59 years.

The funeral will take place from her daughter's residence, No. 179 East Thirty-third street. The friends of her sons, John, James and Richard, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

[For other Deaths see Third Page.]

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Manœuvres for the New York Recordership.

ANOTHER UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

&c. &c. &c.

Our Albany Correspondence.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1866.

THE RECORDERSHIP.

The condition of the question arising out of the vacancy on the Recorder's bench in New York grows in interest, although there appears to be no practical solution of its bearings just yet. A bill was reported to-day in the Senate, amending a law passed in 1861, taking the important duty of confirming contracts out of the Common Council, and vesting it in a board comprising the Comptroller, Counsel to the Corporation and Recorder. The amendment reported to-day substitutes the word "Mayor" for the word "Recorder," which at this time has an interesting significancy. When the original law was passed the Comptroller was Robert T. Haws, a republican. Should a Union man turn up as Recorder it might prove a serious inconvenience in the board which has hitherto been administered by Recorder Hoffman, and which the amendment proposes to continue in him as Mayor. The control of the contracting interest in New York city is quite as important politically there as the Canal Board is in the State. Senator Murphy, whose election as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of New York gives his acts an authoritative significancy, proposes to push his bill through next week, providing for the appointment of Recorder by the Governor for the vacant term. Four candidates are in the field for such an opportunity, or for any chance which may present itself under the republican supervisors. These are C. S. Spencer, Isaac Dayton, T. B. Van Buren and J. H. White. The succession legitimately belongs to John K. Hackett under every construction of fair political logic, and it is more probable at this point of view that he will get it than that anything else can occur. I see no chance for the candidate of the Manhattan Club, John Van Buren. It is certain that the control of some faculty on the criminal bench of the city will be claimed for the Union party; and if they do not capture the vacant chair of Recorder Hoffman they will seize the Police Justices under the move made by Brandreth in the Assembly for creating a "Metropolitan Police Judiciary." The proposition to concede the vacant Recorder's seat, made on the part of the democrats to the republicans, provided that the heads of departments should be left unmolested, is scouted as altogether ridiculous here.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The Underground Railroad bill introduced to-day by Senator Pierson presents the names of James Boorman Johnson, Joel Wolfe, John Thompson, Thomas Reed, John Hunter, Henry E. Davies, R. W. Daniels, James B. Brinsmade and Arthur W. Benson—all well known names, with capital and influence enough between them to give some respectability to the project. The leading two ideas which bear up this scheme are the success of tunnels in London and the great need of a quick transit through New York city. But it is generally overlooked that the tunnels are successful where there are no competing street railroads, and that the idea of speed is desirable for the upper portion of the city, to which the underground project is not practically so applicable. The difference between a tunnel under Paris or London compared with such a work in New York may be appreciated in the cost of contract work at the former places as follows:—

Earth excavation below Grace church, per cubic yard, twenty-five to thirty cents. Rock blasting above Grace church, per cubic yard, five dollars. Thus it will be seen that the cost of a tunnel here through the primary rocks must be twenty times that incurred in the loose gravelly strata under London. Then the travel would be diminished by the competition of the street cars, which does not exist in London.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The following appointments are pending in the Senate, having been sent in for approval by the Governor, as indicated in my despatches of last week:—New York city Tax Commissioners, Williamson, Allen and Brown, the old board, reappointed; also the present incumbents—Abbe and Kugs—as Fire Commissioners; and Colonel Palmer, of Chautauqua, as Commissary General.

PARK ON THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD.

Mr. Creamer introduced in the Assembly a bill providing that the Eighth Avenue Railroad be prohibited from charging more than one cent additional fare for each passenger riding on their road above Fifty-ninth street.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE PARK.

Mr. McCloskey introduced into the Assembly to-day a bill directing the Park Commissioners in the city of New York to build and construct a stone stairway as an entrance to the Central Park, for the use of pedestrians, at Fifth avenue and Eighty-sixth street, New York city.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1866.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANDREWS—To amend the charter of the village of Seneca Falls; the Metropolitan Health bill; increasing the salary of the Assessor of Buffalo; to amend the charter of Plattsburg village.

By Mr. BARNETT—Incorporating the City Missionary and Tract Society.

By Mr. CORNELL—To amend the act relative to contracts by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. BARNETT—To secure navigation on the Oneida Lake Canal.

By Mr. BENNETT—To abolish the office of Auditor in Buffalo.

By Mr. STANTON—For an armory in Schenectady.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND—To locate the office of Treasurer of Westchester county.

By Mr. KIRKE—To incorporate the Fonda and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

By Mr. LARAC—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to limited partnerships.

By Mr. LENT—To regulate taxes on lands taken or to be taken for Croton Aqueduct purposes.

By Mr. PIERSON—For the Underground Railroad.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WHITE (rep.) introduced a bill providing for the completion of unfinished business in the office of the Surrogate of Onondaga county, and by unanimous consent it was passed.

The bill fixing the compensation of justices and constables in Richmond county was also passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WHITE—To amend the charter of the New York Medical College for Women; authorizing the Superintendent of the Onondaga Salt Springs to lease certain lands belonging to the State for a longer period than three years.

By Mr. LENT—To incorporate the Board of Trustees of the General Convention of Universalists.

Mr. PIERSON (rep.) asked the unanimous consent to introduce a bill amending the charter of Brooklyn by allowing the auditor of said city to appoint an assistant auditor and clerk.

Mr. H. C. MCNEIL (dem.) objected.

By Mr. FORDES—Requiring county treasurers to give bonds to the State.

By Mr. LARAC—To incorporate the Port Richmond and Bergen Point Ferry Company.

Adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1866.

REPORTS.

By Mr. B. N. HUGGINGTON—To incorporate the Oneida County Savings Bank.

By Mr. J. L. PARKER—For the relief of the Utica and Black River Railroad.

By Mr. D. P. WOOD—The Canal Appropriation bill; also to provide for surveying the Hudson river.

By Mr. WILSON—To fix the salaries of justices of the peace in Brooklyn; also to authorize the Comptroller of New York to issue fifty thousand dollars in water stock; also to allow the city of Utica to take stock in the Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To incorporate the Throg's Neck Steamboat Company.

By Mr. VERMILYE—To incorporate the Excelsior Trust Company; to fix the compensation of clerks of the justices' courts in Brooklyn; to incorporate the National Indemnity Company.

By Mr. SEAWARD—To alter the map of New York; to amend the charter of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Missionary Society.

By Mr. JENKINS—For a railroad in 125th and other streets in New York; to incorporate the New York Mutual Gas Light Company.

By Mr. TRACY—To authorize and direct the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their track through Eighty-eighth street, through avenue A to Ninety-sixth street, New York.

By Mr. SHERMAN—To incorporate the Old Guard, Company B, Sixth regiment.

By G. GRAHAM—To incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bank of New York.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. FREAR—To incorporate the North River Savings Bank.

By Mr. TUCKER—To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the crime of perjury; to reduce the fees of surrogates.

By Mr. GOODRICH—To incorporate the Throg's Neck Steamboat Company.

By Mr. MARVIN—To test jurisdiction in the Supreme Court for adjudication of questions arising upon wills in certain cases.

By Mr. TUCKER—To extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace.

By Mr. DEVEL—To amend the charter of the Howard Insurance Company of New York.

By Mr. BRANDRETH—To amend the act relative to Hell Gate Pilots.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—To provide payment for certain quarantine expenses.

By Mr. JENKINS—To amend the charter of the Etna Insurance Company.

By Mr. REYNOLDS—To amend the Militia laws.

By Mr. LITTLEJOHN—Relative to the salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court, Court of Common Pleas and other judicial officers in New York.

By Mr. VERMILYE—To fix the salaries of clerks and justices of the police courts in Brooklyn.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—To regulate fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad; to amend the act relative to the right of suffrage; for a railroad in Christopher and other streets of New York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LYONS (dem.) offered the following:—

Resolved, That the Board of Supervisors of New York county be directed to make a report to this House setting forth the amount of money thus far appropriated for the erection of a court house in said county, the amount of expenditures and the purposes for which made, and the prices paid for the material used in the erection of said building, and to whom paid; also the balance on hand; said report to be made within twenty days after the adoption of this resolution, and accompanied with vouchers and such other papers as show the facts in the matter.

Debate arising, the resolution was laid on the table.

The bill relative to the Courts of Special Sessions was introduced by Mr. Levinger, and not by Mr. Curtis, as was stated yesterday.

Adjourned.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

The Kanucks Again in Fear of the Fenians—Canadian Finances, &c.

TORONTO, Jan. 17, 1866.

General Sweeny's address promising hostages for the Fenians convicted in Ireland has renewed the fears of a Fenian invasion of Canada.

The Toronto *Leader* promises Sweeny a halter if he comes within Canadian jurisdiction.

An Ottawa paper asserts that the volunteers behaved badly when called out for duty during a recent Fenian scare at Prescott.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16, 1866.

An important statement of the income of Canada and its expenditure for the half year ending 31st December last has been issued by the Audit Office—Mr. Galt's department. The income was:—

Customs	$3,476,243
Excise	694,202
Post Office	441,274
Crown lands	461,491
Bill stamps	48,890
Miscellaneous	663,795
Total	$5,585,898
The expenditure was	4,387,672
Surplus	$1,198,226

This shows a very "rosy" state of financial affairs, and that the expenses of government have decreased. That is the only inference, for the income is not much greater than it was in 1864; it is less in the great item of customs by $100,000. But it is not apparent that the expenses have decreased. On the contrary, they are annually increasing. Therefore, it is argued that there is a tremendous error in the public accounts.

If all is right Mr. Galt must be the "light of finance and the soul of economy;" but it is likely that the half year's interest—$1,500,000—due in London in this month, is not included in the above statement. If so, that item would wipe out the "surplus" in one entry, leaving a small deficit in it, and make a change that would hardly look so rosy as the present statement. In this puzzle we wait for the "light of finance" to throw some light upon the figures.

The Canada *Gazette* has a notice that at the next session Parliament will be asked to sanction the amalgamation of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad with the Grand Trunk. It is not likely that there will be any opposition to this, and in this way the Trunk line will acquire control of, and use as branches, the smaller roads that connect with it.

Parliament is to meet on the 16th prox., but not for the despatch of business.

"Bristol Bill" Again in Trouble—The Galt Bank Robbery in Canada.

[From the Hamilton (Canada) Times.]

Captain Nichols, with the force under his command, this afternoon succeeded in effecting the capture of one of the oldest and most noted bank robbers known in Canada or the United States, none other than the veritable "Bristol Bill." The prisoner is the same who projected the robbery of the Gore Bank, at Galt, which was attempted some months since, and through a misapprehension the convict smith, now serving a term in the Penitentiary for the same offence, received the *nom de plume* of his master in that enterprise. It will be remembered that at the time of the arrest of Smith and Lamb, and the escape of one of the parties in this city who hired the team from the livery stable, still another party remained to be accounted for, to reconcile the statements of witnesses at Galt, who observed the manœuvering about the bank on the night of the attempted robbery. It subsequently became known to the police authorities here that the chief actor in that transaction was one of the two who had escaped arrest, and that this party had been residing in Hamilton quietly for some months, in like manner as had the convict Smith, under the name of Henry Parker.

Parker, who is known to be the veritable Bristol Bill, on escaping from this city took up his abode in Rochester, New York, leaving his wife still here, and since that time his residence has been watched in expectation of his return. This morning Captain Nichols received information from his spies that Parker had arrived in the city, and was at his residence, a brick house on Main street, immediately in the rear of the residence of Peter Grant. Immediately the Captain instituted measures for his capture, observing the caution which previous police exploits in Hamilton have shown were necessary in attempting the arrest of such a character. A large portion of the force was marshalled for the emergency, and, with the Captain himself, were arrayed in citizen's clothing and fully disguised. The posse surrounded the residence of the desperado, and at the given signal closed in. The whole party had closed upon the house from rear and front, and cut off all retreat. Parker discovered that the game was up, and on entering the house Captain Nichols discovered the long sought for individual in a back room, where he quietly submitted to the officer of the law, exhibiting great chagrin and dismay. The darbies speedily encircled the wrists of the prisoner, and he was soon safely secured in the cells of the King William street station. A search of the premises revealed a stock of burglar's tools similar to the assortment found upon the premises of Smith, at the time of his arrest; but Parker's workshop had evidently been in disuse for some time, owing to his compelled absence from the city since his attempt on the Gore Bank.

Parker's residence on Main street was elegantly furnished, but the indications at present were that he was preparing for a change of base, as the carpets were being taken up and furniture ready for packing. The prisoner is somewhat advanced in years, and has the uncut sanctimonious appearance of rogues of his distinction.

FIRES.

Fire in Grand Street.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night a fire broke out in the second hand furniture store of Lawrence Markey, in the basement, of 441 Grand street. The early discovery of the fire by officer Walker, of the Thirteenth precinct, enabled the firemen to extinguish the flames before much damage was done to the premises. Loss about $50. The stock is insured for $1,000, in the Manhattan Insurance Company. The first floor is occupied, as a dry goods store, by Thomas Cahill. There is some slight damage to the stock by water; insured for $14,000, in the Kings County, Excelsior and other companies. The cause of the fire is unknown at present.

Fire in Williamsburg.

A fire broke out in the two story frame building junction of Eleventh street and Broadway at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning, and resulted in its entire destruction. The building was owned by Charles Valentine, who occupied the upper portion of it. His loss will amount to two thousand dollars; insured in the Niagara for seven hundred dollars. The lower floor was used as a barroom by W. H. Kayler, who estimates his loss at twelve hundred dollars; insured in the Metropolitan for one thousand dollars. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin. A member of Neptune, No. 7, named John B. Evans, was severely burnt about the face and hands during the progress of the fire, his coat having been licked by the flames while he was attaching the hose to a hydrant close to the burning building. But for his presence of mind in rolling himself in the soft snow he would doubtless have been fatally burned.

The Fire at Lowell.

[From the Lowell (Mass.) Courier, Jan. 17.]

The whole mill is destroyed, except the first and second stories of the main mill, containing the weaving and finishing mills, which are damaged by water, but to what extent is not known. The engine is a new one (of the Corliss manufacture), one hundred horse power, and had been run but a few days. It is covered by the debris of the ruins, and now had it is damaged cannot yet be ascertained. The mill was about one hundred and eighty feet by fifty feet, and five stories in height. There was a wool house, eighty by forty feet, and three stories in height, and a dye house, about fifty feet square, and one story high. The mill employed two hundred and thirteen hands at the date of making up the last pay roll. The cause of the fire is not known. Most of the walls are still standing. A one armed man named Joseph Drown, living on Central street, had a leg broken by the partial falling of a brick wall. Several others were slightly bruised.

The total loss by the fire is fully two hundred fifty thousand dollars. Messrs. Hosford & Chase, the proprietors of the mill, are insured for two hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred dollars. Ninety-one thousand dollars of this is in New York offices, as follows:—

Home	$10,000	Croton	$5,000
Security	15,000	Niagara	7,000
Metropolitan	12,000	Lorillard	12,000
Manhattan	10,000	Morris	15,000
Relief	5,000		

An Oil Refinery Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 18, 1866.

The Parkersburg (West Virginia) Oil Refinery, belonging to George A. Wells & Co., with 800 barrels of refined oils, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $80,000.

The Austrian Agricultural Fair.

The Austrian Imperial Agricultural Society, under the patronage of the Archduke Charles, proposes opening at Vienna, in the month of May of this year, an exhibition of agricultural products of the empire; also of machinery and implements for agricultural purposes from all parts of the world.

We call the attention of American manufacturers to this exhibition, as the great and daily increasing demand for agricultural machines in Austria would doubtless open to them a valuable market for their products. In 1857 a similar exhibition took place in Vienna, in which English machines were largely represented. The consequence was that England has, since then, enjoyed almost a monopoly of the Austrian market for such machines.

Considering the superiority of construction, as regards solidity and simplicity, of the American agricultural machines, we do not doubt that the manufacturers of this country would derive great benefit by sending samples to the exhibition at Vienna. The Austrian committee is in correspondence with Messrs. Austin, Baldwin & Co., who will therefore be able to furnish all information that may be desired. The Austrian legation in Washington, and the Consul General in New York, are also in possession of all the particulars of the programme.

It is therefore very desirable that immediate application should be made to Messrs. Austin, Baldwin & Co. by those who anticipate availing themselves of the inducements offered by this exhibition, that the committee at Vienna, who will take charge of American contributions, may have time to make their arrangements accordingly.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 21	MOON SETS	eve 8 20
SUN SETS	5 02	HIGH WATER	morn 11 33

Port of New York, January 18, 1866.

CLEARED.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, New Orleans—Garrison & Allen.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Savannah—L L Jones.
Steamship Leo, Merrill, Savannah—Murray & Nephew
Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston—Livingston, Fox & Co.
Steamship Glaucus, Gale, Boston—Neptune Steamship Co.
Bark Laura (Prus), Blanck, Antwerp—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Adelphi (Br), Bahn, Havre—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Sarah Crowell (Br), Messenger, Rio Grande—Boyd & Hincken.
Brig Kildare (Br), Smith, Manzanilla—J F Whitney.
Brig S G Adams, Patridge, Havana—Trujillo & Vining.
Schr Chas Thompson, Brewster, St Johns, PR—Miller & Houghton.
Schr Jessie Jones (Br), Lang, St Kitts—McColl & Frith.
Schr D A Johnson, Tuthill, Mobile—I R Gager.
Sloop Flash, Davis, Wilmington—P G Neff.
Steamer Eastern City, Mundy, Philadelphia—Thorn & Tobias.
Steamer Gen Custer, Beckett, Philadelphia—W Kirkpatrick.
Steamer W Woodward, Reynolds, South Amboy.

ARRIVED.

U S steamer Laburnum, Acting Master Jas W Cook, Port Royal Jan 5.
Steamship Manhattan, Turner, Vera Cruz Jan 7, and Havana 12th, with mdse and passengers, to Chas A Whitney. 17th inst, lat 35 24, lon 74 43, signalized brig Caroline, of Baltimore, bound N.
Steamship Montezuma (Br), Hamshaw, Kingston, Ja, Jan 7, with mdse and passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. Had heavy weather the entire passage.
Steamship Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, with mdse, to J B Small.
Ship Gaspee (of Providence), Andros, Cardiff, 40 days, with railroad iron, to Jas W Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.
Ship Persia (of Bath), Doane, Leghorn Oct 8, and Gibraltar Nov 16, with marble, rags, &c, to W J Pate. Had heavy weather, stove boat, and received other slight damage. The P has been detained at Quarantine for fumigation and ventilation.
Bark Earl of Shaftesbury (Dan), Kronman, Singapore Sept 3, and St Helena Nov 26, with mdse, to Baring Bros & Co. Had heavy weather on the coast; stove bulwarks, and damaged water.
Bark Iona (of Pictou, NS), Seward, Buenos Ayres, 64 days, with wool and hides, to Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Valjerdin (Dan), Broberg, Rio Janeiro, 46 days, with coffee, to Jas Patrick & Co.
Bark Gazelle (of New Haven), Black, Port Spain, 21 days, with sugar, &c, to H Trowbridge's Sons.
Bark Fleetwing, Davis, Mobile, 15 days, with cotton, to order.
Bark Ocean Home, Brandt, Apalachicola, 14 days, with cotton, to James E Ward & Co. Had severe gales the entire passage.
Brig Willie (of Sakoonbe), Wood, Patras, 61 days, with fruit, to Geo F Bulley. 9th and 10th inst, encountered a heavy gale from N to NE; stove bulwarks and split sails.
Brig Catharina (Hanoi), Witt, Rio Janeiro, 52 days, with coffee, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Bravo (Swe), Cervier, Rio Janeiro, 66 days, with coffee, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 8th inst, lat 33 35, lon 71 07, spoke ship Haze, of Mystic, 105 days from San Francisco for New York.
Brig Kanagawa (of Jersey), Villett, Rio Janeiro, 48 days, with coffee, to J D Phipps & Co.
Brig Costa Rica, Cassady, Aspinwall, 27 days, in ballast, to J P Joy. Has been 17 days N of Hatteras, with heavy NW and NNE gales; been blown across the Stream three times; Jan 10, saw a schr running to S under bare poles.
Brig Emily Fisher (of Eastport), Perkins, Swan Island, 23 days, with guano, to Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Ida L Ray, Ray, Jacksonville, 14 days, with lumber, to Peck & Church.
Brig Rush, Raynor, Saltile River, Ga, 13 days, with timber, to L L Jones. 14th inst, lat 35 47, lon 75 10, spoke schr Agnes, of Mystic, hence for Apalachicola, 8 days out.
Schr American (Br), Nicholson, Cornwallis via Portland, 14 days, with potatoes, to A Smithers & Co.
Brig Exile (Br), Funchion, St John, NB, 12 days, with lumber, to D B Dewolf & Co.
Schr Geo Darby, Snow, Satilla River, Ga, 12 days. Had heavy weather; stove bulwarks, and lost part of deck.
Schr Lamartine, Johnson, Norfolk, 12 days.
Schr R Mason, Martling, Virginia, 2 days.
Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington.
Schr S C Evans, Hommonds, Baltimore, 12 days.
Schr Helen May, Higginson, Baltimore for Portland.
Schr E H Benson, Howard, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr H W Johnson, Garrison, from the wreck of steamer Mary A Boardman.
Steamer Eastern City, Munday, Philadelphia.
Bark Tejuca, arr 17th, is consigned to Brown & Co—arrhld.

BELOW

Ship Hudson, Pratt, from London Dec 9.
Also one ship, two barks and two brigs.

SAILED.

Steamers Flag, Matanzas (the latter anchored at Quarantine).
Wind at sunset SW.

Marine Disasters.

SCHR TRIUMPH—Brig Ida L Ray, arrived here yesterday from Jacksonville, reports:—Jan 13, in lat 33 11, lon 73 56, spoke schr Triumph, of Bridgton, NJ, from Boston bound to Philadelphia, having shifted ballast, and intended to put into Hatteras. Jan 14, lat 35 15, lon 74 20, saw her again, with signal of distress flying; bore down to her, and found the vessel leaking badly and forecastle blown away. At their request took off Capt Mills and four men, and brought them to this port.

STEAMER CHAS BENTON—Schr Robt Caldwell, McCormick, which arrived at this port on the 15th inst, reports experienced heavy northerly gales. Dec 31, off Fryingpan Shoals, Simon Mangis, second mate, was washed overboard and lost; used every means to save him, but of no avail. Jan 12, lat 36 50, on the edge of Gulf Stream, fell in with steamer Chas Benton, Salter, from Newberne for New York, showing signal of distress. Bore down and spoke her, and found she had lost rudder. Passed under his stern four times. At first they wished to leave her, but afterwards concluded to stay by her. [We received the above report on Tuesday last, but left it out owing to the fact that the Chas Benton was advertised on Friday last as loading for Newbern, and also from having received from our ship news collector a statement that she sailed on the 13th inst.]

STEAMSHIP ARAMURA (before reported), from Charleston for Philadelphia, took the late heavy weather off Cape Lookout Jan 7, when, finding it necessary to make a harbor, she put about for Wilmington, NC, but there was so much sea on the Cape Fear bar that she was unable to cross, but was compelled to keep on south. In endeavoring to enter Georgetown, SC, got ashore on the breakers, where she became a wreck. Nine of the crew were taken off the beach by Capt Paine, of the steamer Pilot Boy, but could not take off the rest on account of the heavy sea. A surf boat was afterwards sent to their aid, and it is thought all the crew were rescued.

STEAMSHIP THOS A FOULKES, which left Richmond on Saturday morning last, took fire at half-past two on Sunday morning, while lying at Claremont wharf, as before reported. She was bound to Norfolk with steamer Boulta in tow. The origin of the fire is yet unknown. The crew scrambled, but saved only a portion of their clothing. She was built in New York in 1861, by Thos A Foulkes, for Creary & Co, and was chartered by government during the war, and was sold by her owners to Captain Morris, and others, of Georgetown, SC. She was fully insured.

BARK CAMP VALE (Br), Nelson, from Navassa for Philadelphia, guano loaded, drove ashore south of Indian River Inlet at 2 AM on Monday last, and will prove a total loss. The C V registered 451 tons, was built at New Brunswick in 1864, and hailed from St John, NB.

SCHR ZAVIA, of East Machias, from Matanzas, with sugar, is ashore at Old Cranberry Inlet, ten miles north of Barnegat.

Miscellaneous.

STEAMER WM KENNEDY, from Boston, passed, five miles outside of Cape Henry, a deeply laden ship, with double topsails, and had lost fore and mizzen topgallant masts, bound to the Chesapeake.

STEAMER SAVANNAH, which was sunk in the Savannah River in December last, has been raised by Captain Cowkins and assistants, of the wrecking company, and taken to Savannah Jan 11. By means of the submarine armor and appurtenances her cargo, consisting of general merchandise, and valued at $200,000, has been previously taken out of her, she will immediately be placed in condition for service.

SLOW RECOVERY, recently sunk by the ice in the North River,