THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,816. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

'HE FENIANS.

portant Intelligence from the Frontier.

E FENIANS MEAN FIGHT.

Large Force at Eastport, Maine, Opposite Campo Bello Island.

R WAR VESSELS IN THE HARBOR.

Garrison on Campo Bello Throwing Up Breastworks.

of the British Coast Squadron Gunboats Sent to Its Aid.

TURE OF FENIANS IN CANADA

est of Michael Murphy, the Head Centre.

HE CONFEDERATION.

AT EXCITEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Government Abruptly Dissolved and the Partisans Fighting Among Themselves.

&c. &c. &c.

THE FENIANS AT EASTPORT.

t Gathering of the Fenians Opposite mpo Bello Island—Their Ships of War talned in the Harbor—The British nboat Pleiades also There, En Route Campo Bello—The Garrison on the and Reinforced.

OUR EASTPORT, MAINE, DESPATCH.

EASTPORT, Me., April 10, 1866.

British war ship Pleiades arrived here yesterday ent to St. Andrews with the British Consul.

United States Marshal is at Mayboe's Hotel, as are ominent Fenians.

munication between St. John and the western on the British side was destroyed last night by the ds.

garrison at Campo Bello has been increased, and gaged yesterday in throwing up earthworks.

Fenian Convention is now sitting. The hotels and ng houses are crammed with Fenians arrived from York to-day.

inhabitants are skedaddling from the other side of rder and coming here for safety.

more English war ships are reported steaming to rtheastern headland of Campo Bello Island.

Fenian vessels which arrived here a day or two d which are armed with howitzers and twenty ers, were not allowed to go out of the harbor at o'clock last night, by order of the Custom House

Fenians are confident and cool.

ers are now in *statu quo*, pending further orders.

nforcement of Campo Bello Island.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 10, 1866.

rmation regarding the Fenians has been received f such a nature as to warrant the authorities in g the frontier in a more effectual state of defence. ight some men, ninety in number, endeavored to xty cases of rifles and thirty cases of small arms Portland to Eastport, Maine, which latter place is te Campo Bello. The agent of the steamer refused ive the arms, but the men came on to Eastport. ps and the gunboat Pleiades have been ordered St. John to Campo Bello. One company of volun- eit Woodstock last night, and another starts this s from this place for St. Andrews.

REST OF FENIANS IN CANADA.

Our Toronto Despatches.

TORONTO, April 10, 1866.

hael Murphy, President of the Hibernian Society, e others were arrested at Cornwall, while on their Portland, on suspicion of being connected with movement. Arms and ammunition were found em. They will be brought before a magistrate

SECOND DESPATCH.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10, 1866.

arrest of Murphy causes much excitement.

ohey, the Secretary of the Hibernian Society, has en arrested, and the officers are after other promi- Hibernians.

eneral search is to be instituted for treasonable pa- nd for arms in Hibernian Hall and private houses. iament will not meet until all the maritime pro- adopt the confederation scheme.

THIRD DESPATCH.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10—2 P. M.

Cornwall despatch just received says the men ed are Michael Murphy, Patrick Cullen, Edward Mike Shea, Edward Kelly, Mike Morrissey, Dan tt and Thomas Hautin, all of whom were armed to eth and well supplied with money. They are all n Cornwall jail awaiting examination.

excitement here is hourly increasing.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

TORONTO, April 10, 1866.

Leader of this morning has the following tch:—

PORT HOPE, April 9, 1866.

hael Murphy and staff left Toronto by this morn- express train for Boston. They were all fully t and displayed revolvers freely. It is supposed are *en route* to Campo Bello to join the army of Fenian Republic.

same paper has also a later despatch from Lan- r, saying:—

rphy, Head Centre of the Fenians at Toronto, and thers, travelling from Toronto to Portland, were ed at Cornwall on suspicion of being connected he expeditionary movement against the provinces. n considerable quantities and ammunition were upon them. They will be brought before the trate of Cornwall for examination.

FIFTH DESPATCH.

TORONTO, C. W., April 10, 1866.

ther arrests are making here of parties suspected ng implicated in Fenian movements. Searches are made and the authorities are acting with the ut- promptness.

SIXTH DESPATCH.

TORONTO, April 10, 1866.

excitement is very great here this afternoon, to a general search of suspected premises. The contrabands of war found were four revolvers in o boxes and a rusty musket and two bayonets in Murphy's. Shea is the only arrest made in the city. His arrest was caused by an intercepted telegram cautioning him to look out for himself and destroy a certain box, which a diligent search did not discover.

The government on Sunday received information that about seventy Canadians had left for Portland, all armed.

The authorities now believe that there was no raid on New Brunswick intended, but that it was intended that the Portland despatches detaining the departure of the Fenians was dictated by O'Mahony, and that their reported departure was merely to give color to the belief that New Brunswick was the point aimed at, and that under cover of this movement Sweeny or O'Mahony would make a desperate raid upon Canada, probably with the Chicago gunboats, and land his forces.

An attack is daily looked for.

The Cornwall prisoners have retained ex-Attorney General McDonald to defend them, and their preliminary examination comes off to-night or to-morrow morning.

Shea is still under guard, and will probably be examined to-morrow.

Opinions of the Canadian Papers on the Invasion by the Fenians—The Campo Bello Movement a Serious Matter—A Proclamation of Neutrality Demanded of the United States, &c.

THE NEWS OF THE IRISH ARMADA.

(From the Montreal Gazette, April 6.)

There came two telegrams from New York yesterday afternoon, which are of particular interest if true. One contains a statement, on the authority of the NEW YORK HERALD of yesterday, that two Fenian expeditions, consisting of five steamers and 5,500 men, had sailed for Bermuda, with intent to seize it. Another (newspaper) statement dwindles that of its sensational contemporary to smaller proportions, but it still alleges that a Fenian expedition has sailed for the island of Campo Bello, at the entrance of Passamaquoddy bay, there to establish a foothold, having for object the capture of New Brunswick. It is difficult to attach credence to these reports, yet they are quite circumstantial in their allegations; and there has been quite enough to show that this Fenian organization has meant mischief. If the United States authorities have allowed such expeditions to sail, what is to be said of their responsibility? What of the promises of which we have heard of late?

[From the Montreal Herald, April 6.]

As there happens, however, to be several British men-of-war about those waters, which are likely to arrive as speedily as the Fenian expedition, especially after notice so openly given, we are led to the opinion either that the story of this expedition has as little real foundation as others which have preceded it, or that the belligerents are like some gentlemen who propose to fight duels, but take care to inform the police in good time, to be kept out of harm's way.

HINTS TO GENERAL SWEENY AND MR. KILLIAN.

[From the Toronto Leader, April 6.]

Reports have been recently circulated that the British West India fleet had gone towards Halifax; but, if so, it would be even more readily available to protect the Bermudas than it would have been if it had not moved eastward. For five or six thousand men to go to Campo Bello Island would be to run into the very jaws of the lion. The British fleet from Halifax would be able to assault them in twenty-four hours; and the piratical vessels would stand a good chance of being sunk, while of the deluded followers of Killian but few could hope to escape with their miserable lives. This second story went on to say that a number of men, in addition to those in the vessels, had gone to Maine, whence they were to cross the once disputed frontier; and when the united forces of landsmen and seamen got to New Brunswick they were to amuse themselves by issuing proclamations and setting up the new headquarters of Fenianism on the banks of the Passamaquoddy. In the meantime Pillbox Hall, in Union square, would, in its departed glories, remind the visitor of the disused palaces of Fontainbleau, St. Germains and Versailles. Would it not be a good speculation to exhibit Sweeny's letter of dismissal from the United States service, for "absence without leave?" If to this were added a few of the "fraudulent bonds," with a pair or two of patent leather boots, purchased with the subscriptions of serving maids, and some remains of the ancient furniture of Fenian hall, the speculation could hardly fail to pay.

This is the ridiculous side of the picture. But *if any vessels have sailed there will be a serious side to the matter. Shall we then have a proclamation in favor of neutrality?* But the whole story yet needs confirmation.

CAMPO BELLO ISLAND AS A PAYING STANDPOINT.

[From the Toronto Globe, April 6.]

Until a fleet were gathered to cover the landing of troops Killian and Roberts might rule over this tiny spot of British soil, establish the Irish republic of Campo Bello, issue letters of marque and reprisal and wage war on the commerce of Britain. It is true that in a few days the invaders would be ousted; that the island affords not the slightest advantage as a point of attack on the mainland of New Brunswick, and that the Finnegans might just as well seize any other small island among the hundreds of thousands which own the sway of Britain. But the scheme would make a sensation in New York; Pat and Biddy would not know whether Campo Bello was in Ireland or New Brunswick, and might be disposed to make further investments in bonds of the Irish republic to carry on the great war. On the whole, we are inclined to think that the scheme would pay, looked at from the point of view of the leaders of the Finnegans. Their difficulty will be to find enough of fellows willing to risk a halter to establish an Irish republic on an island in the Bay of Fundy. Even the countrymen of Sir Boyle Roche will, we fancy, see the bull in that idea, and keep their necks out of the noose.

COMPLIMENTS TO THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

[From the Montreal Gazette, April 6.]

We insert elsewhere a report of a meeting of French Canadians at Elmira, in the State of New York, which we copy from *Le Pays*, the chief Rouge organ in Montreal. It flourishes in large type in the valuable columns of that very "liberal" journal. It is, fortunately, seldom one is called upon to read such unmitigated rubbish, but in one sense there may be sufficient of curiosity attaching to this specimen to induce people to do so. The English speaking population of this country can accept it as another addition to that stock of *extreme "liberality,"* for the practice and profession of which they are sometimes asked to ally themselves with the "advanced" party called Rouges. The speeches were not, it may be answered, made in Canada, nor the resolutions passed in Canada; but they find kindred echo in *Le Pays*, and afford a specimen of the kind of intellectual food which that "liberal" journal furnishes to its readers. They are not, in fact, a very gross exaggeration of the doctrine which that journal itself, at times, tries to inculcate. The speeches and resolutions which we insert are utterly beneath criticism, and could certainly only influence the most ignorant of men. *Le Pays*, however, should be supposed to know the kind of food to suit its "liberal" readers. One point may be noticed, namely, that Mr. Cartier is denounced as a "political monster," and Mr. McGee as an "Irish traitor," because they have the practical good sense to perceive that the political institutions which this country enjoys are among the freest in the world, and, therefore, work them out in good faith, under British rule, while they cultivate cordial relations with men of other national origin than their own. They have this reward: that the great body of the people of this country see in this true liberality, and bestow a confidence which makes them the governing power.

THE FENIANS IN THIS CITY.

Preparations for Welcoming Mr. Stephens—The Senate in Session, &c.

The arrival of Mr. Stephens at Union square is daily expected. It is rumored that Colonel O'Mahony has received a letter from him, but the fact has not yet been positively announced. No public demonstration will be made to welcome him, as it is believed that he desires to make his stay in New York as private and unobtrusive as possible.

Mysterious hints are thrown out by the Fenian authorities in regard to certain startling intelligence, which may shortly be expected from the northward, in which direction overt acts against the British government are by no means improbable. It is worthy of notice in this connection that Mr. B. Doran Killian is still absent upon secret and important business.

Major Haggerty has returned from Ohio, where he has succeeded in forming several new circles. He gives most encouraging accounts of the increasing strength of Fenianism in that State.

THE FENIAN SENATE

is now in session at 734 Broadway. The members were principally engaged yesterday in transacting the necessary executive business. They were also employed, however, in the discussion of a certain matter "of a highly private nature," further particulars of which will doubtless soon be made known, in deeds if not in words. The time for action is said to be very near, and exciting movements will shortly be made. Money is still flowing fast into the treasury, and many of the circles which have hitherto been "on the fence," undecided which party to belong to, have now declared in favor of President Roberts.

General Sweeny Circle Fenian Sisterhood.

This circle, one of the best organized and most prosperous in the city, held its first annual ball last Monday evening, the proceeds to go towards placing General Sweeny in the field. There were nearly five hundred persons present, and with waltz, quadrille, galop and Irish reel and jig, all contrived to pass a very pleasant time, the affair not breaking up till five A. M. yesterday. Among those present were General Sweeny, Colonel Kesilian, Colonel Murphy, Colonel Meehan and Major Courtenay. The ladies were of course all beautiful, and the universal "wearing of the green" showed them to be equally patriotic. Miss J. O'Shea, the directress, and Miss Annie Royan, the secretary of the Circle, upon whom devolved all the arrangements for the evening, were unremitting in their attention to the enjoyment of those present, and the highest compliment that can be paid to these fair ladies is to say that their efforts were crowned with success.

CONFEDERATION.

Dissolution of the New Brunswick Government.

OUR FREDERICTON (N. B.) DESPATCH.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 10, 1866.

The Lower House met this afternoon for a few minutes.

The Attorney General announced that the government members had tendered their resignations and were awaiting a reply. The Governor is expected to send in his answer to-night. In the meantime he has chosen Mr. Wilmot, of the opposition, to form a new government.

The excitement is still very great.

Several personal encounters have taken place in the streets between the partisans of either side of the question. In one of the most desperate of these last evening blood was freely shed.

THE RESIDENT FRENCH CANADIANS.

Meeting at Clinton Hall—Opposition to the Canadian Confederation Scheme—The Annexation of Canada Proposed—Formation of an Annexation Society, &c., &c.

Last night the French Canadians residing in this city held another public meeting to consider Canadian affairs and the expediency of detaching the provinces from the British crown, with a view of uniting the same with the United States. The meeting was held at Clinton Hall, in room No. 5, and there was a pretty full attendance of some of the most respectable portion of the resident Canadian population. The assemblage had been called together by a committee of organization composed of the following gentlemen:—L. P. Fontaine, N. Thompson, C. C. E. Bouthillier, Elie Bonin, Michel Boyce, Chas. A. Drolet, P. E. Ste. Marie, Joseph A. Pratt, Jos. Majeau, F. Moreau, Casimir E. Thompson, A. Moreau, Ed. Barcotte, J. Wm. Aubut, Jean Hutin, David Siest, Joseph d'Avignon. Shortly after eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. N. Thompson, when Monsieur L. P. Fontaine was called upon to preside. The Chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and it appeared that they intended to form a club, whose sole object it shall be to agitate in favor of annexing the Canadian provinces to the United States, the present embarrassments of the British government on account of the Fenian conspiracy being considered a favorable opportunity to agitate this question.

Mr. CASIMIR E. THOMPSON, who also acted as secretary, was first called upon to address the meeting. The speaker, in alluding, in his closing remarks, to the state of opinion in Canada, said that the country was ripe for the movement, and that the initiative must be given by Canadians living in the States, as they are the best judges of the superiority of American institutions over those existing in their native land. Many secret societies exist whose object is annexation. Those societies could be placed in relation with organizations of a similar nature in the States when it should be needed. The speaker concluded by advising the Canadians who are in favor of annexation to annex themselves, practically, by becoming naturalized. It was the only way they could help the movement; for as long as they remained in their present state their political influence was perfectly null in the United States on account of their alienship, and in Canada by reason of their absence. Powerful influences could be made to work in favor of the movement as soon as it should be formed in a tangible manner.

Brief addresses to the same purpose were delivered by Messrs. BOYCE and BOUTHILLIER. Then followed Mr. N. THOMPSON, who urged the appointment of a committee of organization, with a view of forming a club for the purpose stated. The speaker gave an illustration of the commercial advantages which the Canadians would gain by a union of the provinces with this republic, and argued that the confederation of the provinces would not only be detrimental to the interests of that country, but that the scheme would never be carried out. He considered it a ridiculous proposition.

Remarks were made in conclusion by Mr. BAUBIEN whereupon the following resolutions were submitted, and adopted by a unanimous vote:—

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we, French Canadians of New York, feel confident we are the true echo of the opinions of our countrymen residing in the United States, in declaring ourselves opposed to the scheme of a confederation of the Provinces of British North America, as developed in the Quebec Convention; that measure being, in our estimation, unjust in its conception and hostile to the true interests of the Provincial Canadians.

Resolved, That the position assumed by the Canadian government during the recent events gives ample proof of the want of popularity of the confederation scheme. That government has not thought it below its dignity, in order to promote the adoption of this measure, to arouse unfounded fears in the public mind, moreover, placing Canada in the ridiculous position of a country arming itself against imaginary foes.

Resolved, That the Republican form is, in our opinion, the best mode of government, since it warrants the liberty and happiness of the nation, allowing at the same time to those appointed for the execution of the laws sufficient powers to maintain the inviolability of the established political institutions; that the actual form of government in Canada offers no guarantee of liberty and justice to the governed, as it places them under the control and at the mercy of influences against which the people cannot always appeal and react in an effectious manner; that the feet of our residence in the United States of America, enables us to appreciate the institutions of this country, as well in their spirit as in their practical application, and we can affirm that these institutions contain the essence of a durable government, and insure a moral and material happiness to those who live under its protection; that to wish to one's country a similar form of government is to prove a sincere desire to see it advance in the path of progress; that from the geographical position of Canada in relation to the United States, the identity of their interests and their reciprocal necessities, it must be admitted that these two countries, actually separated are infallibly destined to form, at an early date, but one territory and tend to the same purpose—universal civilization by means of political liberties; that in delaying that work, we evidently desired by all those who have at heart the true interests of their country, Canada is placed in the precarious position of a State having no control over the causes of the aggressions to which it may be exposed; that in many instances and on a very recent occasion the principal political men of England, as well as the British press, have expressed the utmost indifference in regard to the future of Canada, manifesting at the same time the desire to abandon that country to its own resources; and we maintain, in conclusion, that the form of government in Canada warrants no prosperity or security to its inhabitants; and that by annexation to the United States of America our native country would forever secure to itself all the beneficial advantages resulting from the constitution of these States, and could at the same time insure, by local laws, the perpetuation of its native language and all the institutions which are endeared to its population. Nevertheless hereby express its earnest desire to see, at an early date, the annexation of Canada to the United States of America. Moreover, we solemnly pledge ourselves to devote all our efforts to the promotion of this patriotic undertaking; we invite all our countrymen in the United States and Canada to unite with us in this work, encourage by words and writings, and take all honorable means to diffuse among the Canadian people the knowledge of the advantages of this movement.

Resolved, That our fervent sympathies and our most sincere gratitude are due to the government and people of the United States for the encouraging hospitality and the enlarged protection they have invariably granted to our fellow citizens settled in this country; we take this occasion to declare that we have followed with great interest the progress of the war which has recently terminated in a brilliant victory of the republican institutions over the worst of all absolutisms; we have hailed with joy this victory, to the achievement of which we are proud to declare a great number of our countrymen have generously contributed with their persons, their blood, and even their lives.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to write a political manifesto to the French Canadians, demonstrating the advantages that would result from the annexation of Canada to the United States, and showing the disadvantages of the actual system of government in Canada and of that which it is attempted to substitute; this committee to be composed of Messrs. L. P. Fontaine, N. Thompson, J. B. Beaubien, Casimer E. Thompson, M. Boyce, F. X. Cloutier and C. C. E. Bouthillier.

Resolved, that the existing Committee of Organization be called to supervise the establishment, in the city of New York, of a permanent annexation society, and to elaborate a plan for the formation of branch societies in all localities where our countrymen will be in sufficient numbers to justify their organization in societies of the kind. This committee will have the privilege to add to its number all persons whose services it may deem advantageous to secure.

In accordance with the above resolutions the first named committee was appointed to act as a committee for the organization of a French Canadian Annexation Society, and arrangements were made to prepare lists for the subscription of members, whereupon the adjournment took place.

Interesting Will Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, P. J., Ingraham and Davis.

Moses W. S. Jackson, minor, appellant, vs. Ann Margaret Jackson and Others, Exrs., respondents.—This case came before the General Term yesterday on an appeal from the decision of the Surrogate, who admitted the alleged will of Moses W. S. Jackson to probate. The facts of the case, as set forth by counsel, are as follows:—Mr. Jackson, the testator, died at Bergen Point, New Jersey, on the 11th of August, 1862, leaving a will by which he bequeathed all his property, amounting to some $50,000 in value, to his second wife, Ann M. Jackson. The first wife of the testator was divorced from him on the ground of adultery. The second Mrs. Jackson lived with him some ten or twelve years, when they were married, the ceremony taking place while the testator was on his dying bed, and shortly before he made his will. The contestant is a son of Mr. Jackson by his first marriage, and to him was left only $500. Evidence was taken at length before Surrogate Tucker, as to the validity of the will, when it was admitted to probate. The case was argued on appeal yesterday, when the General Term affirmed the judgment without costs. Messrs. Taggard and Pinkney for appellant; Messrs. Condrey and Nash for respondents.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1263, 1457, 402, 645, 969, 1111, 55, 1191¼, 1159, 879, 949, 437, 1357, 1487, 1493, 1475, 333, 1439, 1463, 995. Part II.—Nos. 398, 1435, 978, 1259, 830, 742, 1188, 724, 1056, 1186, 750, 872, 814, 802, 792, 793, 1436, 1462, 472, 1202.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 64, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 89, 90, 91 92 96 97 98 99, 104, 105, 106.

THE SPANISH-CHILEAN WAR.

Interesting Official Despatches—The Reported Capture of a Chilean Vessel—The Affair with the Spanish Vessels of War.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, April 10, 1866.

Permit me to express a doubt of the exactness of the report about the capture of the Chilean transport Paqueto de Maule, with two hundred and fifty soldiers on board.

It is not my intention to deny the fact absolutely (I have no proofs for that), nor to insist upon its importance, because it treated only of the capture of a small mercantile steamer of two or three hundred tons, engaged in traffic in the Chilean ports, and the taking prisoners of a few soldiers, which will be but one more embarrassment, if not a source of danger, on board the Spanish vessels, who can hardly maintain their own with their excess of prisoners.

But it is very singular that none of the agents of Chile should have received, neither officially nor privately, this news. The communications of the Chilean Minister in Lima, with date of the 22d of March, do not mention this fact. It appears strange, too, that the government should have sent the news from Santiago to Coquimbo, with the intention of circulating among strangers a new defeat. The only object of an official telegram to Coquimbo was that the news should reach the official agents of Chile, and yet they communicate nothing and know nothing. On the other hand, certain journals announce that the capture was made in the latitude of Callao, which is simply absurd, and others in Chiloe, which is more than fifteen hundred miles to the south.

In consideration of all this permit me not to let pass as a veritable statement that which, although insignificant in itself, has no sort of confirmation.

At the same time I beg to call your attention to the only official despatch which accompanies a small deed of arms which took place in Yubildad, between two companies of infantry of the militia of Chiloe and the frigate Blanca. The correspondent of the HERALD attributes the injury done to the Spanish vessels to a cannon of heavy calibre placed by the allies upon a height; but, according to the despatch referred to, there was only firing of small arms. It is strange that the correspondent of the HERALD has taken no notice of the official despatch, which I now send you, translated, because it was published in all the journals in Chile. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

BENJ. VICUNA McKENNA.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

HUITO, May 2, 1866.

As I have stated to your Excellency in the despatches which I have sent since yesterday morning, the Spanish frigates Numancia and Blanca came to this anchorage and took their position in the harbor of Yubildad. For this reason, after having obtained the necessary facts concerning the position which they occupied, I set out with the forces under my command for that place, for the purpose of preventing a landing, which they might have made, and to commit hostilities upon the vessels, if they came within gunshot. No boat having approached the shore, I deemed it well to establish my troop in ambuscade, from whence they might direct their fire upon the deck of the frigate, which was found sixty metres from an elevated point which protects the harbor. Upon this point I stationed Captain Don Jose Maria Bustamente, and at the foot of it, upon other immediate elevations which also commanded the deck of the vessel, there were several parties under the direction of the subscriber, Captain Don Ramon Prado.

Each commander of a party had orders to await the reveille, because it was supposed that at that hour the crew would come on deck, as happened in fact, covering it with a crowd of men. Then, and as had been foreseen, the pickets began their firing with accurate aim; because orders had been given that they should fix their pieces upon a rest upon the deck of the vessel, and await thus the order to fire. An extraordinary confusion was perceived among the crowd on board, and left me without doubt that the discharges had caused some deaths among the crew. After the first discharge followed a heavy, galling fire, which injured as much those on board as those in the boats which put off from the Numancia in the direction of La Blanca, then returning fire.

In this condition of affairs the latter of the two vessels commenced a lively fire upon our camp, letting fall upon us also grapeshot in abundance; but as it would have been an imprudence to place the troops in close order in their first position, I ordered them to disperse, taking advantage of the uneven nature of the ground, and thus they withstood for two hours the fire of the frigate. Then the vessels hove anchor and stood upon their course outwards, continuing their fire, and upon passing Huito they directed it upon the building which serves as barracks for the troops, and which was being repaired in accordance with the orders of your Excellency.

I have pleasure in informing your Excellency my conviction that the enemy has suffered considerable damage, without having to lament any accident on my part, notwithstanding the lively fire which the frigates poured upon the camp. That will prove to the enemy once more that they may not come within gunshot of our coasts with impunity.

In conclusion, sir, I must express to you that the conduct of the officers placed under my orders has been good in general; but particularly that of Captains Bustamente and Amor, who carried out my orders with precision in the dangerous positions occupied by the troop. The enemy's vessels have made their course towards the coast of Talbaito.

God preserve your Excellency.

GEORGE WOOD.

To the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Army of Chiloe.

Obsequies to Gen. Thornton.

The funeral of Brevet Brigadier General W. A. Thornton, who died at Governor's Island on Friday last, the 6th inst., took place yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch church, corner of Lafayette place and Fourth street. The church was filled with the relatives and friends of the deceased and about seventy of the employes of the late General from Governor's Island.

The remains were brought into the church about one o'clock, accompanied by the following officers, who acted as a guard of honor from Governor's Island. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Conrad, Brevet Major Offley, Brevet Major Casey, and Lieutenant Bryant. The rosewood casket containing the remains was placed in front of the pulpit, and the cover was removed sufficiently to afford those present a good view of the respected dead. The body was clad in the regimentals of a brigadier general, and on the breast was laid by loving hands a cross formed of natural flowers, while at the feet of the General was placed his sword draped with crape. The casket was lined with white satin, decorated with silver fringe and three wreaths of white camellias. On the lid was a silver plate, which bore the following inscription:—

WILLIAM A. THORNTON,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A.,
DIED APRIL 6, 1866,
AGED 68 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS.

At four o'clock the organ pealed forth its melancholy music, and the officiating clergymen—Dr. De Witt, Dr. Vermilye, Dr. Krebs and Rev. Mr. Ten Eyck—proceeded with the burial service according to the ritual of the Reformed Dutch church. Dr. De Witt read an appropriate psalm, and was followed by Rev. Mr. Ten Eyck, who read a passage from the sacred scriptures, after which the funeral address was delivered by Dr. Krebs, a relative of the deceased, who alluded in a very feeling manner to the many virtues of General Thornton, his long and faithful services to the government and his fidelity to the church, of which he was long an honored member. At the close of the address the remains were borne from the church, the following named gentlemen acting as pall bearers:—General Robert Anderson, General G. T. Leslie, General H. Day, General S. Van Vliet, Colonel S. Crispan and Colonel F. G. Prime.

The body was conveyed in this manner to the Marble Cemetery, in Second street, where it was interred in the family vault of Dr. Gilbert Smith, to whom the deceased general was related by ties of consanguinity.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the departures on board the steamer Vera Cruz yesterday, bound for the port of that name, were the following gentlemen:—

Don Louis de Arroyo, Under Secretary of State, returning from a tour of inspection through the United States, and who goes back highly elated that the late vote on the Mexican loan was 64 to 64. It might have been worse.

Kreeton Barron, head of the great house of Barron, Forbes & Co., a millionaire under the republic, but having no serious objection to a dukedom under Max; meanwhile waiting to see what will turn up, and wondering if the United States will take Mexico when France goes away.

T. P. O'Sullivan, of Irish descent, but no Fenian. He obtained the contract from Max. for Ben. Halleday to form a line of Mexican steamers from San Francisco to Acapulco, with a subsidy of $75,000 per month, and the monopoly of that coast at that. He is interested in city railroads in Mexico. He has contracts to build a railroad from the city of Mexico to Jalapa, and from the city to Alvarado.

H. Chauviteau, one of a new class in France invented by Napoleon III., a practical Frenchman and a thorough business man, who has greater faith in dollars than in ideas.

Chevalier Wikoff, the roving diplomat, again *en route* to draw a pen and ink portrait of Max. the First, and willing to do him justice.

Thus the Vera Cruz has quite a party on board.

Mr. Henry Simmonds, lately manager of that once splendid temple of music and theatricals, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, is in town, making preliminary arrangements for the commencement of Pike's new Opera House, to be constructed in Twenty-third street, in this city.

EUROPE.

The Steamship Belgian at Port with One Day Later News.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA ARMING.

FEARS OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

The English Funds Depressed by the Crisis and the Fenian Agitation.

CONSOLS LOWER THAN SINCE 1857.

A British War Fleet for the American Fishing Grounds.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship Belgian, Captain Brown, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th via Londonderry 30th of March, arrived at this port about twelve o'clock last night.

Her advices are one day later.

The general and political news from England is quite unimportant.

The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of March.

The steamships City of New York and Bosphorus, both from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 28th of March.

Purser McNaughton of the Belgian reports:—Passed on the 6th inst. a small iceberg. Same day, at 10.30 A. M., passed a steamer of the National Steam Navigation line, latitude 44 27, longitude 47, bound east.

The steamship North American was to leave Liverpool simultaneously with the Belgian for Portland, but was detained, and will therefore bring one day later news via Londonderry.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

Austria and Prussia Arming, and War Regarded as Imminent.

German journals continue to discuss with keen interest the probabilities of a war between Austria and Prussia.

Nothing has as yet transpired to throw any light upon the eventual issue of the quarrel.

In Berlin, the language of the press, by evident dictation of the government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made everywhere throughout the kingdom.

In Austria the government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle. Austria is said to have determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the Duchies, and if necessary will propose that the question be referred to a European Congress.

Prussia has forwarded a circular despatch to the minor German States, laying stress upon the inefficiency of the appeal to the Federal Diet to settle the present conflict. The despatch further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position on one side or the other in the struggle which *the armaments of Austria* seem to render more and more imminent. The despatch accuses Austria of having violated the convention of Gastein and assumed a threatening attitude. It expresses doubts as to the power of the confederate States to carry out their good intentions towards Prussia in the [illegible] military organization, and points out the necessity which has arisen for conducting reform in the present system.

The despatch concludes as follows:—It is urgent for Prussia to know if, and to what extent, she may rely upon your assistance in case she *should be attacked by Austria* or forced into war by unmistakable menaces.

The Berlin journals represent that the Austrian armaments and preparations are very extensive, and some of them admit that, in view of the Austrian preparations, *every* pay have been given by Prussia to take such military preparations as may be indispensable.

The *Independance Belge* of the 29th has news that the King of Prussia has given his consent to certain military arrangements, which, though only preliminary, indicate war as almost inevitable.

The London *Post*, of the 29th of March, says that the position of affairs every day becomes more critical. The *Post* thinks that Count Bismark is not likely to fail when the chances of accomplishing his object are in his favor.

The London *Times* of the 30th of March says there is too much reason to fear that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times. The *Times* heartily trusts that England may hold aloof.

Great Britain.

Half a dozen war vessels were preparing for sea at Plymouth, and it was reported were to go to the St. Lawrence.

Dr. Colenso has intimated his intention to maintain his legal right as Colonial Bishop of Natal, and to enforce his demand against the Colonial Episcopic's fund, from which his salary is paid. The suit will be heard next term.

Court Fashions.

Queen Victoria held a Court, at which a number of ladies were presented, at Buckingham Palace, March 24. We subjoin a description of some of the dresses worn on the occasion:—

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train, trimmed with mauve and crape, and a Mary Queen of Scots cap with a long vail, the cap ornamented with diamonds, a diamond necklace and brooch, the Ribbon and the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order.

The Princess of Wales wore a train of blue velvet, trimmed with silver blond; petticoat of tulle over white silk, trimmed with bands of blue velvet. Headdress of blue velvet and diamonds, feathers and vail; ornaments pearls and diamonds, Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Catherine of Russia.

The Princess Helena, a train of rich pink silk; petticoat of white tulle over white silk, trimmed with bows of pink and white satin. Headdress of pink roses and white lilac, feathers and vail; ornaments, emeralds and diamonds, Victoria and Albert Order and the Order of St. Isabel.

The Princess Louise, a similar dress, with pearl ornaments.

The Princess Beatrice, a dress of white tulle over white satin, trimmed with blue velvet bows; a band of blue velvet on the head and pearl ornaments.

The Duchess of Marlborough, a train of rich green poult de soie, lined with white glace, trimmed with rich Brussels lace, green tulle and satin ribbon; petticoat of green tulle over green glace, with Brussels lace flounce and green tulle rosettes. Headdress, tiara of diamonds with plume; ornaments, diamonds.

The Countess of Charlemont, a jupe of rich regina crystalline silk, trimmed with ruches of tulle illusion, and a magnificent tunic of fine old point de Venise, ornamented with a fringe of silver medallions, and looped up with ostrich plumes; manteau from the shoulders, à la Reine, of the richest white moire antique, rayer de satin, lined with regina poult de soie, and handsomely trimmed with velvet of the same color and a Tiber cord; corsage trimmed with a berthe of old point de Venise. Headdress, parure of diamonds, ostrich plumes and tulle vail.

Mrs. Washington Hibbert, a train of the richest black gothic moire, lined with white taffetas, and trimmed with magnificent guipure lace, headed with a garniture of white satin, festooned with pearls, attached by pearl and gold ornaments; skirt of white gothic moire, striped with black satin, and handsomely trimmed with ruches of white tulle and black satin; the tunic festooned with flounces of black lace. Ornaments, pearls and diamonds.

Mrs. Baring, a dress of rich pink poult de soie, trimmed with fine dentelle point de Flandre and blais of pink crêpe; the under skirt trimmed with a handsome tunic in dentelle of point de Flandre. Headdress, plume, lace lappets to correspond, and diamonds; necklace of magnificent pearls and diamonds.

Miss Lydia Washington Hibbert, a train of rich white poult de soie, trimmed with ruches of tulle d'Alençon, embroidered with crystal and looped with bouquets of tinted hyacinths; petticoat of white poult de soie, with graduated bouillons of tulle d'Alençon over. Ornaments, pearl.

Miss Emily Washington Hibbert, a train of rich white poult de soie, trimmed with ruches of tulle d'Alençon, embroidered with crystal, looped with bouquets of roses; petticoat of white poult de soie; graduated bouillonné skirt of tulle d'Alençon over. Ornaments, pearl.

France.

The third sitting of the conference on the Danubian principalities was held on the 28th.

The Paris Bourse closed fast on the 28th at 68f. 50c.

Spain.

A motion proposing a reduction in the army was thrown out in the Cortes by a vote of 157 against 36.

In consequence of this decision Senor Rios Rosas and Senor Silvela, Director of Public Instruction, and some members of the Cortes who abstained from voting, tendered their resignations.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In London the funds continue more active, owing to the end of the quarter.

The bank rate of discount remains at six per cent.

The apprehension of trouble in Germany *and the Fenian agitation in America* continued to depress the funds, and it was remarked that consols on the 28th of March touched *a lower point than has been known since the commercial crisis of 1857.*

Satterthwaite's circular of the evening of the 28th says:—There is little alteration to note in American securities since our last. Prices have remained steady. Any tendency to improvement in quotations induced by the falling premium on gold in New York has been counteracted by fears of political trouble in Germany. Five-twenties and Eries each close at a quarter advance on the week. Illinois Central has been in active demand, and touched 81, but closes at 80¾ a 80⅞.

[From the London Times (city article), March 30.]

The business in the various markets yesterday was chiefly for the purpose of closing up transactions until Tuesday next, since, although the Stock Exchange will be open on Saturday, the operations on that day are not likely to be large. There will be no resumption of activity until Tuesday next.

The English funds opened without the slightest symptom of recovery from the depressed prices of yesterday, and subsequently experienced a further fall, which, however, was temporary.

The first and last price of consols was 86⅛ a 86⅛, but at one time there was a decline to 86¼. The next account is fixed for the 9th of May.

The increased depression during the afternoon was consequent upon telegrams of a further downward movement on the Frankfort and Paris Bourses.

[From the London Post (city article), March 30.]

We enter on the Easter holidays under the most unfavorable circumstances. The Austro-Prussian difficulties excite great attention, and the "bears" are taking great advantage of the unsatisfactory position of affairs to depress prices as far as possible.

LONDON, March 29—Evening.

United States five-twenties, 71 a 71¼; Illinois Central shares, 80 a 80½; Erie shares, 55¼ a 55¾.

THE LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

The commercial news