

NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TRIPLE SHEET. New York, Wednesday, December 12, 1866.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that the silver badges heretofore used by the regular reporters of the New York Herald have been recalled and will no longer be used as a means of identifying the attaches of this office.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegrams through the Atlantic cable we have very interesting intelligence dated in Rome, Berlin and Dresden yesterday, December 11. The general news report embraces the events of the evening of the 10th instant, with the financial and commercial advices of Tuesday.

John H. Surratt was informed against in Rome by a French Canadian named St. Marie, who, it is said, was actuated by jealousy, arising from disappointed love. This man alleges that Surratt told him that the assassination of President Lincoln was the result of a plot arranged by the Jeff Davis Cabinet at Richmond, and that he (Surratt) carried the orders for its execution thence to Washington.

The French flag was run down from the tower of the castle of San Angelo in Rome yesterday and replaced by the Papal ensign. The French evacuation of the city is complete, and serious disturbances are anticipated. The Saxon naval officers have unanimously refused to serve Prussia, and resigned their commissions.

United States Minister Wright is seriously ill in Berlin. The Hanoverians complain of Prussian "oppression." A number of Canadian Confederation delegates are in council in London.

Our special despatches and correspondence by steamship and mail, with the extracts from our newspaper files, published in the Herald to-day, contain very interesting details of our cable despatches to the 30th of November, with some points of news not had from that source.

eight o'clock. It is to be expected that the Senate might reject his, and to his surprise in the House would be lost. The amendment was rejected, and the bill went over until to-day.

THE CITY.

The start in the great ocean race from Sandy Hook to Cowes took place yesterday. The day was a very glorious one, and some twelve steamers were present with excursionists to witness the event. The yachts were started at one o'clock precisely, the Harriet being the first on the way.

A very lengthy session of the Episcopal Convention, extending throughout the entire day, was held yesterday at Grace Church, Brooklyn, at which resolutions were passed favoring the formation of a new diocese for Long Island and expressing the belief that the proposed endowment can be raised.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Seventh precinct station house on the bodies of the persons who were suffocated at the fire at 216 Division street on Monday night. A coroner's jury returned the verdict that they died by suffocation, and the cause was from an incendiary fire.

A series of systematic thefts, by which an oil firm in Meiden lane was robbed to the amount of \$4,000 by a confidential thief, and which has been going on for a year or more, was yesterday brought to light by the detective, and the delinquent porter committed to custody. It is supposed that other parties, as yet unknown, are also mixed up in this affair.

Another body was recovered from the ruins of the Walker street fire yesterday. It is supposed to be the body of John J. Birmingham.

The case of Messrs. Davelin, Tilton and Levan, charged with branding liquors on which it is alleged no taxes had been paid, was commenced before United States Commissioner Norton, in Brooklyn, yesterday. The testimony was of a very direct and positive nature, and revealed the extent to which frauds have been carried, and the manner in which the work was conducted.

Yesterday, a Commissioner Norton pronounced his decision in the case of James H. Greeter, who is accused of having forged at Glasgow, Scotland, a large number of the notes of the Union Bank of that country. The Commissioner granted a certificate for the rendition of the prisoner.

Giovanni Timasi was yesterday found guilty in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Smalley presiding, on a charge of passing counterfeit currency of the United States. Sentence reserved.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Gold closed at 137 1/2. Business was moderate, and prices for both foreign and domestic merchandise generally favored the purchaser. Cotton was more active and firmer. Coffee was dull, but steady. On Change flour was without decided change, though inferior grades were quoted 5c lower. Wheat rally dull and heavy. Corn was in limited request, and fully 4c lower. Oats were active and 2c. a 3c higher. Pork was higher, with, however, but little doing.

Continued heavy, while hard frosts were, with an active demand. Freighters were moderately active and firm. Petroleum though quiet, ruled firmer. Naval stores generally quiet, but firm.

MISCELLANEOUS. A heavy snow storm prevailed in Buffalo yesterday. The ground was covered to the depth of twenty-four inches. No trains were going West on the Lake Shore or Grand Trunk Railroads. In Chicago the thermometer ranged fourteen degrees above zero. In New Orleans the weather was cold and snow was looked for. The winds at the vicinity of New Orleans were from over. If the cold weather continues to-day the Fifth avenue Bank will be ready for skates.

Our Havana letter is dated December 6. Quite an excitement prevailed there on the arrival of an American vessel from New Orleans with six hundred and fifty colored soldiers on board en route for their homes in the North. The Captain General's country house is being fitted up, and the report was prevalent that Maximilian would soon be its occupant. The report is, however, unfounded.

In the court at Swatow yesterday the indictments against seven of the Fenian prisoners were quashed, they claiming to be American citizens, but they were remanded, and will be tried for robbery and inciting a riot. A member of the Canadian Cabinet remarked that the reports of the condemned prisoners was only temporary, and they would not be pardoned as long as the Fenians threatened the province.

of Representatives excluding from the next or Fortieth Congress all Representatives that may offer themselves from the States not recognized by the present Congress. The object of this bill, we presume, is simply a law for the Clerk of the House in making up his roll of the members of the next Congress.

The Pope and the Czar.

The Atlantic cable has announced a significant historical event in the fact that an imperial ukase has been issued by the Czar, declaring all the relations of Russia with the Pope abrogated, and annulling all the special laws which have heretofore been made in accordance with those relations. This may mean, we presume, that Russia, as one of the greatest continental Powers, leads off in ceasing to recognize the temporal authority of the Pope. So far as Alexander is concerned, the Pope solely excludes Plo Nono from the circle of sovereign Princes in Europe.

This telegram from St. Petersburg at least implies that in the weakened temporal condition of the head of the Western Church the autocrat of all the Russias, who is likewise the head of the Eastern Church, sees and seizes an opportunity of abrogating the conventions with Rome extorted from Nicholas, his late father, by Gregory XVI., and the concurrent force of royal and public opinion in Europe, soon after attempts had been made to "stamp out" Polish nationality by violent interference with the united Greek and Roman Catholic Churches in Poland.

A letter from our correspondent at St. Petersburg, published yesterday, states that the Russian Emperor has followed up his great emancipation ukase by a ukase abolishing the feudal ties which have hitherto bound the serf to the land and the landlord in the Kingdom of Poland. This is a new step in the progressive policy which the far-sighted and mighty ruler of Russia has adopted.

Such a policy must tend to strengthen the empire by elevating and enriching the people of Poland, and attaching them to him and his dynasty, and uniting more closely the destinies of Poles and Russians. At the same time it indicates that he has not lost sight of the aggressive policy bequeathed to him by his predecessors. One of the strong motives which impel him thus to develop the resources of the nation is his wish to wield its increased wealth and power in furtherance of his ambitious projects in the East. He may suspect that the Jesuits have lately shown but little gratitude to Russia for the protection accorded to them in that country alone when Pope Clement had suppressed their order everywhere else in Europe.

They may have been secretly influential in favoring the French imperial policy in opposition to his own, not only within the limited jurisdiction of the metropolitans of Warsaw and Mohileff, but also within the patriarchates of Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem and Alexandria. There, as well as wherever else Greek Christians are to be found, the spiritual supremacy of the Czar as the head of the Greek Church has been tacitly acknowledged. It is not impossible that at no very distant day the old quarrel between the Greek and the Latin Churches as to the custody of the holy places in Palestine may be revived. The Greek-Russian Church already numbers about fifty millions, without counting the millions of Eastern Christians who would readily unite with all the scattered families of the Slavonic race under one common head, overruling the bulbous epoca which is a distinctive ornament of Russian churches, and adoring the Czar, according to the commandments in the catechism of Peter the Great, as not only Emperor and King, but High Priest, Pope and Vicegerent of the Lord God on earth. Such he is acknowledged to be by the first article of the Russian's politico-religious creed. The Emperor of Russia in linking his fate with that of "the resurgent, ignorant and colossal democracy over which he rules, rises and spreads with them, strengthens them and is strengthened by them." By his schemes for ameliorating their condition, and by his determination to cut off all relations with the Pope, he is perhaps preparing for a struggle for supremacy in the East. And this may result in a war stimulated by religious passions as well as by political and commercial motives.

THE LATEST TREMOR HOUSE DISASTER.—The last shocking disaster, the result of our tempestuous system, was the death by suffocation of three families, in Division street, on Monday night. The fire by which these nine individuals met a terrible death was a comparatively insignificant one—a fact which brings more forcibly to view the constant danger to human life from the want of necessary means of escape in tenement buildings. The victims in this case were not reached by the fire, which occurred in the lower part of the house, but, being left without any available mode of egress, were literally smoked to death in their apartments. It is useless to bewail calamities of this kind unless some measures are adopted to avert them. Public sympathy with the sufferers is of no avail if the public do not insist upon legislation for the protection of that class who are compelled by their straitened circumstances to domicile in crowded tenements. We absolutely need a building law of the most stringent character to restrain landlords from constructing buildings of this kind, without providing every facility for escape in case of fire. The Legislature, which meets in a few weeks, should give their earliest attention to the enactment of such a law, to take effect immediately, and being erected in the most unsharpe character, have had warlike quarters of the city. We have not time enough, and there is no time to be lost.

A BRITISH GENERAL ROUTED BY THE FENIANS.—General Sir Thomas Larcom, under-Secretary of Ireland, abandoned his official residence in the Phoenix Park, within a few miles of Dublin, and fixed his headquarters in the castle, which is within the city, and was being rapidly fortified against the Fenians on the 28th of November. The English government at the same time offered a reward of five thousand pounds sterling to any person, "man or woman, young or old," who would deliver James Stephens, "dead or alive," into the custody of its officers. This looks as if General Sir Thomas Larcom was vastly afraid of the Fenians and has retreated from his snug quarters in the Park to within the works of the castle.

General Larcom never had any reputation as a military man. He at one time conducted a topographical survey of Ireland. When engaged in that duty he organized, under the classification of "Civil Assistants," a band of the most abject scoundrel toadies that ever served the British crown against their own countrymen.

Soon after his experience of the first Fenian alarm in the summer of 1865, regular troops were commissioned Sir Thomas the Irish expedition. General of the island, and as Provost Marshal he directed the movements that period he had of all the British and received the reports, and in the Irish spies employed both at home and abroad.

General Larcom is enabled to form a pretty correct estimate of the gravity of the impending crisis in Ireland, and his hasty race to the castle strong-works indicates very clearly that he thinks it one of serious moment. Indeed it looks as if Stephens had already "bottled up" General Sir Thomas Larcom.

THE LATEST INSURGENT STATES AND THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—A bill has passed the House

carrying out the law. Every boat on the Brooklyn and Jersey ferries should be overhauled, and the absence of proper lifeboats, disengaging apparatus and life preservers sufficient for the passengers carried should in every instance be punished to the extent of the law's provision, which is a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every case of negligence in this respect.

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The Mexican Kettle of Fish—Fanny Doling and Complications. Mr. Seward has at last got the Mexican question into a beautiful kettle of fish. Instead of two Dromios in the play, their name is legion, and "the cry is, still they come." Our Florida trouble with Billy Bowlegs, and our Nicaragua negotiations concerning the British Mosquito King and Billy Walker, "the gray-eyed man," were mere bagatelles compared with this Mexican kettle of fish. The nearest approach to it that we can find is in our own plundering Corporation "rings," where we have wheels within wheels, and all sorts of plotters and their jobs inexplicably mixed up. Cable despatches don't begin to reach the difficulty. A cable to the heart of the Chinese rebellion might, but nothing shorter will do in the way of cables.

Only look at some of the latest facts in this Mexican mixture. It was but the other day that with the approach of General Castelnau direct from Napoleon, Maximilian stole off from the city of Mexico, intending to take the Austrian frigate Dandolo, waiting for him at Vera Cruz, and to sail home. He was intercepted by the French and sent back. We next hear of him at Orizaba. Next, that Napoleon has instructed him to abdicate; then that he has prepared his abdication and made arrangements for a French triumvirate to take his place; then the French authorities at Vera Cruz, in the name of the Emperor Max and his empire, proclaim their joy that he has made up his mind to stand his ground and die like Jeff Davis, "in the last ditch;" and this is our latest news of poor Max. We shall probably next hear that he has issued a draft for a hundred thousand soldiers, to be paid out of the proceeds of one of the Hon. Ben Wood's lotteries, the French lottery game being played out.

Meantime it appears that a United States vessel of war, the good ship Susquehanna, having on board Minister Campbell and General Sherman, touched at Vera Cruz, with the expectation of hearing that poor Max, the French, Austrians and Belgians, bag and baggage, with a good lot of movable plunder, had cleared out. But we may imagine the disgust of Campbell and Sherman on hearing that the French were still in full blast, that poor Max had resolved to fight to the death, and that Vera Cruz was in a blaze of imperial glory. Of course, as this was not the road to President Juarez, Minister Campbell and General Sherman, turning in silent contempt from the French hostilities offered them in the city of the True Cross, tacked about and sailed up the Gulf coast for Tampico, or the mouth of the Rio Grande, as a starting point from which to begin, like "Japhet in search of a father," their explorations in search of Juarez and his Mexican republic.

At the same time, it appears, the late terrible kettle of fish in Matamoros between Carraval, Corjina, Canales, Escobedo and General Sedgwick, having been partially adjusted by the retirement of Canales with his plunder and the dismissal of General Sedgwick, we find that General Sheridan has turned Ortega loose again—that dangerous claimant of the Mexican republic against Juarez. But the worst of it is that Miramon, a French-Mexican, with his pocket full of money, has got back into Mexico from France, while that old cunning revo-lutionist, Santa Anna, has mysteriously disappeared from New York, and Juarez, a full-blooded Indian, can't be found. How are we to settle this business? What can Mr. Seward do with it, with all his cable despatches? No wonder General Grant declined to go on the wild goose chase undertaken by Sherman, with a Western lawyer instead of a Western army at his back. And then there are those French claims, and poor Max's contingent expenses, and certain railroad, telegraph, land and express companies' speculations, each job having a fiction at its back, each fiction a Mexican general or two; and then there are numerous independent guerrilla fictions; and, while most of them are opposed to Juarez, none of them care a snap whether he is superseded by Ortega, Escobedo, Canales, Miramon, Santa Anna or Dr. Gwin. Lastly, the fighting Mexicans still entertain the Chinese idea that the Yankees are "outside barbarians," and that if they once get in they will gobble up their movables faster than the French, and settle down to stay.

It is not absurd to suppose that Mr. Seward, even by writing day and night, can write his way out of this imbroglio! Congress ought to take the matter in hand and declare, first, that Mexico is a republic, and that Juarez, if still alive, is President thereof; second, that Maximilian and the French must vacate the premises and leave no agents in occupation behind them; third, that General Sherman or Sheridan, with an escort of twenty-five thousand men for Minister Campbell, shall move as soon as practicable from Matamoros for the city of Mexico, to make there a new treaty of friendship and commerce with the Mexican republic. Why not, as to this complication, this Mexican entanglement, must come at last!

MR. SPALDING'S RESOLUTION.—A FAIR PLAY.—On motion of Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, republican, the Federal House of Representatives has adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of declaring it to be the purpose of Congress to admit Senators and Representatives from the excluded States respectively upon the basis of their adoption of the pending constitutional amendment. It is to be hoped that some such resolution will be passed, in order to spike the guns of those implacable Southern rebel politicians who are now making effective use of the plea that if the non-organized States adopt the amendment it will avail them nothing, but that they will only be subjected thereby to other and higher conditions. Let Congress definitely make the amendment the basis of restoration, with the alternative is the background of a territorial reconstruction, and we guess that the availing virtues of the amendment will soon be accepted even by the Legislature of Texas, which lately rejected this overture as an insult to the dignity and sovereignty of the State.