EUROPE.

Special Telegrams to the Herald.

MAXIMILIAN EXPECTED AT MIRAMAR.

The Ex-Empress Charlotte in a Hopeless State of Health.

The Prussian High Admiral to Visit the United States.

EXTENSIVE ARRESTS OF FENIANS.

Military Precautions in London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

&c. &c. &c.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The ex-Empress in a Hopeless Condition—Maximilian Expected at Miramar.

TRIESTE, Dec. 1, 1866.

The condition of health of the Princess Charlotte, ex-Empress of Mexico, at Miramar, is considered hopeless, and the case is said by her physicians to be beyond remedy.

Preparations are being made here to receive Maximilian. He is expected to arrive at this port in an Austrian war vessel from Vera Cruz.

The Reported Occupation of Matamoros.

PARIS, Dec. 2, 1866.

A despatch from America announcing the occupation of Matamoros by United States troops has caused a marked sensation here.

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Royal Naval Pupil for the United States.

BERLIN, Dec. 1, 1866.

Prince Adelbert, of Prussia, High Admiral of the Royal Navy, is preparing to undertake a journey to the United States with a view of studying the American naval system, and reporting therefrom such improvements as he may think advisable to be adopted in the Prussian navy. He is commissioned by the King for the purpose, and it is thought that the United States modern improvements in construction will be extensively adopted and preferred to the English plans.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Pending Suit with the United States.

PARIS, Dec. 1, 1866.

The case of M. Arman Fils, against the United States concerning the iron clad vessels built for the ex rebel Confederates, through Messrs. Erlanger, Slidell and Bulloch, which came up before the First Tribunal of the Seine, it is thought will be settled by arbitration.

IRELAND.

Extensive Arrests of Fenians.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1866.

Many arrests of Fenians have been made by the government officers in Ireland.

Symptoms of a Fenian Movement in Liverpool and Glasgow.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1866.

It is quite probable that troops will be sent to Liverpool and Glasgow on account *of the bad feeling that prevails among the Irish in those cities.*

ENGLAND.

The Great Reform Demonstration in London—Military Precautions.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1866.

All the regular troops in this city will be strictly confined to the precincts of their barracks during the reform meeting which takes place here on Monday.

An Ex-American Rebel Landed.

Lieutenant Maury, late Confederate naval commander, has arrived in London.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2, 1866.

The steamship Palmyra, Captain Brown, from New York, has arrived out.

MEXICO.

Bazaine Reported in Favor of Ortega for President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1866.

Letters from the city of Mexico, received here, dated the 10th, state the fact that General Bazaine had given arms and ammunition to two Mexican liberals, and promised them that they should not be interfered with by the French forces, provided they pronounced for General Ortega, and proclaimed him as President of Mexico.

Santa Anna about to Make an Important Movement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1866.

It is rumored here upon good authority that Santa Anna is about making a movement in regard to Mexican affairs, which not only receives the sanction of the State Department, but will have an important effect on deciding the fate of his native country.

The Occupation of Mazatlan by the Liberals, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2, 1866.

Consul Godoey has received positive information of the occupation of Mazatlan by the liberal General Corona, November 14.

Letters from President Juarez and the Minister of State, Lerdo de Tejada, say that General Placido Vega expected Chihuahua to co-operate with the President, and hopes are entertained here that the news of his death by order of Corona, may prove incorrect.

BANQUET TO THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

A Petition to be Sent to the Legislatures of all the States—Canada the Fortieth State of the Union—Vote of Thanks to the Herald, &c.

The delegates to the French Canadian Convention held in this city on Saturday, were entertained last evening at a splendid banquet by the New York members of the association. Colonel Boucher occupied the chair, and on the removal of the cloth several appropriate patriotic songs were given in an excellent manner by many of the gentlemen present.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the health of the President and the government of the United States, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. BACHELER gave as a toast "The Canadas—the fortieth if not the thirty-seventh State of the Union." This was replied to with cheers upon cheers, all present standing and cheering again and again for the new State.

The next toast proposed and received with applause was that of the "Press of America," especially the NEW YORK HERALD.

Mr. LE BOUTE, of Cohoes, then said it was only proper to propose a special vote of thanks to the HERALD for having sent its representative to the Convention and banquet, thereby publishing the intentions of the society—by its immense circulation—not only throughout all portions of this country, but far beyond the ocean, where it was read with pleasure, and where its voice was heard and would reach the throne of Victoria to warn her government of the loss of her province of Canada. Those present responded to the toast by giving cheers, three times three, for the HERALD and its continued prosperity. Several other pleasant incidents occurred, and the hilarity and enjoyments of the evening were kept up until a late hour, when the assembly adjourned, wishing continued success to the friends of liberty all over the world and prosperity to the effort now being made by the patriotic in Ireland.

It is the intention of the Executive Committe immediately to prepare a memorial for presention to Congress and to the Legislature of each State in the Union against the projected confederation scheme in Canada.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR IN GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 1, 1866.

Intelligence received at Charleston reports the re-election of Marvin as United States Senator for six years from March.

MUSICAL.

Philharmonic Rehearsal.

The first rehearsal of this old and honored society for their second concert took place at Steinway Hall on Saturday afternoon. The programme comprises Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, the overture, "Carnival Romain," by Hector Berlioz; selections from Wagner's Lohengrin and Mendelssohn's violin concerts. We are glad that the society has dropped the *Meistersänger von Nürnberg* from the bill; for, after the failure of the two attempts which have been made to popularize it, there is no use in such an excellent conductor as Carl Bergmann wasting his time and the energies of his unsurpassed orchestra on it. The society has done well in securing Mlle. Camille Urso for the Mendelssohn concerto; and now, to make the programme of the second concert complete, the directors should add the Henselt concerts. Beethoven's concertos were composed at a time when the piano was only a box of rattling strings and do not, therefore, develop the resources of the modern grand pianoforte. The Henselt concerto, independent of the orchestral parts, which form a grand symphony in themselves, display the marvellous qualities of the queen of instruments to the fullest extent. Second and third rate soloists should not appear at a Philharmonic concert, where people look for the highest standard of music, and it is time now to change the exploded opinion of the directors that solos are necessary evils and that amateurs or half artists are sufficient for them. The fourth symphony is of the chamber music order in simplicity of harmony. There is little of Beethoven power in it, but exquisite grace and skill. The composer could not write anything uninteresting, and this symphony cannot fail of gaining admirers; but we think it is the weakest of the series. The four movements are, *Adagio, Allegro vivace; Adagio, Allegro vivace,* and *Allegro ma non troppo.* The second movement is the best. We shall reserve remarks on the rest of the programme until the next rehearsal on Saturday next. We cannot close this article without congratulating the society on the excellent choice made in the conductor. Under his bâton the orchestra will maintain the high reputation they have always enjoyed. If certain other conductors would take lessons from him in leading a body of musicians there would be less failures in their attempts to produce the works of the great masters.

Irving Hall—Wehli Matinee.

Mr. James M. Wehli, the distinguished pianist, gave a matinée at Irving Hall on Saturday. He was assisted by Miss Antonia Henne, contralto; Mr. W. C. Campbell, a new baritone, and Mr. Colby, pianist. We have spoken so much on previous occasions of Mr. Wehli's admirable playing that we need only add here that on Saturday he played with his accustomed success, and was enthusiastically encored in every piece. Whatever may be the opinions of critics and artists regarding Mr. Wehli's versatility as a pianist, there can be but one opinion of his bravura playing. We have no such other representative of that school among us. His crisp, clear, emotional touch, united to his wonderful execution makes him the *beau ideal* of a bravura player. Mr. W. C. Campbell has a voice of the stentorian order, with, however, a good deal of undeveloped music in it. His *Eccami* solo was inelicitous in the extreme. Miss Antonia Henne's voice is sadly in need of training. In the cavatina from *Montecchi ed i Capeletti* she sang completely out of tune. It is a fine voice, and ought to be schooled in a different manner. Mr. Wehli's next appearance will be at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, at the Monday popular concert, with Miss Kate McDonald and Mr. W. J. Hill.

Fourteenth Sunday Concert.

Steinway Hall was crowded again last evening. The programme was one of considerable interest, comprising for the orchestra the overture to the Magic Flute, Liszt's Preludes, Beethoven's overture in C, opus 115, Weber's *Invitation a la danse,* and the Rakoczy March by Berlioz; and for the soloists, Messrs. Eichberg and Hill, the first movement of the concerto for violin, opus 61, by Beethoven, Religious Meditations, and two songs by Abt and Krebbs. Mr. Julius Eichberg enjoys a well deserved reputation for his charming operettas, the Doctor of Alcantara, the Two Cads and a Night in Rome, but we fear, judging from last night's performance, that he shall acquire little honors there as a violinist. The concerto is a broad, large and vigorous work, abounding in difficulties which none but an artist of the highest order can surmount, and requiring great breadth of tone, faultless execution and complete sympathy with the composer. Mr. Eichberg possesses none of these qualities. His tone is weak and "scratchy," his execution indistinct, and in some parts he played completely out of tune. His Religious Meditations, with organ accompaniment, were rendered better in every respect than the concerto. Mr. W. J. Hill sang the beautiful *Schlafen Wohl,* by Abt, in charming style. He has an excellent tenor voice, and he uses it like an artist. He will sing this evening with Miss Kate McDonald at the Brooklyn Academy of Music at the popular concert. On Tuesday the Cecilian choir will repeat Samson at Steinway Hall, and the Wednesday popular concert will also be held there. Mr. Harrison, in these popular concerts has supplied a want which has been long felt in the city, and the success attending his enterprise so far is an earnest of the good will of the public towards such entertainments.

GEORGIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Legislature—Why the "Constitutional Amendment was Rejected—Negro Suffrage—Desire for Northern Capital and Labor, &c.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 27, 1866.

The NEW YORK HERALD was never more potent in its influence in Georgia than it is at the present time. True the paper is abused because it does not advocate the views of a particular person, pitch into the radicals, laud Andrew Johnson, and shed its last drop of blood in the defence of obsolete Southern rights.

Now this is all wrong. The country, so indissolubly connected by natural and artificial bonds, must be still further and more strongly united by a nationalized Union and patriotic ties. And gradually but surely the work is progressing. The work of coalescence goes bravely on, and the HERALD is looked to by the people here as being the surest guide to lead them from the labyrinth of their misfortunes.

The Legislature of Georgia has been in session four weeks out of the forty days it is allowed by its State constitution to sit. Early in the session the amendment to the constitution, as your readers well know, was rejected with but two votes in its favor. The difficulties in the way of its adoption were represented as these: First, the State had no guarantee that if they should adopt the amendment Georgia would be practically restored to her relations with the general government; and second, the people look upon it as the height of ingratitude and personal degradation, to disfranchise and brand with infamy their heroic soldiers and able statesmen who perled all for them. Many of these brave soldiers and able statesmen would be entirely willing for the future to voluntarily abstain from interference with State or national politics; but to have a prohibition of the exercise of their dearest rights forced upon them by the people whose servants they were in all the trying times of the rebellion, would be something they would neither relish nor forgive.

So far as the question of negro suffrage is concerned, the people of Georgia have begun to look the possibility of its happening in the face, as one of the practicable methods of restoring Georgia to an active participation in the affairs of the general government. Such participation the people of Georgia devoutly wish. They even yearn for it. They desire that obstructions in the way of complete fraternization may be removed by the general government on their part, as the State has removed the obstructions on its part. Slavery was one obstruction which Georgia has removed, and even the remembrance of it begins now to be obliterated. To maintain it the state had made a free offering of blood and treasure. Its restoration to not even entered, which leads one to suppose that apart from its being built on ample of discord, to set at variance the whole people the conscience of the people here had always been to a greater or less extent in the way of its complete enjoyment. The repudiation of the debt incurred in the prosecution of the war was another source of annoyance; the admission of negro suffrage in the State is revolting to the people here; but the disfranchisement of the leaders in the attempted revolution is looked upon here as impossible.

I am not prepared to say how far the people of Georgia may be willing to go in extending welcome to their Northern brethren. One thing is certain: they desire to fraternize. They think they have a goodly land, and not being able to possess it all themselves, they desire men of capital to come to this land of undeveloped resources, in order that Georgia may become once more proud and permanently great. Much Northern capital has already flowed into the State. Atlanta has absorbed a million; the Central Railroad, to complete the repairs Sherman made necessary, another million; and now the railroad leading to the seaport of Brunswick will require for its completion and will receive of Northern capital one and a half millions of dollars more. These are only items in the account. Many private enterprises here have been set on foot with Northern capital; and still the demand is for more money to make other equally good if not better investments. This explains the oft repeated question, where do the Georgians get their money? It is still further explained by the fact that two (small indeed) crops of cotton have been sold, or are still on the market, the proceeds of which, at least fifty millions of dollars, will be spent in Georgia. The State is on her legs again. The Treasurer has just made the pleasing announcement that he will not need to issue another bond, unless in behalf of new measures of policy, and that the credit of the State is up to the top of the market.

In order still further to encourage immigration to the State, as well as to benefit their own people, the Legislature has had under consideration for several days a plan for a system of common school education, in which all the white children may receive the rudiments of an English education. There is hope of the passage of the bill. The colored children are equally as well provided with educational means as the white, from the liberality of Northern society.

Still, an incubus hangs over the mass of the people. Everything evil is dreaded from the North. They will hang Jeff Davis, confiscate all the Southern people's property, depose Andrew Johnson, elevate the negro to the place of power. These, and other like apprehensions weigh heavily on the people of the State, and render life in many cases a burden. In addition to this, the war has left the bulk of the people in debt, contracted generally in the purchase of slaves which the war has manumitted. Stay laws and exemption laws have been enacted without stint. The people are still further suffering from the change in their habits, occasioned by the liberation of their servants and the impossibility of controlling them, and from other causes too numerous to mention.

Adoption of Resolutions Expressing Sympathy for Jeff Davis.

SAVANNAH, G., Dec. 1, 1866.

Mr. Henderson introduced the following resolutions yesterday, in the House, which have been unanimously adopted in both branches of the Legislature:—

Whereas, The General Assembly would do injustice to the great heart of Georgia not to give some formal expression to their respect for the character and services of the illustrious prisoner of State, Jefferson Davis. All the generous pulses of that heart are in full unison and sympathy with his sufferings and misfortunes. Its warm affections cluster around the fallen chief of a once dear, but now abandoned cause. There they will cluster and centre while men admire all that is chivalric in nature, while they regard all that is noble in virtue. Therefore, the General Assembly

Resolve, That their sincerest condolence and warmest sympathy are tendered to Mr. Jefferson Davis in his confinement, and they look forward with anxious solicitude to the day when a magnanimous and patriotic President shall put an end to his confinement, and, by the interposition of Executive clemency, restore him to a people for whom he so faithfully struggled, and on account of whom he endures with Christian fortitude the hardships of a long and rigorous imprisonment.

INDIANA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Scandal at Indianapolis—Excitement in the City—Politics, &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 28, 1866.

For some weeks the town has been ringing with the particulars of an awful scandal, involving the reputations of two parties who have hitherto not only stood fair in the community, but have been permanently identified with the interests of the most aristocratic Methodist church in the city. The male party is a young lawyer, smooth, easy, dignified, rather good looking, but not especially brilliant. In addition to his legal characteristics, he has been noted for his pious and exemplary deportment, and has been a shining light in the Young Men's Christian Association. He has also acquired considerable reputation by his earnest advocacy of temperance reformation. He is a phonographer of some ability, and has diversified his legal business by occasional jobs for the press, in the shape of reports of political speeches. The female party is now in the second year of her second widowhood, forty-five years of age, but exceedingly well preserved, and what would be called "a fine woman." Of her antecedents we know but little. Several years since she came out from Boston, a fair, gushing young creature, with a heart overflowing with exalted schemes for the elevation and general regeneration of the human race, and an optic keenly peeled to the "main chance" of New England female missionaries—an eligible marriage. She engaged as a music teacher at Greencastle, in an institution which has the reputation of having turned out a large number of brilliant women. Our young missionary married, and in the due course of time followed her husband to the grave. As a gay, dashing widow she captivated another gentleman and led him to the hymeneal altar. The parties removed to this city, where she sobered down and became exceedingly pious and rigidly respectable. Her second husband was a gentleman of some property and held the position of quartermaster for a time during the late war. His wife became acquainted with the young man before mentioned about eight years since, and almost immediately succumbed to the wiles of the gay deceiver. One of a large package of letters now in the possession of her son-in-law, gushingly details her lapse from the path of rectitude.

On a certain occasion, at a social party, she was singing and playing on the piano, when she became conscious of a deep, rich bass accompaniment; turning her head, she met the earnest, soul thrilling eyes of the young man brimming with passionate admiration, bent full upon her. Instantly she recognized her fate in those stag like optics and gave up without a struggle. She came down like Captain Scott's coon, and the pair entered upon a career of guilty intimacy. The young man became so frequent a visitor, and his attentions were so marked that it "made talk" among the neighbors. To blind the envious and curious eyes of the busybodies, it was given out that the young Grotius was a suitor for the hand of her eldest daughter; but observant eyes noticed that the more the daughter wasn't at home the more the young man was at the house of the lady.

A disagreeable thing is charged upon the gay Lothario. It is said that his worship of Venus was not altogether unmixed with adoration of mammon, and that while revelling in the joys of illicit love, he continued to slightly feather his nest with lucre. The lady was rich, while the young man was impecunious. He at first accepted of small loans, then larger ones, and finally demanded what he had at first reluctantly accepted. In this way, it is alleged, he obtained large sums from his infatuated paramour, amounting in the aggregate to a handsome outfit for a young man just starting out in life. The course of true love was without a ripple for some half a dozen years, when a lover's quarrel terminated in the marriage of the young man to a beautiful and accomplished young lady of Ohio. It is said that the lady declined to accede to the rapacious demands of her paramour, and that he wooed and won his present wife to spite the woman. But at any rate they met again, were reconciled, and resumed their criminal intercourse. One of the letters of the young man urges the infatuated widow to convert her temporal possessions into hard cash and fly with him to some foreign shore, where, luxuriating in the spice laden breezes of the tropics, they can roll in bliss for the balance of their lives, with none to molest or make afraid. She consents and begins the work of converting her real estate. She gives her paramour a power of attorney or some legal instrument, to enable him to handle her property. Matters approach a crisis, when the explosion comes. I am afraid something in the nature of a burglary was perpetrated to enable her daughter and son-in-law to get hold of the necessary proofs, but they are now the town talk. Wesley Chapel is in an uproar. Tremendous efforts were made to keep the matter out of the local papers. The lady's son-in-law, in his blind rage against the young man, sought a full expose, with the names of all parties, not regarding the disgrace that would be brought upon innocent relatives. The parties interested in hushing up the scandal triumphed, however, and no publication has been made, though there is scarcely a man or woman who is not familiar with the whole details.

This is, in brief, the history of the most stupendous scandal which has agitated Indianapolis for many years.

POLITICS.

The war for the democratic succession grows fiercer every day. The contest lies between Morton and Julian. The latter is making an unexpected show of strength, and is goading his ponderous opponent to desperation. Among the papers which have come out on the side of Julian are the Indianapolis *Daily Evening Gazette,* the Madison *Daily Courier,* the Richmond *Telegram,* the Richmond *True Republican,* the Muncie *Times,* the Union City *Eagle,* the Lebanon *Patriot,* the Jay and Adams *Republican,* the Newcastle *Courier,* the Vernon *Banner,* and others. In addition to these, papers supposed to be strongly in favor of Morton maintain an ominous silence. Many prominent men, not numbered among the ultra radical factions of which Julian has for years been the head, are bitterly opposed to Morton. Of these, Mr. Cravens, of Madison, is the most active and influential. The pot begins to boil right merrily.

MILLIGAN.

Mr. Lambdin P. Milligan, one of the treason conspirators, condemned to death along with Bowles and Horsey, commuted to the Ohio Penitentiary, and set at liberty by the United States Supreme Court, is now here, demanding a trial on an indictment found against him in the federal court. As soon as liberated from Columbus, Mr. Milligan came to this city, gave himself up, and demanded trial on the indictment. It has been put off from term to term, and it is now generally believed the indictment will be thrown out of court and no trial had. The case of this man shows on what an uncertain tenure he was held under military rule. This man was condemned to death before a military commission, and narrowly escaped the rope, on evidence which he now considered so flimsy that they dare not come to trial on it. He is anxious for trial to establish whether or not he was a traitor, and, though living considerably north, he is regularly in attendance on every term, demanding a trial and cannot get one. The fact begins to be painfully apparent that the celebrated Indiana treason trials were merely part of the political machinery to carry the State.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS.

Commercial disaster seems to be impending on every hand in the West. There must come a crash, and that speedily. Already there have been several premonitory failures of business houses in this city, and there is a painful constriction of the money market. The wheat crop failed. Money has been constantly flowing out and none coming in. The corn crop, though large, has been terribly injured by frost and wet weather until there is little nutriment in it. Hog feeders, who bought their stock on foot at ten cents per pound, can get no better offer than five or five and a half cents, net, from packers. Two large packing houses have gone into liquidation on account of losses last year. Altogether, everything looks bad, and we expect hard times in the West.

AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

The Suspension Bridge Over the Ohio River—Death of Colonel Busley, &c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2, 1866.

The great suspension bridge was opened duly yesterday, and by dark forty-six thousand persons had crossed the structure. To-day fully one hundred thousand passed over and back. The crowd on the bridge all day varied from twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons, but the motion of the roadway was hardly perceptible. Mr. Roebling, the builder, says the cables would readily sustain a double procession of locomotives over its entire length. The test it was put to to-day is probably the severest it will ever have.

Colonel W. K. Busley, late of the Sixth Ohio regiment, died here to-day of consumption.

There were eight deaths from cholera in the city last week.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A LOUISVILLE PHYSICIAN.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2, 1866.

Dr. S. L. Wharton, a prominent Nashville practitioner for fifteen years, was suddenly seized with a spasm while taking a dose of medicine at the Quarter of Donneville's drug store, and fell unconscious to the floor, dying in half an hour of catalysis of the heart.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY.

A Full Quorum of Both Houses at the Capital.

The Message Expected Early This Afternoon.

CAUCUS OF RADICAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Thad Stevens' Plan for Managing the President.

Recapture of John H. Surratt at Alexandria, Egypt.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1866.

The Meeting of Congress.

An additional number of Congressmen arrived here to-day, and there is now no doubt that a quorum of both houses will be in attendance to-morrow. As there is no organization to be effected, it is only necessary as a preliminary proceeding to ascertain the fact of a quorum in the customary way, the usage of the House being to call the roll of members, but this is not the case in the Senate. The next step is to appoint a joint committee to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both houses have assembled and are ready to receive any communication he may have to make. These proceedings will not occupy perhaps more than an hour, and, should there be no hindering occurrence, the Message may be expected early in the afternoon. Copies of it and of the reports of all the heads of departments, and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, have already been despatched from this city, by special messenger and otherwise, to the principal cities in all sections of the country, a generous disposition being manifested by all the high officials to accommodate the press in order that the public may have, at the earliest period, information concerning the executive department of the government. Agents and correspondents pledged themselves, for the newspapers which they represent, that every precaution should be taken to prevent a disclosure of the contents of the documents before they shall be officially laid before Congress.

Caucus of Radical Congressmen.

An adjourned caucus of the radical members of the House of Representatives was held last evening in the hall of the House. About fifty members only were present. The meeting was characterized by great unanimity among those present. Hon. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, presided. Hon. Thaddeus Stevens addressed the meeting, stating the object for which it was called, which was to secure concert of action among the radical majority in Congress. He reviewed at considerable length the attitude of the President toward the majority of the loyal people of the country, and commented upon his policy and the reasons why Congress should effect a complete and perfect reversal. At the close of his remarks Mr. Stevens submitted the draft of a bill, which, he gave notice, he intended to introduce in the House, to govern federal appointments. The principal feature of the bill is that the President shall, within ten days after the meeting of Congress, submit to the Senate a full list of all removals from and appointments to office made during the vacation thereof, with the reasons therefor; that the Senate shall reject all appointments made for political reasons; and that the persons so rejected shall be disqualified for three years thereafter from holding any office under the federal government. In case of a rejection of any appointment made by the President, the office shall immediately revert to the officer previously removed, and all appointments made subordinate to the officer whose nomination is so rejected shall fall with his rejection, and revert to those previously filling such places. On motion of a member a committee was appointed to notify Senators of the sentiments of the meeting, and request that no confirmation of presidential appointments made for political reasons be given. Mr. Stevens suggested that the committee need not notify Mr. Cowan of this action, as he would perform that duty himself.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, submitted some remarks, in which he opened up the subject of impeaching the President. He thought that a special committee should be appointed, whose duty it should be to inquire into the whole subject, with power to send for persons and papers. The suggestion met with the hearty co-operation of every member present.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Stevens moved that a committee of ten be appointed, to whom all the various propositions be submitted looking to a plan of action for Congress to pursue, and that said committee report to the general caucus, which is called for Wednesday evening next. The following committee was then announced:—Stevens, Boutwell, Washburne, of Illinois; Garfield, Allison, Schenck, Hart, Orth, Morrill and McRuer.

The propriety of changing the time for the meeting of the Fortieth Congress from the 1st of December to the 5th of March was also discussed, but without arriving at any conclusion.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, submitted the draft of a bill for the creation of a separate department, to be called the "Department of Internal Revenue." The bill was carefully prepared, and had met, as Mr. Kelley said, with the approval of the ablest jurists in the land. It was read at length to the caucus and unanimously approved. The following is a synopsis of the bill:—

Section one provides that for the purposes of the assessment and collection of internal duties and taxes, stamp duties and licenses or special taxes, which are now or may be hereafter imposed by law, a department is hereby created, to be called the "Department of Internal Revenue."

Section two specifies the officers of the department as follows:—One commissioner, with a salary of $8,000, to be appointed by the Supreme Court upon the nomination of the Chief Justice, to hold his office for the term of four years; one deputy commissioner, with a salary of $4,500; two assistant deputies, each with a salary of $3,500; one chief clerk, salary $2,500; one solicitor, salary $4,000; one assistant solicitor, salary $3,000; one cashier, salary $3,000, who shall act as disbursing officer of the department; seven heads of divisions, each with a salary of $2,500, and not exceeding thirty-six clerks of Class 4, forty-five of Class 3, fifty of Class 2, fifty of Class 1; fifty-five female clerks, five messengers, three assistant messengers, fifteen laborers and eight watchmen. All the above clerks and employés to be designated and appointed by the commissioner.

Section three defines the duties of the commissioner, in addition to duties now performed by that officer, to be executive officer of the department, and is authorized and required to appoint and commission all collectors, assessors, inspectors and other officers of internal revenue.

Section four provides for the commencement of the term of office of the new appointees, and that all appointments made or commissions issued under existing laws shall be annulled at the time this act takes effect.

Section five defines the duties of deputy commissioner and assistants.

Section six provides that the cashier shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the commissioner, and shall give bonds with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the commissioner and solicitor.

Section seven provides that the bond of the commissioner shall be approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and, with that of the cashier, shall be deposited with the first comptroller of the Treasury. All other official bonds to be approved by the solicitor and deposited with the cashier.

Section eight defines the duties of the solicitor, which are substantially the same as now performed by that officer.

Section nine provides that the several collection districts shall remain as now fixed, provided that the commissioner may alter or change such districts at his option, but in no case to increase the number.

Section ten provides for the transfer of the present Bureau of Internal Revenue to the new department.

Section eleven provides for an Auditor of Internal Revenue, with the usual duties pertaining to the auditors of the several departments.

Section twelve provides that appropriations for the expenses of the department shall be made from the receipts of the department.

Section thirteen prescribes the manner of payment of the expenses of the department.

Section fourteen repeals all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this bill, and that this act shall take effect on the 1st of January, 1867.

The caucus adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening next, at which time the Senators will be invited to participate in the proceedings.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, finishes that Mr. Stevens' proposed bill, submitted to the caucus last night, does not reach appointments made during the present recess. He has, therefore, prepared a bill, which he will probably introduce immediately and press to a passage, requiring the President to send to the Senate for confirmation within ten days after the meeting of Congress a complete list of all appointments made during the recess, and in the event of his failure to do so the appointments to be null and void. Also a resolution calling upon the Committee on Territories to bring in bills organizing as Territories the late seceded States not now represented in Congress.

The radical members of the Senate will hold a caucus on Tuesday evening. Several members are preparing bills of a very important character which are to be laid before the caucus.

Assembling of the Fortieth Congress.

The statement comes from a trustworthy source that Mr. Schenck will, in a few days, introduce a bill providing for the assembling of the Fortieth Congress on the 5th day of March.

The Proposed Welcome to Congress.

Some of the republican members think that if the procession to give the radical Congressmen welcome shall reach the Capitol before the Message is sent to Congress, an adjournment will take place until Tuesday, without waiting for the document.

Recapture of John H. Surratt.

This government had information as long ago as last winter that John H. Surratt had gone to Europe. The person who communicated the fact conversed with him during the voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that Surratt believing he was far removed from danger, was free and outspoken concerning his connection with the assassination conspirators. To-night Secretary Seward received a despatch by Atlantic cable dated to-day as follows:—

I have arrested John H. Surratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of his identity.

HALE, United States Consul General.
Alexandria, Egypt.

Idaho Internal Revenue Collectors.

A gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with affairs in Idaho Territory says that the statement which appeared on Saturday last, in reference to the removal of Mr. Savage and the appointment of Mr. Thatcher as Collector of Internal Revenue, is an error. Mr. Savage, he states, is Assessor and still holds his position. The person removed is Mr. K. Geers, Collector, who is known as a Johnson man, and Mr. George W. Thatcher, his successor, is a miner by occupation, and is not the Geo. W. Thatcher who keeps a saloon on the Dalles. He also states that political claims are not now considered in making appointments for that Territory, and none such are being made. The single qualification required is fitness for the position.

The Labors of the Retrenchment Committee Nearly Completed.

The Retrenchment Committee will, in a few days, have completed their investigation of the cotton frauds, and will soon after issue their report, which will be quite lengthy and, no doubt, of a very interesting character.

Personal.

Madame Adelaide Ristori del Grillo, Giuliano Capranica del Grillo, Bianca Capranica del Grillo, Giorgio Capranica del Grillo, and J. Grau, Ristori's manager, are at the Metropolitan.

Hon. P. W. Hitchcock, Nebraska; J. L. Dawson, Pennsylvania; L. W. Ferry, and Z. Chandler, Michigan; J. B. Defrees, W. E. Niblack and Thomas N. Stilwell, Indiana; P. G. Van Winkle, West Virginia; John Evans, California; E. H. Rollins, New Hampshire; S. L. Warner, Connecticut; G. W. Edmunds, Vermont; D. Morris, J. B. Ketcham, A. H. Laflin and Nelson Taylor, New York; H. L. Dawes, Massachusetts; B. F. Loan, T. E. Noell and R. T. Van Horn, Missouri; A. Ramsey, Minnesota; F. A. Pike, Maine; J. B. Grinnell, Iowa; G. S. Shanklin, Kentucky; W. E. Finck and F. C. Le Blond, Ohio; S. Clarke, Kansas; J. Hawkins, N. G. Taylor, Tennessee; A. J. Rogers, New Jersey; William Hall, J. Doggett Hunt, J. A. Beckman and General George A. Custer are among recent arrivals.

Mr. R. S. S. Andross, of Massachusetts, engaged in drawing up a bill amending the Internal Revenue laws, and reforming the United States Customs laws from 1790 up to the present time, is at Willard's.

Cholera, Smallpox and Yellow Fever at St. Thomas.

The United States Consul at St. Croix, West Indies, under date of November 19, informs the State Department that the government of that island received intelligence by the express boat from St. Thomas the day before, that disease had broken out suddenly and violently in that island on the Saturday previous, the 17th ult., which the King's physicians and other medical gentlemen pronounced Asiatic cholera. The number of cases are not stated, but four of those attacked died within twenty-four hours of its first appearance. The Consul adds—"In consequence, all vessels arriving here from St. Thomas will be subjected to a quarantine of seven days, and neither passengers nor cargo can be landed during that time." The yellow fever and smallpox are also said to prevail at St. Thomas to a considerable extent. The health of Santa Cruz is remarkably good, no epidemic and no contagious diseases having existed here for a long time, with the exception of two cases of smallpox recently imported from St. Thomas. Passengers coming to Santa Cruz will do well to embark on board vessels bound directly here. Postal communication between the islands will thus be uninterrupted.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

WATCH SQUIRTS SCOURS IN THE TOWNS—MR. BONES ON THIRD TRIAL.—Yesterday morning Captain Thorne, of the Fourth precinct, assisted by several of his officers, brought before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, Christopher Keyburn, alias "Kit" Burns, the dog fighter, of 273 Water street; William Riordan, William Phalen, John Griffin, John McCann, William Mason, James Bezan and William Sparks, who were arrested on Saturday evening while about to engage in a dog fight, as reported in yesterday's HERALD. The prisoners were charged with disorderly conduct in disturbing the public peace, but all of them, with the exception of Burns and Riordan, were reprimanded and discharged. The latter being the principal participants in the canine encounter, which the timely appearance of the police frustrated, were at first committed to the Tombs, but subsequently released on bail given for their future appearance by John Bonehan, of No. 3 Dover street. Some time after the case had thus been disposed of by the magistrate, Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, appeared in court and seemed desirous that the accused parties should be prosecuted and punished under the law preventing cruelty to animals, but as no such complaint had been lodged against them his wish could not be complied with.

ATTEMPT LARCENY.—Saturday afternoon, about a quarter past four o'clock, George Fuller was detected by James Langmoor, a private watchman, carrying off about fifteen pounds of spelter, of the value of three dollars, from pier No. 47 East river. The spelter had just been landed from the bark Washington, and was in charge of Cornelius Brouwer, master of the bark. Fuller was arrested, and being brought before Justice Shandley yesterday, was committed in answer.

CHEAP PROVISIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1, 1866.

Your remarks in this morning's HERALD, in relation to the price of coal, induce me to inform you of a plan (which was presented to me a few days since), having for its object the formation of a joint stock provision company, with a capital of $200,000 to $500,000. The gentleman who called is an old merchant, and perfectly reliable; but he said that the projectors desired "to keep it still" until they had a sufficient number of subscribers to the stock to insure success. Otherwise dealers, whose interests would be against the company, would combine, using money and influence, to crush the movement. They propose to make the par value of the stock $100 per share, and as they have already disposed of nearly $50,000 to parties in the dry goods trade, the stock will soon be thrown open to the public. I will state as briefly as possible the advantages of such an organization, as he explained them to me. First—The large capital at their command would enable them to buy goods for cash, taking every advantage of markets and of those who must buy on time. Each stockholder would be allowed to buy for his own use at a profit of five per cent above the first cost of goods. Country dealers holding stock would find it to their interest to support it by their own trade, and by introducing their friends in trade, as they would get back a portion of the profits in dividends on stock. By getting goods from first hands, and in large quantities, they would check speculation, and after making a fair profit they could sell at from five to ten per cent less than those who are forced to buy of speculators, who buy for cash and sell to jobbers (on time) at tremendous profits. I believe that such a company, representing a capital of half a million of dollars, could have perfect control of the bulls and bears of the Produce Exchange.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Memphis *Appeal* of November 18 censures the bad taste of the leader of orchestra in one of the theatres, for playing a pot pourri of Union airs, in which no place was given to "Southern national tunes."

It is stated that the rebel General Hood arrived at Cincinnati on the 19th and put up at the Burnet House. When he entered the rotunda to breakfast and saw the patriotic decorations of the Army of the Tennessee hanging out of the preceding night, he lost his appetite and left the house.

The cause of which one of its inventors is losing that the Atlantic cable.

Mrs. Isaac Taylor, who recently died in Rome, Wis., bequeathed to public institutions about $100,000.

FINE ARTS.

The series of winter receptions by the artists of the Studio Building, No. 51 West Tenth street, was brilliantly inaugurated on Saturday last. The artists are to be "at home" on Saturdays from twelve to five P. M. On this first occasion they successfully carried out the well concerted plan for welcoming their friends at a convenient time and exhibiting their works under the most favorable light. The street was lined with carriages and the studios were thronged by representatives from the highest circles of cultivated society.

The variety of artistic attractions was specially remarked. Architecture was represented by Hunt, sculpture by Launt Thompson, one of wh