THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,749. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

The Africa at Halifax with Three Days Later News.

Important Statement on the Mexican Question.

Napoleon Said to Have Despatched a Special Envoy to Arrange for the Withdrawal of the French Troops.

Collapse of Mexican Imperial Credit in Europe.

The Spanish Insurrection Still Unsubdued.

Prim Meditating an Advance Into Andalusia.

Severe Repressive Measures Inaugurated by the Government.

Continued Search for Head Centre Stephens in Ireland.

Great Rush of German Emigrants to This Country.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship Africa, Captain Hockley, left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 20th, and Queenstown the evening of the 21st, and arrived at Halifax at half-past twelve P. M. on February 1. She has eighteen passengers for Halifax and forty-seven for Boston.

The steamship City of Cork also left Liverpool the 20th for New York.

The recent terrible shipping disaster was the leading theme of English journals. The weather continued stormy.

On the 22d of December, in latitude 40 north, longitude 48 west, what was supposed to be one of the Atlantic cable buoys was seen by a passing ship.

Purser Wilson reports that the Africa passed on the 20th, ship Dundonald, bound in; 27th, latitude 46, longitude 39, assisted ship Thornton, of New York, with iron bolts and barometer; had lost rudder and one man overboard.

The steamer London, which foundered at sea, was valued at eighty-five thousand pounds sterling, and her cargo was insured for two hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. It is confirmed that the Rev. Dr. Weedley, the new Bishop of Sydney, and G. V. Brooke, the actor, were among the passengers.

The London *Times* contradicts the report that Mr. Layard had resigned the Under Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs.

The cattle disease in England continued to increase. Latest returns show that the number attacked in a week approaches ten thousand.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* believes the final touch has been given to the reduction in the army for the next financial year. It is less than expected. Infantry battalions at home or returning will be reduced two companies. It is said the cavalry will escape the reduction altogether.

The London *Observer* says that Mr. Gladstone will dispose of the surplus revenue by removing a number of small articles from the tariff and by a modification of the sugar duties.

The death of Gibson, the eminent sculptor, is announced.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte having been raised by the Emperor to the dignity of Imperial Highness, the report that Prince Napoleon would not assume the Presidency of the Commission of the Exhibition had been put afresh into circulation.

The ex-King Francis had had a fall, and had seriously injured, if not broken, his leg. Some of the Naples clergy have been putting up prayers for the recovery of "our King."

The Pope was endeavoring to effect a loan of two millions sterling at Paris. The negotiations were not very promising.

A loan was proposed a short time back by the Viceroy of Egypt, to be negotiated through the Comptoir d'Escompt and the well known house of Oppenheim. Some little hesitation was shown in taking up this loan at the time it was proposed, and it is now announced that "in consequence of the unusually large supply of cotton" it will not now be required.

The ambassadors of Greece, Italy and Sweden at the Turkish Court had addressed a strenuous remonstrance to the government calling for more efficacious measures to secure the safety of the navigation. Accidents were very frequent about the mouth of the Dardanelles, and the Turkish government had done nothing whatever to prevent them.

The American squadron under Admiral Goldsborough had received orders to leave the Mediterranean and proceed to Lisbon. Reason not stated.

The steamship Saxonia, from New York, reached Southampton early on the 19th.

The steamship City of Washington, from New York, and the Peruvian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the night of the 18th.

The steamship Australasian, from New York, arrived out on the 20th ult. The Australasian did not call at Queenstown, owing to a strong gale and heavy sea, and reached Liverpool after two o'clock on Saturday. Her news did not transpire until after business hours.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Despatch of a Special Envoy to Arrange with Maximilian for the Withdrawal of the French Troops—No Hope for the Mexican Bondholders in Europe.

The Paris *Press* of the 19th announces that Baron Ballard left Paris on the 15th for the purpose of making necessary arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of the French troops from Mexico at the earliest possible date.

The London *Globe* says it is doubtful whether the interest on the Mexican debt will be paid. The funds in Europe are totally exhausted, and it is impossible to raise a new loan.

THE SPANISH REVOLT.

Prim's Retreat Into Portugal Cut Off—He Contemplates Moving into Andalusia—Severe Repressive Measures Inaugurated by the Government.

On the 16th Prim's insurgent forces were still on the road to Portugal. The royal troops were taking many prisoners, notwithstanding the forced marches of the insurgents.

A Madrid telegram of the 18th says it is thought probable that Prim would enter Andalusia, as the royal troops have barred the passage into Portugal.

A band of armed men had appeared in the mountains of Tarragona. Royal troops were in pursuit. On the 17th Prim passed the night at Beriauza. It was not then apparent whether he would attempt to penetrate into Andalusia or cross over into Portugal.

Madrid continued tranquil; but there were rumors of risings in various parts of Spain. Semi-official correspondence qualifies these reports of risings as having no importance, and says that it is believed that the government, finding its hitherto humane course of procedure ill understood, is about to adopt a vigorous system of repression.

The sergeants who attempted to get up a mutiny of the Alcalda regiment and release the convicts were shot on the 18th.

Latest Spanish advices say that General Prim remains between Andalusia and the Portuguese frontier.

REPLY OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN TO THE SPANISH CORTES.

[Madrid (Jan. 12) Despatch to London Press.]

The Queen returned the following reply to the deputation from the Senate, bearing the address of loyalty and devotion to her Majesty from that body:—

Nothing could have been further from my mind when a few days ago I inaugurated your legislative labors than the idea that they would be interrupted by the lamentable event which unites you to-day around my person and my throne, to offer me the loyal and sincere assistance of the exalted body you represent upon this occasion. Yes, señores, it is a grievous circumstance that a general and a few officers, abusing the obedience of their soldiers, should have declared themselves in open revolt, falsifying their oath and violating the laws of the country, with the intention of renewing the horrors of civil war. Fortunately their criminal intentions will not prevail. I reckon for this purpose upon the energy and activity of my government, upon the fidelity of the army to wipe out the blot with which a few have sullied its glorious flags, upon the wisdom of the nation and its love for my person and our institutions, and, above all, upon the moral aid which has been offered me by the Senate, whom I pray you to thank for this new proof it has given me of its attachment.

In receiving the deputation presenting a similar address from the Congress, her Majesty said:—

SEÑORES—Amidst the affliction I experience at the sad sight of a few soldiers openly rising against my authority, it is a great consolation to me to see the representatives of the nation group themselves around the throne to offer their support and renew the assurance of their loyalty. The love of my people has been from my childhood my surest safeguard. I have shared my joys with the nation, and upon it I rest all my hopes. However criminal and senseless this sedition may be, I have the conviction that if it became dangerous the patriotism of the nation would suffice to save the throne and our institutions. Be you, señores, the interpreters of my gratitude and of the prayers I put up for the prosperity of that noble nation whose future is identified with mine and that of my children.

THE RISING AT BARCELONA.

[Reuter's Express, Jan. 10.]

Yesterday tumultuous groups again collected in the streets, and the troops which were able to preserve order on the 8th and 9th inst. were found insufficient. Reinforcements have arrived by sea from Carthagena, and are provisionally encamped at the Palace of the Audiencia, the Custom House, the Convent of La Merci and Fort Mont Jouy. The latter position commands Barcelona, and is well supplied with arms and provisions.

On the 9th inst. the Captain General put himself at the head of the garrison, in order to disperse the people, who received the soldiers with a shower of stones. The Captain General thereupon thrice summoned the crowd to disperse; but as this produced no effect upon the people, he ordered the troops to fire.

In consequence of the renewal of the disturbances the civil Governor of the city has resigned his authority into the hands of the Captain General by the following proclamation:—

BARCELONESE:—My expectations having been insufficient to dissuade from disorder the enemies of public tranquillity, I have now resigned the command into the hands of the Captain General, in order that my authority shall not be again set at naught to the prejudice of social interests.

In taking this step I feel bound to again counsel those who seek to deviate from the paths of legality to return to their ordinary occupations, in order that I may as soon as possible recover my protecting authority, and that the tribunals of justice, real and legitimate guarantees of all rights, now suspended by present circumstances, may resume their functions.

Barcelonese! Obey the voice of authority. Disregard the instigations of those who compromise your interests and the peace of families. You will thus give fresh proof of your greatness and your civic virtues.

ANTONIO HURTADO, Governor.

BARCELONA, Jan. 9, 1866.

The above was followed by a proclamation of the Captain General, Fernando Cotoner, assuming the command in the city, and placing the four provinces of Catalonia in a state of siege. On the night of the 9th instant the troops employed in dispersing the rioters encamped on the Plaza de la Constitucion, on the Rambla and on the Plaza Santa Anna. Official despatches received in Barcelona announce that public order has not been disturbed at Villanueva, Tarragona, Reus, Gerona, Lerida, Cervera, Cardona, Solsona and Cadaques. Reinforcements of troops have, however, been despatched by government to several towns in Catalonia, at the request of the authorities, since the 8th inst.

MONARCHY ON ITS TRIAL.

[From the London Examiner, Jan. 13.]

Although the liberal party will suffer much obloquy and perhaps oppression, in consequence of this *émeute*, if it prove abortive, it is, nevertheless, evident that they had but little, if anything, to do with it. Espartero and Olozaga were both opposed to the military outburst, to which General Prim's position more contributed than anything else. He was so completely implicated in the last conspiracy, from the consequences of which he fled, that although he was allowed to return to Madrid he could not hope for advancement or employ, or reconciliation with the Queen. He was under a ban, to which he thought even exile itself preferable. Spain offers a bad field for ambition. The only path to distinction is the army, and by it Espartero, O'Donnell and Concha have certainly reached proud positions. The two latter have gathered princely fortunes in Cuba. Prim saw no reason why he should not be their equal. *And who knows what twist fortune may yet take in his favor?* After all, the true danger to Queen Isabella and to Spain has not proceeded from any democratic party so much as from the legitimists. They, indeed, made a miserable failure some years back. But there is no doubt that the nation is most disgusted with a state of things which it attributes to bad female rule. We need not say that the reign of a virtuous Queen is in constitutional States even better than that of the best male sovereign. But with a Queen who is now dissolute, now devotee, and who is the prey of two classes of very foolish and interested people, the case is quite different, and naturally suggests to a people that it is at least made safe against a certain sort of evils by a Salic law. This, no doubt, is the secret of the Queen's unpopularity, while the King is not a personage at all calculated to redeem the dignity of the throne. People are apt to say at this present time that constitutional government is on its trial. No doubt it is; and what is not? *But kingship, that sovereignty which affects the absolute in part or in whole, is on its trial too.* And the world will not be such a dupe as to throw upon mock constitutionalism the blame of decadence and of failure, clearly to be traced to the inaptness of a government which claims supreme power without knowing how to exercise it.

FRENCH VIEW OF THE ORIGIN AND PROBABLE END OF THE MOVEMENT.

[From the Journal du Havre, Jan. 10.]

Certain precursory and very significant signs accompanied the agitation which has just expanded into revolution in Spain. It was difficult to be deceived as to the character of these signs, but there, as everywhere else, and now, as always, destiny blinds those whom it endangers.

We have published in our political chronicle all the news concerning the actual situation. Now we will glance at the events which preceded the eruption, and which seem to us to determine its character.

After the dissolution of the last Congress the progressista party was ordered to take a back seat. The elections took place and the ministry apparently triumphed, notwithstanding suppressed murmurs against theocratic influence in high governmental circles. Tired with the intrigues of the palace and the confessional, wearied with seeing the choice of the crown perpetually oscillating between ministerial notorieties, comprising two or three groups of courtiers, uneasy as to the state of the finances, as prejudiced by foreign expeditions, and barren because the expenses greatly surpassed the receipts, the whole of Spain supported the principles of the progressists, influenced from all directions, but tending to a common purpose—the overthrow of the government and of the Sour Patrocinio. The most diverse elements of dissolution were thus brought to the aid of the same object. Navarre and Upper Catalonia drew from their urns clerical and Carlist names. In Barcelona, a rich and flourishing city, a separate movement arose, and to obtain their end refused the payment of the impost. Aragon remembered her old traditions of local independence. A Carlist uprising took place at Burgos, and democratic troubles took place at Malaga. The supporters of the O'Donnell Cabinet deserted it one by one. At last a progressist party, seeing that public opinion was prepared for the measure, threw forth the famous manifesto of the 20th of November last, to which the adhesion of Espartero added the prestige of his popularity.

* * * *

What will be the result of the revolution which has just thundered forth its commencement? This question is full of uncertainties. With the progressists is joined the Iberian party, whose programme contemplates nothing less than the fusion of the Spanish and Portuguese nations. What is the respective power of the opposing parties? How far will they march together? Is the government able to divide in order to rule them? Will they blot out existing institutions (in case they do not quarrel among themselves afterward) in order to construct a different edifice? All this it is impossible to foresee when a country like Spain is in question, where the population is systematically kept in ignorance and where the national will, if it ever had a chance to form itself, never had an opportunity to regulate itself.

However this may be, actual events create the apprehension that if the government of the Queen does not resolutely adopt new paths in politics, in spite of the fifty thousand ecclesiastics of Catholic Spain the Sour Patrocinio will become sooner or later the Polignac of the last throne occupied by the House of Bourbon.

THE FENIANS.

Deplorable Condition of Ireland—The Word Given for a General Rising—Continued Search After Stephens.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, Jan. 13, 1866.

These are exciting times in Ireland. There is a troubled, seething mass of conspiracy boiling and writhing under the crust of society in this country at present. The whole island is undermined by the Fenian organization, and no one seems to know when to expect the explosion that appears inevitable. Insecurity and alarm are the prevailing feelings, and the opinion that some sort of premature outbreak is at hand has grown into general belief. At no period since the organization was founded, not even during the weeks preceding the arrests at the *Irish People* office, were the followers of Stephens so vigorously engaged in the work of preparing for an appeal to arms, as they are at the present moment. It is certainly a remarkable symptom that the arrests effected by the agents of the government and the fearful punishment inflicted on the convicted Fenians have resulted, not in overawing the members of the conspiracy, but in rendering them ten times more resolute and defiant than before. The State prosecutions appear positively to have given Fenianism a new and powerful stimulus; and the knowledge that all their seizures, confiscations and punishments have left the organization intact, and endowed it with fresh vitality and vigor, is causing an amount of uneasiness and apprehension in government circles which it would be difficult to overrate. I have no desire to exaggerate the importance of this movement, and my sole anxiety is to give your readers a faithful picture of the condition of affairs in this country.

PREPARING FOR THE STRUGGLE.

Without inclining, then, in the slightest degree to sensation tendencies, I may state that while this letter is being written dozens of forges are aglow throughout the city with the work of pikemaking; in hundreds of cellars and garrets and kitchens the molten lead is being cast into rifle bullets; firearms and weapons of every description are being fitted up and prepared; secret meetings are being held, instructions issued to the various branches of the organization, and the whole machinery of the conspiracy being kept in rapid motion by countless numbers of cool, determined men. Still more remarkable is the fact that hundreds of Fenians are pouring into this city from all the large towns of England and Scotland; the spirit stores and lodging houses are crowded with them, and the impression is that they are arriving in obedience to the mandate which was issued, according to the statement made by Hayes, the London Centre, a month ago to the "B's" of England and Scotland. Drilling is going on extensively on hillside and moor; here and there throughout the country glimpses are caught by night travellers of hundreds of men marching in military array or practising drill exercises; in a word, extraordinary and incredible as it may seem, the disciples of Fenianism among us are making every preparation in their power for an immediate appeal to the arbitration of the sword.

VIGILANCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I need hardly say that the government are fully alive to the dangers of the situation. The detectives are sharply on the alert. Day and night the wily members of the "G" division are on the trail, lavishing gold with an open hand in their hunt for information, and their activity during the past week has been rewarded with three important discoveries.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

The Irish jails are filling fast. Large as was the number of alleged Fenians pounced upon by the authorities at the time of the government swoop in September last, I believe as many as two hundred arrests were made during the month; at least as many more have been picked off since then by the police. In every corner of the island—north, south, east and west—the process of seizing and imprisoning is still going on. In most cases the arrests are "one horse" concerns; a single prisoner is captured at a time, and then we hear very little about him. We have grown so accustomed to that sort of thing now that the arrest of one or two persons in one part or another of the country falls flat upon our ears. It is only when a number of captures are effected at a blow that public interest is excited, or that the achievements of the police are thought worthy of being chronicled. In this respect the arrests made on Wednesday morning last at Sligo (and already recorded in the HERALD) are certainly up to the mark, no less than twenty-one persons having been simultaneously consigned to prison on that occasion. Sligo, it appears, is one of those points towards which the tide of mysterious strangers with which Dublin is inundated is setting. Perhaps it was to be the rallying point of one branch of the insurgent army. At any rate it is certain that large numbers of able-bodied men have come into Sligo within the past fortnight, and remained there since without ostensible business or means of livelihood. The police of the town have regarded the new arrivals with the greatest suspicion. They watched the haunts and dogged the steps of the strangers, all of whom, it was noticed, were fine, soldierly looking fellows—"well drilled men," a keen-eyed member of "the force" pronounced them; but, whether it was that there was nothing to learn or that their secrets were too well kept, the police could discover nothing to confirm their suspicions. Meanwhile fresh bodies of strangers continued to arrive, until there were as many as one hundred of them in the town and neighborhood. At length the alarmed locals decided on action. Before daylight on Wednesday a detachment of armed police visited the various lodging houses of the town and transferred twenty-one of the immigrants from their beds to the cells of the local bastile. The persons arrested, who were nearly all returned Irishmen from Glasgow and Dundee, were closely searched, but nothing calculated to bring them under Judge Keogh's attention was discovered. The men are still in jail, upon what charge or upon what evidence is known only to the zealous functionary who committed them. Double guards have been placed upon the prison in which they are confined, and troops are being forwarded to the town and district in which they were arrested.

WHERE IS STEPHENS?

The detectives say he is in Ireland—somewhere. The police of Kilkenny said he was in the neighboring town of Callan the other day, and accordingly they turned out at midnight and searched town and district, returning very tired and very hungry, and I need hardly say very crestfallen, in the morning. The coast guards of Drogheda believed he was in a French lugger which hovered mysteriously off their shore towards the close of last week, and so they rowed off and searched her, and returned sadder and wiser men, accompanied by the "sacres" of captain and crew, who could not understand the object of his unexpected visitors. The most knowing portion of the Dublin citizens shake their heads and hint that the Head Centre is not many furlongs off, and the government, like their detectives, appear to believe that he is somewhere or other among us.

FENIAN PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation was found on a person named Flood, arrested in Dublin:—

Citizen soldiers, again we address you on the importance of the coming struggle. To urge upon you the necessity of prudence we shall not now do, as your past conduct proves you to be men of prudence and discretion. But we shall urge upon you the necessity of earnest preparation. Let all true Irishmen understand each other. In a country where it is treason to have a rifle it is necessary for you to put your weapons in concealment until the day of action. That grand work of liberation shall soon begin. Soon shall our country have an army of citizen soldiers; soon shall the sunburst shine upon our hills. Our perfidious enemy, aware of the power with which she will have to cope, is making every preparation. She is fortifying her strongholds, barring her prisons, arming her loyal subjects, among the rest "Orangemen." She is sending English and Scotch troops to our country. But her strongholds shall give way; her prison doors shall be opened; her arms and her troops become an instrument against herself. She has to contend against that mightiest of powers—the outraged but almighty people. The perjured press, in their fear, thunder out against us. They, and all Irish foes, will soon have cause to regret the day they worked against their country. We call upon all classes of our countrymen, no matter what creed they profess, to stand forth and be ready to aid in the liberation of Ireland. Ours is no party cause. We embrace Protestants, Catholics, Dissenters, and all who love Ireland. For Ireland a republic!—for Ireland in freedom we work—a band of patriots, bound together by all the ties of unity and patriotism, pledged to one another in the sacred cause of liberty. May we are long commence that glorious struggle for the accomplishment of which so many have sacrificed their lives on the scaffold and in the field. Let all true men hold themselves in readiness. We advise sobriety, preparation and readiness. Remember Emmet; think of your imprisoned countrymen. By order of THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

DECEMBER 30. God save the people!

THE LATEST.

The Fenian trials still continue at Dublin.

A quantity of military uniforms, supposed to belong to Fenian officers, were discovered near Clonakes.

An active search is still going on in Ireland for Head Centre Stephens.

Rush of German Emigrants to America.

[Berlin (Jan. 16) correspondence London Times.]

Eighty thousand Germans emigrated last year via Hamburg and Bremen. About fifteen thousand more, it is calculated, left for the same destination by way of France, England and Belgium. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company are just doubling the number of their ships, expecting a like influx of passengers in the immediate future. If political dissatisfaction remains as strongly pronounced in Germany as it now is, their anticipations will, no doubt, be fulfilled. Contrary to what was formerly the case, when very poor people would lay by a few thalers to carry them over, a considerable portion of emigrants now consist of small farmers, with a thousand or two of thalers in their pockets.

The Hudson Bay Territory.

CANADA'S INEVITABLE DESTINY ACKNOWLEDGED IN ENGLAND.

[City article London Times, Jan. 15.]

A pamphlet, by a shareholder of the Hudson Bay Company, entitled "A Million—Shall we take it?" discusses the expediency of consenting to a sale of the Territory for the million sterling, which it is thought the Canadian government, with the aid of an imperial guarantee, are about to offer for it. The writer is strongly against the transaction, and brings forward a series of facts to prove that the proposed sum would be altogether inadequate. Unless his arguments, however, produce a sufficient impression on the investing public to carry the market price of the £20 shares from 16 to something above par, there can be no doubt the shareholders will disregard them, since the offered million, together with the tangible remaining assets, would apparently raise the value of the company's property to that point. The writer mentions a belief that a combination of American capitalists could be found to offer much more for it, and is of opinion that the shareholders are entitled to look for the highest bidder, whether British, Canadian, American or Russian. In this, under certain obvious reservations, he is correct. Patriotism, like philanthropy, in business is rarely anything more than a pretence, and is nearly always a mistake. *If the Americans can turn the territory to better account than our own people for the great uses of mankind, it is desirable they should be permitted to do so; and, in any case, it is certain that all political attempts to prevent the country from being sold by those who are best adapted for the work must, by engendering perpetual irritation, prove worse than futile.*

Adelina Patti at Marseilles.

OVERWHELMING OVATION TO THE AMERICAN CANTATRICE—THE WINDOW PANES OF HER CARRIAGE CRUSHED IN BY THE CROWD—HER HAT TORN INTO FRAGMENTS FOR KEEPSAKES BY HER ENTHUSIASTIC ADMIRERS, ETC.

[From the Paris Gazette des Etrangers.]

At Marseilles, after her first appearance in Lucia, Patti appeared next in Barbiere. She sang her *rôle* in Italian, while the other artists sang in French. But, in deference to the public, who had so warmly received her, Mlle. Patti imposed on herself the task of learning in twenty-four hours the French text.

We can hardly describe the frantic joy with which she was received. Since the time of Jenny Lind in America nothing like it has been seen. It was a real manifestation, almost a riot of enthusiasm. Eight to ten thousand people awaited the great songstress at the entrance to the theatre. Her carriage was a good half hour, so dense was the crowd, in traversing the square between the theatre and the Hotel de Luxembourg, where she is staying. They broke the glass of her carriage; they jumped up the steps; they almost crushed themselves under the wheels, while the air resounded with "vivas" and "hurrahs." Patti's hat, in the squabble, was torn off, and the crowd fought over its fragments for keepsakes.

For an hour and a half the crowd stood under the balcony of the cantatrice, who, to satisfy the popular voice, had to distribute to the gathering the flowers which had been thrown to her in heaps during the evening.

Austria.

At a meeting of the Florence emigrants from Venetia residing in Italy a resolution was adopted declaring the amnesty claimed by Austria illusory and unacceptable.

The Central Congregation of Venice has rejected an address of thanks to the Emperor for removing the sequestration upon the property of emigrants.

Commercial Intelligence.

Bowman & Co., sugar refiners, of London, have suspended. Liabilities about £100,000 sterling.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 11,000,000 francs.

Barings' circular reports business this week in American securities limited, but five-twenties are firm.

The Paris Bourse is firm. Rentes 68f. 62c.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £144,000.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JAN. 20.

Consols for money, 87 a 87½; United States five-twenties, 65½ a 66; Illinois Central shares, 75¾ a 76¼; Erie shares, 57 a 57¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JAN. 20.

The sales to-day were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firmer, but unchanged.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 57,000 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and 14,000 to exporters. The market opened heavy and declined ⅛d., but subsequently rallied and recovered the decline on the middling grades. The authorized quotations are:—Fair Orleans, 21½d.; middling Orleans, 20d.; fair Mobiles, 21d.; middling Mobiles, 19¾d.; fair uplands, 21d.; middling uplands, 19¾d. The sales on Friday (yesterday) were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm. The stock in port is estimated at 417,500 bales, of which 190,000 are American.

MANCHESTER TRADE—JAN. 20.

The Manchester market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—JAN. 20.

Breadstuffs are quiet and steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report:—Flour dull, but steady. Wheat quiet and steady; red winter 10s. 4d. a 10s. 7d. Corn flat and 3d. a 6d. lower; mixed 29s. a 29s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET—JAN. 20.

Provisions are quiet and steady. Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report:—Beef steady. Pork quiet and steady at 87s. 6d. a 90s. for new American. Bacon firm and 1s. a 1s. 6d. higher. Lard tends downward; sales at 68s. a 65s. Butter easier. Cheese firm. Tallow firm at 48s. a 49s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—JAN. 20.

The Brokers' Circular reports:—Ashes inactive and declining. Sugar very dull and declining. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Linseed cakes steady at £9 10s. a £9 12s. 6d. Linseed oil quiet and steady. Cod oil—No sales. Rosin dull at 12s. 9d. for common American. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady. Petroleum still declining; refined 2s. 7d.

LONDON MARKETS—JAN. 20.

Barings' circular reports:—Breadstuffs quiet, and quotations barely maintained. Iron quiet and steady; Scotch pig 69s. 3d. Sugar easier. Coffee steady. Tea tending downward. Rice quiet. Spirits turpentine irregular; sales at 45s. a 46s. Petroleum quiet, at 3s. for refined. Tallow quiet at 47s. 6d. a 47s. 9d. Sperm oil firm at £117.

TRADE IN INDIA.

BOMBAY, Jan. 12, 1866.

Cotton goods firm. Cotton shipments of the week, 43,000 bales. Freights to Liverpool, 25s. Exchange, 2s. 2¼d.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10, 1866.

Cotton goods firm and advancing. Exchange, 2s. 1¾d. Freights, 45s. Discount has again advanced 1 per cent.

TRADE IN AFRICA.

The December mails from the Cape of Good Hope have been received. Business was very dull.

SHIPWRECKS.

Loss of the United States Steamer Narcissus, with All on Board.

Wreck of the British Brig S. C. Tupper—No Lives Lost.

&c. &c. &c.

The Loss of the Narcissus.

By the arrival of the United States steamer Newbern, from Pensacola on the 21st ult., via Key West on the 27th, we learn that the United States steamer Narcissus, from Pensacola for New York, was lost during a storm, on Egmont Key, entrance to Tampa Bay, Fla., with all on board—about thirty souls.

The United States tug Althea left Pensacola in company with the Narcissus, and arrived safely at Key West. One body was washed ashore from the Narcissus, but could not be recognized.

Wreck of the Tupper.

BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1866.

The British brig S. C. Tupper, from Miragoane for New York, was wrecked January 12 on the "Hog Sty." Her crew were saved.

Loss of the Schooner Okolona.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Feb. 1, 1866.

The schooner Okolona, of New York, mistayed and went ashore about December 20, on the south side of the harbor of Fayal, with a pilot on board, and became a total loss. About nine-tenths of the vessel are owned in this city, and she is half insured.

THE STEAMER EXPLOSIONS.

The Disaster to the Missouri.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 31, 1866.

The steamer Dictator arrived from New Orleans. The steamer Missouri left New Orleans last Tuesday week with light freight, but full passengers, most of whom were landed at Cairo. On arriving at Evansville she received about a dozen passengers, all of whom were reported lost. The story of a race between the two boats is denied. The officers of the Dictator brought off one hundred and twenty people from the wreck. It is thought by the officers of the Missouri that the total list of casualties will not exceed seventy, and probably be less than sixty. A passenger from Lowell, Mass., connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and his family, Captain Stewart and engineers Shroeder and Cox are among the saved. The cabin register being lost, the names of passengers could not be ascertained. Several survivors left on the mail boat for Cincinnati and eastward to-day.

The Explosion of the Miami.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1866.

Memphis papers furnish further particulars of the explosion of the steamer Miami on the Arkansas river. The total number of lives lost will probably reach one hundred and fifty. Only seven of the crew are known to have been saved. Fifty bodies have been picked up and buried near the place of the disaster. Fifty of the wounded are in a hospital at Helena, most of whom are fatally injured.

News from Mobile.

CAIRO, Feb. 1, 1866.

Late Mobile papers state that the Tombigbee river is infested with guerillas, who fire into and plunder passing steamers. A force had been sent from Mobile to dispose of them.

Smallpox prevails at Mobile and is on the increase at Montgomery. It is very fatal among the freedmen.

MEXICO.

Particulars of the Occupation of Chihuahua by the French.

The Cabinet and Suite of President Juarez.

LIST OF THEIR NAMES IN FULL.

Defeat of the Imperialists by Porfirio Diaz at Comitlipa.

Disease and Desertion Among the French Troops at Acapulco.

Gen. Riva Palacios Preparing for a Fresh Campaign.

&c. &c. &c.

Our El Paso Correspondence.

EL PASO, Jan. 5, 1866.

President Juarez and Cabinet, with about three hundred and fifty men, are still at this place, where they arrived on the 18th ult. They have found the "last ditch," and must fight or leave the soil of Mexico. The following named gentlemen form the Cabinet:—

Sebastian Lerdo de Tijadu, Foreign Relations and Government.

Jose Maria Yglesias, Justice, Treasury and Public Credit.

General Ygnacio Mejia, War and Marine.

Principal officers in the suite of the President:—

General Francisco Ortiz de Zarcite.
General Pablo Maria Zamarcona.
General Juan N. Mirafuentes.
Colonel Juan Peres Castro.
Colonel Mariano Diaz.
Colonel Jose Maria Gomez.
Lieutenant Colonel Platon Sanchez.
Lieutenant Colonel Jose Ypes.

The Governor of Chihuahua, Don Luis Terrazas, arrived here a few days ago. He has been very active in raising a force large enough to expel the imperial mercenaries from the State.

The appointment of General Logan has raised the hopes of the republicans to the highest pitch. There is no doubt but that with a little material aid from the United States the government would soon be able to drive the usurpers into the seas, and to place republican institutions above par in Mexico.

The *Periodico Oficial*, the organ of Juarez, publishes (January 1) the following details of the French occupation of Chihuahua:—

We have received the following particulars from a person worthy of confidence:—The French force entered the capital of the State (Chihuahua) on the 11th, almost without being noticed. Their numbers were estimated by some persons at less than five hundred, but I counted over six hundred. This force was commanded by Captain Billot, and consisted of three companies of the Seventh infantry regiment and one company belonging to the First squadron of the Chasseurs d'Afrique, two pieces of artillery and their train. They were accompanied by some sixty or eighty Mexican traitors.

They immediately placed guards at all the outlets of the city, cutting off communication with the outer country, and requiring all persons having arms to give them up.

On the 15th this rigorous state of affairs was relieved by order of the commanding officer, who issued a sort of decree declaring that all persons were at liberty to carry arms, but that in the event of any one abusing the privilege he would be immediately shot, and, in case of the offender being a servant, his master would in addition be punished by fine and imprisonment.

It is reported that another column of one thousand men, under Lieutenant Colonel d'Alvizy, will arrive here between the 15th and 20th instant, escorting a large amount of specie. This force is to remain at Chihuahua, while the troops already here will, it is supposed, march to El Paso. The column expected consists of the rest of the First squadron of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and either the Sixty-second infantry regiment or the other battalion of the Seventh.

The course pursued by the French commander cannot deceive any save the most simple. He visited several private houses, and informed the inmates that they need have no fears, and that he was desirous of becoming acquainted with those persons reputed to be liberals in order to prove to them that he was more liberal than any of them. He paid a visit to the house of Don Luis Terrazas (Governor of the State of Chihuahua), who accompanied President Juarez in his flight, and informed the lady of Senor Terrazas that, as her husband had been elected Governor of the State by the people, he was ready to recognize the election, and would appoint him Chief Imperial Prefect of the department. He added that he would write him to that effect, and would furthermore assure him that if his scruples would not allow him to accept the appointment he might return and reside peacefully in the city without being molested, and without being required to make any oath or declaration.

One person states that he actually heard this officer say that Juarez would return to Mexico very speedily as an ally of France, and not of the United States.

All this shows the utter want of confidence of the enemy in invading the capital of a State whose inhabitants have given so many proofs of their devotion to the republic and to the constitutional government of Mexico. It shows that the commander of the invading force, well knowing the sentiments of the sons of Chihuahua, seeks to gain their affections by assurances and promises which are as hypocritical as they are base. This is a fresh evidence of the popularity (!) which is relied upon by the French intervention to establish an empire in Mexico.

Official News from El Paso.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1866.

Official news has been received here up to the 5th of January from El Paso, the residence of the Mexican government.

General Ygnacio Mejia, one of the defenders of Puebla, has been appointed Secretary of War in President Juarez's Cabinet.

The French have not made another attempt to attack El Paso. General Ferrago's division was close by, and the place is looked upon as entirely safe.

The news from the interior shows that the French are quite disgusted with their endless task of establishing Maximilian's authority upon an unwilling people.

Our San Francisco Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4, 1866.

General Diego Alvarez has written a letter from La Providencia to Consul Godoy at San Francisco, under date of December 13, in which he says:—I have just received official despatches from General Porfirio Diaz, communicating that on the 4th of December he defeated the traitor Vizoso at Comitlipa, in the district of Morelos. He made quite a number of prisoners, and the enemy lost sixty men killed and wounded, while we had but one man killed and a few wounded.

Our climate is decimating the ranks of the traitors who are in military possession of Acapulco; we keep harassing them continually. Their situation is such that all who can try to come over to our quarters, and we have already admitted to our ranks eighty of their soldiers. I have good reasons to say that before long they will all leave our port.

On the frontiers of our State continual skirmishing is kept up. Thus far we have been successful in repulsing the enemy every time he has attempted to make inroads in our territory, and their expeditions can only be considered as foraging raids, to rob and practice extortion on the people. The glorious flag of the republic waves over the whole State.

The infamous murder of Generals Arteaga, Salazar and other patriots, far from intimidating the people of Michoacan, has caused a general outburst of indignation and thirst for revenge. I have received a letter from Riva Palacios, the General-in-Chief of the Army of the Centre, in Michoacan, who says he is continually receiving reinforcements, and has now three thousand men armed and ready to begin a new campaign.

The continuance of Juarez in the Presidency of the republic has my most sincere approval; he is respected by all, and is the only man fully apt to meet the exigencies of the country under existing circumstances. I feel confident that he will have the glory of planting our national banner again on the walls of the city of Mexico.

The Belgians Killed at Tacambaro in April Last.

Senor Romero in October last addressed Secretary Seward a letter, saying:—

As a proof of the feelings of the Belgian people in regard to the question now debating on Mexican soil, I have the honor of transmitting to you for the information of the government of the United States a copy of a communication I received from the Liberal Union of the Civic Guard of Liege, dated the 11th of August last, together with many of the resolutions passed the day before by that association, protesting against the proposal of Lieutenant General Pestinckx, commander of the Civil Guard of Brussels, to erect a monument to the memory of the Belgians who fell in action at Tacambaro, in the Mexican republic, on the 11th day of April, 1865, because they lost their lives in a cause opposed to liberty and in contradiction to the efforts the Belgians made in 1830 to gain their independence.

Secretary Seward, on the 24th of January, addressed Senor Romero a note asking him to accept his thanks for the courtesy in communicating the interesting papers to the Department.

FIRES.

Twenty-four Buildings Destroyed at Franklin, Pa.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Feb. 1, 1866.

A fire broke out here about four o'clock this morning, which destroyed twenty-four buildings in the centre of the town, among which were the Post Office, Lamberton House, Stanford's theatre building and the Masonic building, just completed. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars, about one-half of which is covered by insurance, principally in Eastern companies. At the time the fire broke out a strong west wind prevailed, which fortunately ceased about six o'clock this morning, and enabled the firemen to get control of the flames. Nearly the whole business part of the town would have been destroyed but for this. All mail matter was saved. The fire originated in a brothel.

Fires in the City.

FOOT OF RUTGERS STREET.

About five o'clock last night a fire broke out in the balance dock foot of Rutgers street. It originated from some accidental cause. The