

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS-TOMORROW EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome street.

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York Hotel.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Broadway.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 614 Broadway.

STREYWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 525 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, No. 2 and 4 West.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 28 Broadway.

TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 28 Broadway.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics Hall.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Second Monday.

BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM, STEPHEN MARRIOTT'S SONGS.

SEVEN'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

SUNDAY (THIS) EVENING, GRAND SACRED CONCERT.

New York, Sunday, December 2, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated in London, November 30—in the evening—we have an extended review of the position of the leading securities on the Stock Exchange, with a reflection of the tone of the London and Liverpool markets at the close of the month.

Our news report by the cable is dated yesterday, December 1.

Marital law has been proclaimed in Limerick city and County.

It was reported in London yesterday that James Campbell had arrived in Paris, and was "secreted" in that city.

British gunboats are still being despatched to Ireland. No more arrests of Fenians have, we are told, been made.

The United States Minister in Paris read Secretary Seward's cable despatch on the Mexican question to Napoleon. It is said that it contained a "requirement" that France fulfil her obligations. The Emperor made no reply.

The United States iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, and six other American vessels, are in the port of Lisbon, preparing to sail. "Destination unknown."

Queen Victoria assisted at the unveiling of the Albert statue in Wolverhampton, and enjoyed an enthusiastic reception.

Consols were at 89 1/2 for money in London yesterday. American securities, with the exception of five twenties, declined. Five-twenties closed at 105.

The Liverpool cotton market was without quotable change yesterday. Breadstuffs somewhat easier.

THE CITY.

The charter election for Comptroller, members of the City Council and school officers takes place on Tuesday. A list of the candidates in nomination is published in our columns this morning.

A grand mass meeting of the friends of Richard B. Connelly, the regular democratic nominee for Comptroller, was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Address was made by Mayor Hoffman, James T. Brady, A. Oakley Hall and others.

The second convention of the French Canadians in the United States was held last evening at Clinton Hall. Resolutions condemning the policy and tyranny of England, her attempted encroachments on this country and the aid given by her to our enemies were unanimously adopted. The confederation scheme was opposed and asperated, and very strong expressions of sympathy for Ireland were delivered by many of the speakers, and embodied in the resolutions. The assembly adjourned to meet again at the third annual convention of the society.

Mr. John V. Cookroft, of the Nassau Bank, was robbed of \$2,000 yesterday, by some four or five fellows, while entering the door of the General Post Office. One of the supposed accomplices in the theft, named Ogilvie, was arrested, and committed to the Tombs by Justice Dowling.

James H. Goodrich, who is charged with having manufactured forged notes of the Union Bank of Scotland, at Glasgow, was brought up for examination yesterday, before Commissioner Newton. A quantity of documents, evidence in reference to the proceedings in this case before the Scotch courts having been put in, Mr. Alexander McCall, Superintendent of the Police at Glasgow, was examined at considerable length. It was deposed, in the course of the examination, that the prisoner, who is a married man, had fled from Scotland with a young woman named Weir, who had been in his employment, and, on their arrival in New York, lived together under the assumed name of Parker. The further hearing of the case was adjourned till Monday.

The investigation of the charges against the Comptroller was continued yesterday. Orison Flint and other witnesses were on the stand, but the developments made by their evidence was not of any special interest.

The wills of the following persons were admitted to probate during the past week:—Ogden M. Rogers, Charles Daniels, Ole Peterson, James E. Watson, Robert McNeil, Frank G. E. Unstead, Mary A. Sportman, Bennett Christmas, Hannahie Mosser, Barbara Rohrbacker, Charles A. Hackscher, Abraham D. Clement, Ernest Richter, M. Nicholas.

In the Surrogate's Court of Brooklyn last week the wills of the persons named below were admitted to probate:—Sarah Bowen, Daniel J. Blauvelt, Elizabeth Mack, of Brooklyn, and Edmund Reuilly, New Utrecht. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons:—Richard Wrenn, Maria Jackson, Matthew Barr, Ludwig Graf, Kate Blauvelt, Phoebe Johnson, Hannah Fabarsch and Thomas Fanigan, of Brooklyn.

The stock market was firm yesterday, but dull. Gold was also firm, and closed at 141 1/2.

There was but little activity in commercial circles yesterday, and prices for both foreign and domestic commodities were generally lower. Cotton was rather more steady. Coffee was quiet and almost nominal. On "Change four was dull and 10c. a 2c. lower. Wheat raised in limited demand and 1c. a 2c. lower. Corn declined 2c. a 3c., with heavy sales. The market for hogs was heavy, but with little doing at the concession. Dates were dull and scarcely a firm. Pork was dull and heavy. Beef was heavy, though not quotably lower. Lard was quiet and a trifle easier. Freight were quiet, but firm. Whiskey was dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our correspondence from Buenos Ayres contains full particulars of the recent battle of Fort Corrupay between the Paraguayans and the allied forces, in which the latter were defeated with heavy loss. The fort, although assailed by a fleet of six vessels on one side and an army of twenty thousand men on the other, remains comparatively unharmed. General Flores, on returning to Montevideo with his troops, disbanded them and pursued his civil duties as Provisional Governor of Uruguay.

The Brazilian wounded, it is said, were murdered after the battle by the Paraguayans, although the Argentine wounded were turned over to their comrades. The Paraguayan Congress adjourned on October 4.

Our Yokohama (Japan) dates are to the 27th of October. The Dutch ship *Duodecim* was lost in Van Diemen's Sea, and sixty-seven persons perished out of seventy

on board. The steamer in Jeddah continues. No reliable news has been received from the east of war.

Our files from Bermuda are dated to the 6th of November. The *Royal Yacht* of that day says:—Her Majesty's troopship *Orion*, Captain Hays, left on Saturday last for Cork, Ireland, for orders, having on board the second battalion of the Second Queen's Regiment, under the command of Colonel Wray.

The Judges of the Queen's Bench in Toronto, Canada, delivered an opinion yesterday adverse to the application for a new trial for Lynch, Melshon, School and Seven, four of the Fenians condemned to be hung on the 13th inst. There are, therefore, no legal technicalities in the way of their execution on the day fixed. There are great fears of another raid on Sweetwater from the Vermont border. A strong feeling is arising in favor of annexation to the United States.

It was stated at the Fenian headquarters in this city yesterday that Head Centre Stephens has not yet left the country, he having been seen in Boston, where he was in consultation with three prominent shipowners. Large orders for breech-loading rifles have recently been given to manufacturers of arms in Boston, the arms being ostensibly intended for the "Empire of China."

It is now confidently stated in Washington that the object of the government in interfering in Mexican affairs is not to establish a protectorate over Mexico, but to form an alliance offensive and defensive with Juarez, and parties assert that the great power of California to certain Americans is the motive power of the affair.

Our Washington despatches say that Secretary McCulloch has been quietly selling the Treasury gold for several days, and that the matter will be a subject for Congressional discussion.

The republican members of Congress held a caucus last night at the Capitol. Thad Stevens presided. The question of appointments to and removals from office was discussed and a recommendation unanimously adopted that Congress reject all nominations made on merely political grounds.

In the Alabama House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Brooks, of Lowndes county, presented a bill to alter the constitution of the State so as to admit of conditional negro suffrage. The conditions are that the voter shall possess property to the amount of \$200, and shall be able to read the constitution of the State and of the United States and write a legible hand, these conditions holding good also in the case of white men. Mr. Brooks was closely identified with the Confederate cause, having expended his last dollar in its support, and in presenting his bill said that he did so as a measure of policy and public good. After an exciting debate the bill was tabled.

At the convention in Malden, Mass., which nominated General Banks for Congress some time ago, it will be remembered, Mr. Copeland and others charged the General with being drunk in Portland, Me., and on the charge being denied, requested that a committee be appointed to visit Portland and investigate the matter. The committee was appointed, and, having made their investigations, have now addressed a letter to Mr. Copeland, in which they state that the charges are proven.

Fourteen bodies of persons lost on the ship *Coyan*, of Liverpool, which was wrecked on the 24th ult. near Pescadero, Cal., have been washed ashore up to Wednesday last.

Advices from Idaho to November 17, via San Francisco, represent the Indians as becoming very troublesome.

The portion of Augusta, Me., which was destroyed by fire about fourteen months ago has been wholly rebuilt.

An officer of the army arrived recently at Galveston with despatches, and a special steamer was immediately got under way, by order of the government authorities, to carry return despatches. It is not known what the substance of the despatches was, but the fact of a special steamer being employed to carry them was considered in Galveston as indicative of something important probably relative to Mexican affairs.

There were 1,595 votes registered in the city yesterday, which, in addition to the number registered at the late general election, makes a total of 128,906.

A New Orleans despatch says that a disposition is being manifested through the South to admit qualified suffrage, impartial as to color, in exchange for universal amnesty.

The Mississippi delegation to intercede for the pardon of Jeff Davis while on a visit to him at Fortress Monroe recently, consulted him as much as possible for their ill success with the President. Among other comforting consolations they assured him that he had the sympathy of the whole South on his side.

Newton Cannon, who murdered a girl named Mary Carney in a house of ill-fame in Philadelphia last summer, has been sentenced to be hung, and William H. Maguire, who murdered a girl named Maggie Bar, at the Continental theatre in that city two years ago, has been sentenced to eight years' solitary confinement.

The great suspension bridge across the Ohio river at Cincinnati was opened to foot passengers yesterday, when it is estimated fifty thousand persons crossed over it.

The town of Coburg, C. W., was lighted on Friday night with gas made from pine wood, which is said to be more brilliant and economical than the gas formerly used.

Congress and the South.—The Shortest and the Proper Settlement.

As the day approaches for the reassembling of Congress (to-morrow at 12 M.) reports and rumors thicken of new plans, new compromises and new radical measures for the reconstruction and restoration of the excluded Southern States. In addition to the new scheme which will be recommended in the President's message, embracing, as it is understood, the equivalent of a general amnesty to Southern rebels for their adoption of the principle of impartial suffrage to whites and blacks alike, it would appear that various members of the two houses, from the terrible Sumner and "Old Thad Stevens" down to the little circle of Mr. Raymond, will have some new projects to propose. Considering the President's new departure as a graceful abandonment of his peculiar policy, swamped in the late elections, and as a commendable advance towards a reconciliation with Congress, we may dismiss without further remark these sporadic cases in the way of new plans and propositions and proceed at once to the great legitimate and paramount business measure before the two houses.

This measure is the constitutional amendment, upon which, as a carefully considered scheme of reconstruction, the responsible dominant party of the Thirty-ninth Congress appealed to the people, and upon which that party, in the elections for the Fortieth Congress, has been so surprisingly upheld by the people in all the Northern States. That great measure thus submitted to and thus emphatically ratified by the people, Congress, we hold, must push through to its consummation—its engraving upon the federal constitution. It is the ultimatum approved by the Northern States; it is the will of their people, and it is the bounden duty of their representatives in Congress to carry it into effect.

We contend, too, that when ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in the government this amendment will not only be a constitutional but a decisive settlement in being engrained upon the constitution. There is no other way whereby a decisive settlement can be reached binding upon each and all the States for the future. Any plan which is not made part of the constitution will be good for nothing in affording security for the future. For example, Mr. Clay's great peace measure of 1850, together with the famous Missouri compromise of 1820, were upset by "poor Pierce" and his democratic Congress of 1854, in their Southern Presidential jobbing Kansas-Nebraska bill, thus inaugurating in Kansas the late bloody and disastrous Southern rebellion. Against cliques and conspiracies of cheating, rapacious and vicious politicians, no peace compact is safe which is not fixed in the constitution in white and black. To secure this great end the plan of Congress

was put in the form of a constitutional amendment, and to carry it through we doubt not that Congress will speedily provide for declaring the ratification complete with the adoption of the amendment by three-fourths of the States which the war of a rebellious conspiracy has left in possession of the government.

Next we say that the terms of this settlement will suffice first, in placing all citizens of all colors upon the basis of equal civil rights and in making State citizenship subject to federal citizenship. Secondly, in providing that suffrage and representation shall go together and just as far as each State for itself may choose. Thirdly, in excluding a certain class of perjurers from various offices, State and federal, till absolved by a two-thirds vote of Congress; and lastly, in making the national debt a sacred obligation to all the States and in repudiating utterly and forever all rebel debts and obligations and all claims of emancipated slaves.

Write these things down in the supreme law of the land, and the national bondholders are safe, and the Treasury is safe against any possible attempt at an assumption of rebel debt or claims for liberated slaves, and the rights of the whites and blacks are safe, and the Union is safe against any schemes of cliques, factions or sections of reckless politicians for generations to come. Here we are safe, and there is no safety except in the constitution. Outside of this ark of safety we shall soon be all again, like drowning men, catching at straws. But suppose the Southern States most interested still refuse, like the dog in the manger, to eat the delicious hay placed before them, and deny the right of the hungry ox to partake of it. Then they must be reconstructed from the beginning, and upon President Johnson's sound doctrine of giving the job to loyal men and that five thousand good and loyal men in a State are sufficient for its redemption. If five good men and true—if they could be found in the city—were deemed enough by the all-wise Jehovah to save Sodom or Gomorrah from destruction, surely five thousand will go for South Carolina or Texas.

The two houses of Congress, resuming where they left off at the last session, are already organized. They have only to meet to be ready for business, and so within a few days we hope to see the beginning of a line of action which will assure the country that the ultimatum endorsed by the unanimous vote of the Northern States is to be sustained as the basis of Southern reconstruction.

Annexation of Canada to the United States.

This continent is at present witnessing two remarkable revolutions, precipitated by the success of our republican institutions. While the old Southern leaders of the lately rebellious States have been urging and influencing their people to acts which must, if persisted in, keep them out of the Union for many years, the statesmen of England have been endeavoring to consolidate their North American possessions in a confederation strong enough to defend itself against the encroachments of republican institutions. Already in the South there has begun to form a party opposed to this delay and to remaining out of the Union, and in favor of returning to it at once on the basis proposed by the dominant party and the victorious element of progressive republicanism. The strong speech of Mr. Logan in the North Carolina Legislature on the amendment is an indication of the existence of this element, though the election of that bitter secessionist, Judge Manley, to the Senate would indicate that a majority of the politicians are still "joined to their idols." The new generation which is growing up will be more progressive than their fathers, and dating their political career no further back than the new era of the death of the aristocratic element in the failure of the rebellion, will grow to be not less progressive and democratic than the republicans of the North. In Canada the same republican element is growing stronger and becoming rapidly developed by the agitation of exactly the same principles. The confederation scheme has been defeated and cannot be revived. All efforts at adopting schemes for securing money to fortify the country have failed, and the armistice which has been going on for some time past has been, it now appears, at the expense of the home government. The fact is that a party has sprung up in Canada opposed to the monarchical institutions of Old England and in favor of the democratic institutions of this country. Progressive ideas have seized upon the people of this whole continent; progression is the order of the day, not only in the free North, but in the South and in Canada, while republicanism is triumphant in all its contests with the monarchical Powers of Europe in Mexico, Chile, Peru and Paraguay.

Very significant are the signs of the impending revolution in Canada. Annexation to this republic is openly talked of as the best remedy for the evils existing in that province. On Sunday last an Episcopal clergyman of Kingston, Canada, delivered a powerful sermon on the subject, favoring annexation and declaring that "the greater portion of the inhabitants of Canada are in favor of annexation to the United States." At Montreal a meeting was called for November 28, to "discuss the benefits to be derived from annexation with the United States;" and the opinion is expressed that if the question should be submitted to the people of the lower provinces it would be ratified by a large majority.

The most important question in view of the present Fenian agitation is, can this revolution be accomplished without bloodshed? We are rather disposed to believe that it can. The door has been thrown open by the resolutions of General Banks on the subject, and in a Congress of the complexion of the one about to meet no opposition would be made to the admission of these provinces as States. The English press has frequently declared not only that the British provinces of America were "a drag on England," but that their annexation to this country would be a positive strength to the mother country, as producing a closer union and alliance of the race to which both nations belong, and which would benefit both Powers. The Canadians have been told that they must take care of and defend themselves; and if they should now decide that the best way to defend and take care of themselves is to annex their country to the only republic of whom they can have any dread or fear, surely the mother country cannot reasonably object. Agitation in the South and in Canada is a good remedy for the trouble of the people of those regions, and persistent agitation will eventually and happily result in restoration and annexation.

War as an Epidemic.

Hobbes contended that war was the natural state of man. It seems, indeed, endemic to the globe which he inhabits. Sporadic cases of it are of not unrequited occurrence even during the longer or shorter intervals of comparatively general peace. But sometimes these intervals are suddenly and violently broken by war, which assumes the characteristics and proportions of an epidemic. It arises, rages and spreads from land to land, uninterrupted by mountains or seas, and often, after spending its fury, subsides and disappears mysteriously, leaving behind it, however, its destructive traces, and probably the germs of future epidemics of the same dreadful form. The causes of war are more or less involved in obscurity, like those of epidemic diseases. They sometimes remain latent and smouldering for a long period, until some chance spark kindles a conflagration which spreads swift ruin far beyond the boundaries of the country where it first blazed forth. An old superstition which still lingers in the human mind associated with wars the same ominous signs, the magnetic storms, meteors, earthquakes and atmospheric disturbances which usually preceded the black death, the dancing mania, the sweating sickness and the plague during the Middle Ages, and the yellow fever, the cholera, the typhus, the influenza and other epidemics in modern times. That the mind is liable, like the body, to epidemics, is shown in religion, in politics, in monetary affairs and in fashions. Opinions and practices spring up, prevail and subside, like a genuine epidemic. The Crusades in the fourteenth, the Reformation in the sixteenth, Puritanism in the seventeenth, Methodism in the eighteenth centuries were religious epidemics. Credulity in the Middle Ages was an epidemic, as scepticism is now. Law's Mississippi scheme, the South Sea Bubble, and a dozen other financial bubbles in Europe and America, together with the panics in which they resulted, might be cited as epidemics in the money world. In the world of fashion the crinoline and the waterfall manias are among the latest epidemics. In politics the revolutionary agitations in the latter half of the eighteenth century, and the reform movements in the present century, were epidemics. And to the latter we may add not only the pestilence of war, which so lately raged four years throughout our own broad country, devastating the cities and plains of the South, but also the mania which seized certain European governments to take advantage of what they deemed, because they desired, the prospective downfall of our great republic; impelling France to pounce upon Mexico, Spain upon first Dominica and then Chile, and even Brazil upon poor little Paraguay. Happily they were all mistaken and disappointed, and this epidemic at least bids fair to subside. The recent European war was an epidemic which spread with marvellous rapidity from the shores of the Baltic to those of the Mediterranean. Its contagious influence threatened at one moment to overspread all Europe; and, suddenly, as it seemed to subside, after having swept through Prussia, Italy, Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg, Hanover and the little cluster of Northern States, there is no telling how soon it may again burst forth with fresh and redoubled fury. With the guns of Candia booming again on our ear, we listen for Russian cannon that may roar in a new Crimean campaign. In the busy hum of industry in all the armories and arsenals of France, in the universal armaments in progress throughout Europe—Russia swelling her ranks by three hundred thousand recruits, Prussia organizing four new corps, Austria remodeling and reforming, all States, large and small, infected with the mania for "big battalions," testing new weapons and discussing new military systems—in all these signs of the times we see premonitory symptoms of another epidemic of war. Insurrections in Spain, and last, not least, the Fenian outbreak in Great Britain, together with dull rumors of an impending war between that country and the United States, are additional illustrations of war as an epidemic. The millennium which shall cure it has not yet dawned.

THE ELECTION FOR COMPTROLLER.—A CURIOUS STATE OF THINGS.—We have taken very little interest in the charter election, for the reason that the general character of the nominations for Aldermen and Councilmen is so bad as to render it immaterial who wins, while the contest for city Comptroller has become a sort of scrub race. According to appearances Richard B. Connelly is the best man in the field; but the chances of success are probably with the faction that can manage to do the greatest amount of cheating. We give a curious extract from the editorials of the *New York Tribune* on the character of its candidate, Richard Kelly, and no one will doubt the competency of the witness. It will be found slightly at variance with the *Tribune's* present tone, and will be read with some interest by the taxpayers, to whom that journal is constantly appealing. One phase of this election is the most curious we have seen in forty years' experience as a journalist—the only office of real importance in the city government now left for election by the people is that of Comptroller or head of the Financial Department. It is a singular fact that for this office three Irishmen are nominated—Kelly and the two Connellys. All three of these candidates are Irish, blood and bones. Under these circumstances we submit that the name of New York is a misnomer, and should be changed to New Dublin or New Cork hereafter.

CONGRESS AND THE MEXICAN Muddle.—It is evident that the President's vigorous foreign policy is unpalatable to the radicals, more especially that part of it that bears upon the settlement of the Mexican difficulty. Radical journals and orators neglect no opportunity to snarl at or denounce the attempt to settle favorably our national interests the great topic of the future relations of a neighboring republic of eight millions of inhabitants. Every event that occurs is misrepresented and made to seem to the country like some fresh outrage of that father of all evil, in the radical view, the President of the United States. It is not difficult to see the meaning of all this radical discontent. The radical leaders desire to embarrass a negotiation that is likely to result to the honor of the President's abilities as a statesman, and to prevent the pursuit of a foreign policy that promises to belittle by its great national importance all those agitations and issues upon which they keep themselves before the public. For their sake domestic sectional ques-

tions must be kept above all others in importance, and they perceive that the President's movement toward the great questions of our foreign policy is likely to leave them out of sight. Will they be able to move Congress in accordance with their ideas? That is, doubtless, to be tried in the coming session. The House of Representatives has hitherto gone even further than the press in an extreme declaration of our national policy in relation to Mexico. Will it now fall into the scheme of the radical leaders in the attempt to oppose the settlement of the Mexican relations?

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—The latest phase of the Papal question is a statement by a French journal that the envoy sent to Victor Emanuel has instructions to press upon him an arrangement to the effect that the Pope shall be left undisturbed in the possession of his territory and of all his temporal and spiritual rights on condition of his allowing Rome to be garrisoned by Italian troops. We can hardly think that such a proposition has emanated from Louis Napoleon. It must be evident to the most unreflecting that the arrangement, if assented to, would neither satisfy the national sentiment, nor prove agreeable to the Holy Father himself. Victor Emanuel will entertain no proposition which tends to perpetuate the misgovernment and oppression under which the Roman States are now groaning. It is not against the Church as a Church, but against its abuse of the temporal power which it wields that they complain. The arguments which applied in the case of Venice apply equally to Rome. Regenerated Italy cannot permit such a gangrene to continue festering in her bosom. So long as it exists it will furnish a pretext for interference on the part of France and other Catholic Powers. We cannot see that, as regards the Pope himself, the arrangements would be any more satisfactory. Let an Italian garrison be once placed in Rome, and his freedom of action as a temporal prince would exist only in name. The sympathy that would naturally grow up between the military and the populace would render him powerless to carry out the measures that he might deem necessary to the security of his administration. Moreover, with only a boundary line to mark the difference in the condition of the subjects of the two governments, it would be impossible to check the discontent and agitation which would be continually resulting from it. If the French Emperor has no better plan than this to propose he would do well to leave the settlement of the difficulty to the Italians themselves. He may depend upon it that they will find a solution for it more reconcilable with the interests of the Church as well as with those of the nation.

BREAKS IN THE CANALS.—THE PRICE OF FLOUR.—It is a remarkable coincidence that the navigation of the State canals is always interrupted by breaks about that period of the year occurring between the end of September and the natural time for the close of navigation by ice, the very time when the grain and flour is arriving from the West. The Erie canal always happens to get broken about that time every year for the last ten or a dozen years, and this year is no exception to the rule. For some weeks, a short time ago, navigation was interrupted by a crevasse, which was repaired after considerable delay. Meantime the receipt of Western flour in this city was stopped, and that article went up to eighteen dollars a barrel. There may have been other causes, and no doubt there were, for the increased price, but when the supply is cut off the market naturally rises. We notice that the Erie canal has again been broken near Rome but this time not so serious an extent, and the Chemung canal has suffered from a similar misfortune, which it will require four days to overcome. In that time navigation may be closed if the weather should prove severe. There are people who think that these periodical canal breaks just at the period when the Western produce is coming to the New York market, are not altogether accidental; that in fact speculation has quite as much to do with them as freshets or any other alleged cause. The Board of Canal Commissioners ought to know something about this and should look after it. It is singular that when there is a pretty fair stock of flour and grain stored away in the city to speculate on in the fall, the canals generally get out of order and prices go up in consequence. The Canal Commissioners should certainly explore this mystery.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON CONCERNING MR. McCULLOCH'S FINANCIAL POLICY.—We have noticed on several occasions reports that have come from Washington about Mr. McCulloch's financial policy. We published yesterday a despatch pretty much of the same tenor as former ones, showing that the Secretary is governed by one controlling idea—that is, to pursue a course specially favoring the national bondholders. It is stated that he is desirous Congress should enact a law making it distinctly understood that the government will be pledged to redeem the principal as well as to pay the interest on its bonds in gold. Now, what necessity is there for such an announcement? No one has any doubt that the United States will pay the interest of its bonds in gold when it is pledged to do so; and it is not necessary to pay the interest of any others in gold. With regard to redeeming the principal, that may be done in specie or legal tenders, as may be most convenient, according to the funds of either on hand applicable to such a purpose, without any detriment to the public creditors. When we reach a hard money basis all will be done in specie. Until then legal tenders or currency will be used at whatever is the market value. No one will be injured by that, and the faith of the government will be preserved just as well as if gold should be used in all cases. There is a great deal of trash given out from the Treasury Department on this and kindred subjects that really amounts to nothing, but which is evidently intended for bull operations in the interest of the bondholders and national banks. We hope Mr. McCulloch may tell us distinctly in his report to Congress what his policy is, and leave nothing to be inferred. We want stability in our financial system, not theories and speculations. When we know positively what his plan is we shall be able to discuss its merits.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN THE SOUTH.

New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1866.

A disposition is manifested south to admit qualified suffrage, impartial as to color. Violent attacks on such a measure, as an equivalent of universal amnesty of the late United States of the North.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1866.

Arrival of Congressmen.—Impediment of the Road to Mexico.

A large number of Congressmen arrived here to-night, and, although there are about thirty Senators and seventy members of the House in the city, there seems to be no doubt of a quorum of both houses on Monday. The best humor prevails among them, irrespective of party. So far as can be ascertained by conversation and otherwise, the idea of introducing articles of impeachment against the President of the United States finds little, if any, favor.

The President's Message.

It is said that the message of the President will be about the same length of that of last year, and will occupy about an hour in the reading.

The Policy of the Administration in Reference to Mexico.

Sufficient information has escaped from the usually close portfolios of the government to establish the fact that the policy of the administration in its present interference in Mexican affairs is not at all what it seems to be. It is now ascertained without a doubt that the object of the administration is not to exercise a protectorate over Mexico, but simply to make an alliance offensive and defensive with Juarez. Certain well informed parties here assert that the grant of Lower California to American parties is the motive power of the whole affair.

Republican Caucus.

The republican members of Congress numbering perhaps about fifty, held a caucus to-night at the Capitol. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens presided, and Hon. Mr. Ingersoll, of Ill., acted as Secretary. A committee, to consist of nine members, to prepare business for an adjourned meeting for Wednesday next, was appointed. The caucus designated Speaker Colfax to reply to the address of welcome to Congress, to be delivered by Chief Justice Roger on Monday afternoon, at the Capitol. The various republican associations, clubs and unions, have made arrangements to proceed thither in procession as a part of the programme. The caucus was not exclusive in inviting their orator, but suggested that the members of the Senate appoint one of their own number to perform a similar part to the toast. The Congress of the United States, to be proposed at the banquet in the fair building on Monday night. The caucus had an interesting time in discussing the subject of removals from and appointments to office. There were various instances of what they characterized as gross injustice on the part of the President of the United States. The sentiment among them was that good men had been displaced to make room for bad ones. In view of this caucus unanimously recommended that the Senate reject all the nominations made merely on political ground. Hon. R. F. Spaulding said he had no doubt the Senate would reject all who ought to be rejected.

Financial Matters.

Fractional currency printed during the week, \$425,000, shipped, \$175,000—of which \$60,000 was sent to the United States Depository at Chicago, and the remainder to national banks. Fractional currency redeemed, \$237,500; receipts for circulating notes of national banks, \$240,254,650; deposits of deposits of public monies in designated depositories, \$99,217,950. Total securities held, \$379,572,000.

The government now holds in possession \$95,000,000 in gold, \$22,500,000 of which is represented by gold certificates.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounted to \$1,696,943, as follows:—Received from collections, \$1,680,000; from sales of stamps, \$39,100; and from the tax on salaries, \$1,693.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week ending December 1, 1866, was \$328,100. Total issued to date, \$299,027,259. From the total issued is to be deducted the currency surrendered and returned, which includes worn out notes, amounting at date to \$2,075,920, leaving the amount of national bank notes in actual circulation \$296,951,337.

Government Gold.

It is no secret here that Mr. McCulloch has been quietly selling the Treasury gold for several days, and rumor says that the matter will again be brought before Congress, when the Secretary will be called upon to give, in detail, a statement of all his transactions. The radical leaders, including Mr. Stevens, insist upon it that Mr. McCulloch's financial theories of contraction must be clipped, otherwise trouble in the commercial world cannot well be avoided.

Personal.

Mr. Walters, of the London Times, and his son arrived here this morning, and are stopping at the Ebbitt House.

Senator Dixon, of Conn., arrived to-day, and this evening had an interview with the President.

Hon. Samuel McKee, of Kentucky; J. S. Nicholas, of Delaware; L. S. Foster, of Connecticut; Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania; J. A. J. Creswell, of Maryland; and Baron Wertheimstedt, the Swedish Minister, are at Willard's.

Hon. W. B. Washburn, of Massachusetts; Roswell Hart, of New York; R. B. Hayes, of Ohio; Ulysses S. Grant, of Pennsylvania; J. F. Starr, of New Jersey; W. S. Scales, of Delaware; William A. Darling, of New York; J. W. Patterson, of New Hampshire; P. Baxter, of Vermont; including M. D. Porter, United States Army, and General F. B. Smith, are at the Ebbitt House.

The President has directed a pardon to be issued to Jacob M. Wood, convicted at the May term, 1864, of the United States District Court for the Northern district of New York, on the charge of having in his possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit fractional currency, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Wood has endured a large proportion of his sentence, and his pardon has been recommended by the United States Commissioner, the County Judge, Sheriff, Attorney, Surrogate, the Mayor, Recorder and Postmaster of Troy, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court District of Columbia, and many other influential citizens.

Checks Issued in Favor of Participants in the Rebellion.