EUROPE.

Queen Victoria's Speech to Parliament.

Lord Derby's Position on the American Claims, Canadian Confederation, Fenianism, the Eastern Question and German War.

The Italian Church Property Bill Defeated.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO FEBRUARY 5.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Opening of the British Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 1867.

The following is the speech delivered by Queen Victoria at the reopening of the British Parliament to-day:—

MY LORDS:—In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relations with foreign powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing.

I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe.

I have suggested to the government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries arising out of the civil war may receive an amicable solution, and which met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding and promote relations of cordial friendship.

The war between Spain and the republics of Chile and Peru still continues, the good offices of my government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. If, either by agreement between the parties themselves or by the mediation of any other friendly Power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained.

The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish empire has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances; but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

The protracted negotiations which arose out of the acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern of the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities have been happily terminated by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers that had signed the treaty of 1856.

Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be best effected in accordance with their wishes. A bill will be submitted to you which by the consolidation of colonial interests and resources will give strength to the sovereign provinces as members of the same empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign.

I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of India. Instructions were issued to my government in that country to make the utmost exertions to mitigate the distress which prevailed during the autumn of last year. The blessing of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts.

The persevering efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last autumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland and the apprehensions of the loyal population, but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by men of all classes and creeds have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquillity. I trust that you will, consequently, be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions.

I acknowledge, with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera and in the pest which has attacked our cattle. But the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign country, and its occasional reappearance in this, will render necessary some special measures of precaution, and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to increased attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventive. Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a commission to inquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis and for the principal towns in the densely populated districts of the kingdom.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure calculated to improve the condition of my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, without undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrence of disagreement between the employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the organization of trades unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make this inquiry effective.

I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other trades of the beneficial provisions of the factory acts, especially reported by the Royal Commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those acts, of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provisions for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction, on equitable terms, of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in British ports, and have in anticipation of this step already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

A bill will also be submitted to you for making better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet engagements.

Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick, and other poor in the metropolis, and for a redistribution of some of the charges for relief therein.

Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, to the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater despatch and frequency of the increasing business in the superior courts of common law and at the assizes.

The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention; and a bill will be laid before you which, without interfering with the rights of property, will offer direct encouragement to occupants of land to improve their holdings and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvements.

I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you, and I pray that your labors may, under the blessing of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of my people.

GERMANY.

A Princely Mail Postal Proprietor Bought Out.

BERLIN, Feb. 5, 1867.

The Prince of Tour and Taxis, a Bavarian, whose ancestors have enjoyed an uninterrupted monopoly of the postal service of Germany for the last two or three hundred years, has disposed of his rights to the government of Prussia for the sum of 3,000,000 thalers.

Almost every prince and princess in Bavaria is "proprietor" of some valuable privilege producing a revenue, even to the colonelcy of regiments in the service of Prussia, Austria and Russia, the commissions being hereditary in the male line. The Prince of Tour and Taxis possessed the most profitable of all, having enjoyed since the decease of his father the emoluments arising from a farming out of the postal service of Germany, a position which Count Bismarck found entirely incompatible with his ideas of the reconstruction of the country, being particularly in conflict with his project for the readjustment of the Zollverein or commercial affairs of the States. Hence the extinction of the monopoly of the Prince by purchase.

The Prince of Tour and Taxis comes of a very ancient lineage, being the representative of the famous house of Tour and Taxis, the lords of which were at one time proprietors of the domain de Yorriana, situate in the old duchy of Mantua. There are two branches now in existence, the elder being represented by the gentleman who has been compensated by Prussia. This is the Prince Maximilian Charles, who has his residence at Ratisbon. He was born on the 3d of November, 1802, and is titled Prince of Tour and Taxis, Prince de Buchan and Krotoszyn, Count of Friedberg, Prince of Scheer, Count of Val de Sassina, Marchthal and Meresheim. He is is a hereditary Councillor of the Austrian Empire, a hereditary member of the Prussian Legislative Senate and Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Prince succeeded to his estates on the 15th of July, 1827. He has been twice married, his wives having borne him fifteen children.

The younger line is represented by Prince Hugh Maximilian, born the 3d of July, 1817, who is proprietor of valuable lands and manorial rights in Bohemia, and is a chamberlain, imperial councillor and major of cavalry of the Austrian empire. This gentleman, who resides in Prague, married in the family of Count Belcredi, and has four children.

ITALY.

The Church Property Confiscation Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Noon.

Advices from Florence by telegraph state that the Italian Church bill introduced into the Legislature and providing for the application of the Church property revenues to the uses of the treasury unless ransomed by the hierarchy, has been defeated.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

HAVRE, Feb. 5—Noon.

The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York Saturday, January 26, arrived at Brest early this morning.

[The cable despatch yesterday morning contained the announcement of the arrival out of the steamship Erin. The Erin left this port on the 22d of January, and not on the 19th, as therein reported.—ED. HERALD.]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 5—Noon.

Consols have advanced ⅛, and are quoted at 90 11 16 for money.

Erie shares have advanced ½, and are quoted at 39¼.

United States five-twenty bonds are unchanged, still being quoted at 72 9-16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 5—Noon

The cotton market opens very dull and irregular. The sales to day will not exceed 5,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at about 14½d. per lb.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JANUARY 24.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 23d and from Queenstown on the 24th of January, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing interesting details of our cable news reports to the day of sailing.

It is deemed probable in the highest political circles in London that the fate of the Derby government will be decided within a fortnight after Parliament meets. The opposition are ready for the attack, and will use Fenianism and the Alabama claims, as well as the question of reform, as weapons of offence. The Ministry are prepared to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country in the event of the opposition tactics proving successful upon a division.

At a recent meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers, the highest scientific body in England, Mr. John Bourne, one of the oldest and most celebrated of English engineers, read a paper upon the Navy, in which he conclusively demonstrated that the broadside system of ironclads was a failure, and that the American monitor, or turret system, must eventually be adopted by the Admiralty as combining the utmost possible concentration of offence and defence. The paper was elaborately illustrated with diagrams and was attentively listened to by a large and most distinguished audience of engineers. At its conclusion Scott Russell, the builder of the Great Eastern, made a few remarks, partially endorsing the views of Mr. Bourne. Captain Coles, who claims to have invented the turret ships, followed in a brief speech. It is impossible to obtain a full report of the proceedings, as persons are admitted to the meetings of the Institute only upon special invitations, and are required to sign a pledge not to furnish any unauthorized reports to the press. The gist of the matter is, however, the emphatic recommendation of Mr. Bourne, that the Admiralty should adopt the American iron-clad system.

Many prominent Fenians are in London, including the deputy of James Stephens, and they positively promise to make a demonstration, small or great, before the meeting of parliament. The threats of using Greek fire and nitro-glycerine to blow up forts and arsenals are also again revived.

The London *Herald* understands that the government has protested against the decision arrived at in the case of the steamer Tornado, on account of the irregularity and informality of the proceedings in the Spanish prize court. The *Herald* says there can be no doubt that evidence against the Tornado is calculated to arouse the greatest suspicion as to her ultimate destination.

When the City of Paris sailed from Liverpool there was scarcely any abatement in the severity of the weather in England, and the continued frost was causing great distress and suffering among the unemployed laboring classes. A decided thaw commenced on the morning of the steamer's departure from Queenstown.

In consequence of the great severity of the weather in Brussels, the ceremony of inaugurating the works of the Belgian Public Works Company, which was appointed to take place Jan. 22, has been postponed, and the King of Belgium signified his intention to lay the first stone as soon in the month of February as the weather will permit.

Mr. William Dargan, the well known Irish contractor for public works, whose suspension was announced some time since, is suffering from a severe illness, which creates much alarm in the minds of his friends. He was confined to his bed for some weeks before Jan. 24.

The British navy estimates for 1867 will largely exceed those of last year.

The Court of Admiralty has decreed possession of the Beatrice, otherwise the Rappahannock, to the United States government. There were two suits in respect of the one vessel. One was on the part of the American government to obtain possession of the Beatrice, on the ground that she belonged to it, having been used by the confederates; and the other action was against the same government for an equipment, in the nature of cordage supplied. Dr. Lushington, in making the order, said that there had been no compromise between the parties.

A conference had taken place at Berlin between the plenipotentiaries of the Prussian governments and members of the North German Confederation. Their assent is said to be assured to the whole Prussian scheme of a federal constitution.

Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular despatch to the Russian representatives abroad, accompanied by a memorandum referring to certain documents recently published at Rome, on the subject of the treatment of the Catholics in Poland. The minister repels the assertions contained in these documents, and declares that the responsibility of having taken the initiative in causing a rupture between Rome and the Russian Court, and cancelling the concordat, rests entirely with the Papal government.

The steamships lately arrived out from America made unusually long passages, owing to the easterly winds. The City of Washington put into the mouth of the Shannon on the 21st of January, short of coal. The Allemannia arrived at Southampton about noon on the 22d ult., and the Australasian reached Queenstown early the same morning. The Nova Scotian and Louisiana were eighteen days out.

The steamship Virginia, of the National Line, sailed simultaneously with the City of Paris.

NAPOLEON'S REFORM BILL.

The Emperor's Letter to the Minister of State.

The following letter was addressed, as noticed in our cable report a few days since, by the Emperor to the Minister of State:—

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, Jan. 19, 1867.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE—For some years past the question has been asked whether our institutions have attained their limit of improvement, or whether new improvements are to be realized. Hence a lamentable uncertainty which it is important to remove.

Up to the present you have had to strive courageously in order to repel inopportune demands, and to leave with me the initiative of useful reforms when the time should arrive. And now I believe that it is possible to give to the institutions of the empire *all the development of which they are capable*, and to the public liberties a new extension, *without compromising the power which the nation has entrusted to me.*

The plan which I have traced out to myself consists in correcting the imperfections which time has revealed and in admitting that progress which is compatible with our habits, for to govern *is to profit by the experience which has been acquired and to foresee the wants of the future.*

The object of the decree of the 24th of November, 1860, was to associate the Senate and the Corps Législatif more directly with the policy of the government, but the debate on the address has not led to the results which were to be expected from it—it has sometimes needlessly excited public opinion, given rise *to sterile discussions* and occasioned a loss of time most precious for the affairs of the country, and I believe that, without any diminution of the prerogatives of the deliberative powers, the address may be replaced by the privilege, prudently regulated, of putting questions to the government.

Another modification has appeared to me necessary in the relations of the government towards the great bodies of the State. I have considered that by sending the Ministers to the Senate and the Corps Législatif to take part in certain debates, by virtue of a special commission, I should better utilize the strength of the government without deviating from the terms of the constitution, which admits no solidarity among the Ministers, and makes them dependent only upon the chief of the State.

But the reforms which it is fitting to adopt must not stop there. A law will be proposed for assigning the jurisdiction over offences against the press law exclusively to the correctional tribunals, and thus suppress the discretionary power of the government. It is equally necessary to regulate legislatively the right of assembly, while restraining it within the limits which public safety demands.

I said last year that my government wished to walk upon ground consolidated and capable of sustaining power and liberty. By the measures I have just pointed out my words become realized. I do not shake the ground which fifteen years of calm and prosperity have consolidated, but I increase the strength by rendering my relations with the great public powers more intimate by securing to the citizens by law fresh guarantees, by completing the crowning of the edifice *erected by the national will.*

On this, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

The following is the full text of

THE DECREE

which accompanies the letter of the Emperor:—

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting: Wishing to give to the discussions of the great bodies of the State relative to the home and foreign policy of the government more utility and precision, we have decreed and decree what follows:—

ARTICLE 1. The members of the Senate and of the Corps Législatif may put questions to the government.

ART. 2. Every demand for addressing questions to the government must be written or signed by five members at least. This demand will briefly explain the object of the questions, and will be handed to the President, who will communicate it to the Minister of State and refer it to the committees for examination.

ART. 3. If two committees of the Senate or four committees of the Corps Législatif deliver the opinion that the questions may be put, the Chamber will fix a day for their discussion.

ART. 4. Upon the close of the debate the Chamber will either simply declare the order of the day or refer the questions to the government.

ART. 5. The simple order of the day will always have priority.

ART. 6. The reference to the government can only be made in the following terms:—"The Senate (or the Corps Législatif) calls the attention of the government to the object of the questions." In this case a summary of the debate will also be transmitted to the Minister of State.

ART. 7. Any of the Ministers may, if specially delegated by the Emperor, be charged, in concert with the Minister of State and the presidents and members of the Council of State, to represent the government in the Senate or Corps Législatif during debates on general questions or bills.

ART. 8. Articles 1 and 2 of our decree of the 24th of November, 1860, providing that the Senate and Corps Législatif shall every year, at the opening of the session, vote an address in reply to our speech, are hereby repealed.

ART. 9. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, January 19.

By the Emperor, NAPOLEON.

E. ROUHER, Minister of State.

The Effect—Resignation of the Cabinet and Changes in the Ministry.

On the 20th of January all the members of the French Cabinet placed their resignations in the hands of the Emperor.

M. Rouher retains his functions as Minister of State, and is appointed Minister of Finance, in place of M. Fould, whose resignation has been accepted.

Marshal Niel is appointed Minister of War.

Admiral Rigault Genouilly is named Minister of Marine, and M. De Forcadela Requette Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works.

M. Behic, who held the latter post, has been made Senator and Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor did not accept the resignation of either the Ministers of State, Justice, the Imperial Household, Public Instruction, Interior, or Foreign Affairs, nor that of the Minister President of the Council of State, and these ministers, therefore, retain their respective portfolios.

Public Opinion.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the government is strongly desirous of submitting to the appreciation of the great bodies of the State the motives which determine its conduct in foreign policy. The debates on the address will not delay explanations, since the government has decided to accept from the opening of the session questions upon foreign affairs.

The *France*, of Paris, says that the government is preparing a *senatus consultum*, granting to the Senate powers corresponding with the reforms recently decreed, and giving it a larger share in the legislation.

The Paris journals generally express themselves in favorable terms on the subject of the decree of January 19, and praise the change in the system exercised with regard to the press. Several express regret at the suppression of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, but the majority recognize the decree as a considerable step in a liberal direction.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent telegraphs that great excitement prevails in Paris, as the modifications are considered to have a warlike significance.

Telegrams from the departments say the projected reforms are regarded as unsatisfactory; the suppression of the address is lamented, and no confidence is expressed in the equivalent.

English Opinion—Is the Edifice Crowned?—Are the People to Hope No More?

[From the London Times, Jan. 22.]

That for which French liberalism has so long looked and longed in vain, "the young men's vision and the old men's dream," has at length come to pass. We learn, under no less an authority than that of the Emperor himself, writing to his Minister of State, he has just "given to the institutions of the empire all the improvement of which they are capable," and completed "the crowning of the edifice erected by the national will." Henceforth, as far as her constitution goes, *France has nothing to hope or to fear.* The provisional and temporary period is over. She has attained her majority, as it is not unfitting a lady should, after a pupilage of eighteen years; and we may contemplate her institutions, not as expedients justified by the memories of past revolutionary convulsions, not as experiments liable to be recalled if found to work less well than was anticipated; but as the last work of the Emperor, the final impress of his mind, the state in which France is destined to exist, unless some new revolution overthrow the basis on which her present government and institutions are erected. Considering the fallibility of human judgment and *the extreme mobility of all institutions in France*, we cannot help regretting that the duality of these measures is announced in such positive terms, and that the French nation is directed to consider the very moderate and circumscribed rights which are conceded to it as all it is ever to obtain. At the bottom of Pandora's box was hope, but hope is excluded in this case, and those who are so presumptuous as to feel discontent at the amount of liberty they are to enjoy are plainly told that from legal and constitutional sources they have nothing more to expect. This feeling will, we think, be rather increased than diminished when we consider the nature of the changes which the Emperor announces as final. Great allowance must unquestionably be made for his position. In deference to public opinion in France, he is obliged to have his Assembly elected by universal suffrage, and then he is pressed to repose in that Assembly an amount of confidence which no Assembly elected by universal suffrage ever deserved to receive. He is called upon to abstain from interference with the press and with elections, and to leave the field open to factions whose whole aim is to subvert his dynasty. Much allowance must be made for a sovereign in such a position, and yet, after it has been made, we are reluctant to believe that the constitution as amended is the last step that the great French nation can hope, to make towards freedom, progress and self-government.

* * * Of much greater importance than any of these regulations is the provision which relieves the press from the administrative jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, substitutes for it a decision of the Correctional Police, and declares that no journal shall be suppressed or suspended without the approbation of the Council of State, signified after hearing the parties incriminated in his defence. We feel little doubt that this latter provision will be attended with very salutary results, not only to the newspapers themselves but to the cause of public order. The extreme precariousness of newspaper property in France, subject as it was to be destroyed at the will of a prefect or of a Minister, without hearing and without appeal, naturally tended to drive men who look for a safe investment of their capital and a permanent remuneration for their labor from this species of literary employment, and to throw the management of the press into the hands either of sycophants, who sought safety by that ignominious subserviency which has so often flattered governments to their destruction, or of reckless enthusiasts, who were content to risk anything for the sake of uttering their own subversive and anarchical opinions. The French press will gain in stability and character when its existence can no longer be cut short except by the sentence of a court of law; and we do not doubt that its influence for good will be proportionably increased. Possibly these concessions may be as much as it is prudent to make in the present state of French political opinion. We are not such *doctrinaires* as to suppose that what suits us is necessarily the best for our neighbors. We have, besides, reason to put some confidence in the ability and discretion which have so long characterized the internal government of the empire; but we must end as we began, by expressing our belief that *this is not* "the crowning of the edifice," and that France deserves, *and will one day receive*, a far larger measure of liberty than that very moderate portion which she is told is all she is to enjoy either at present or for the future.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

Meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission.

At a meeting of the Street Cleaning Commission held yesterday present, the Mayor, Messrs. Connolly (Comptroller), O'Gorman (Counsel to the Corporation) and Schultz (President of the Board of Health)—the following resolution was offered by the Mayor and adopted:—

Resolved, That the contractor for cleaning the streets is required, under his contract, to keep the streets conveniently passable for vehicles in winter, and that he be directed forthwith to break up the ice and snow on the sides of Broadway, or take such other measures as will render the whole of said street conveniently passable for vehicles.

Judge Whiting, who was present, stated that he would at once comply with the resolution, although he did not think he was required to do so by his contract.

FIRES IN COTTON WAREHOUSES.

The committee appointed by the Insurance companies to devise measures for the prevention of fires in cotton warehouses, have made a report, in which they recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Board recommend all of its members to refuse to insure any building used for the general storage of cotton (that is any store in which the cotton of any other than the single firm who have the store is kept) or any part of the contents of such building, at anyrate below six per cent per annum, unless the keeper of such store shall employ such competent men and such numbers of them in such store, both day and night, as the committee hereinafter provided for shall select and recommend for employment in such store.

Resolved, That it be the duty of the Committee on Surveys and Heating of Buildings to select two from their number, and it be the duty of the Fire Patrol Committee to select two from their number, the four thus selected, together with one other member of this Board to be appointed by themselves, to constitute a Committee on Cotton Storage Stores, which committee shall have charge of the entire subject under consideration in this report, with authority to establish such regulations as in their judgment are best calculated to secure the object herein contemplated."

Another resolution is recommended for adoption, that when the committee find a storage warehouse properly guarded against fire, the rate of insurance shall be but three per cent.

ANOTHER HEAVY BOND ROBBERY.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars in United States Bonds Stolen from the Office of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome—Escape of the Thief.

Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, while a number of persons were in Mr. Leonard W. Jerome's office, No. 48 Exchange place, a roll of five-twenty bonds, amounting to $100,000, which had just been received from the office of Brown Brothers & Co., was taken from a desk where it had been placed by the clerk. The robbery was discovered within five minutes after its occurrence, but not in time to arrest the thief, for whom diligent search was at once instituted. The only clue to the rogue is furnished by a gentleman who was waiting to speak with Mr. Jerome, who saw a man pass from the stove, where he had apparently been warming his hands, towards the desks, going behind that upon which the bonds lay, and at once come back and saunter out of the office. As soon as the theft was discovered, information was conveyed to the Superintendent of Police, who put detectives on the case, and they have gone to work upon the faint clue they possess as to the man's identity. The numbers of all the stolen bonds will be published to-day. Mr. Jerome offers a reward of $25,000 for the recovery of the securities.

A CONFIDENCE GAME.

A Woman Loses All Her Money and Clothing.

On Monday last, among the passengers who arrived at this port on board the steamship Hendrick Hudson, from Liverpool, was an English woman by the name of Matilda Rainbow. The woman's husband, it appears, who came to this country some time ago, and finding employment in Boston, had sent word to his wife to sell what little property she had and come out to America. She sold her property, for which she obtained thirty pounds sterling, and putting the money in one of three trunks which contained all her wearing apparel and various household articles, she, with her little son, aged eleven years, took passage by the Hendrick Hudson for this country. During the voyage she made the acquaintance of a fellow passenger named John Shaw, with whom, in consequence of sundry acts of kindness done her and her son by him, she shortly became quite intimate. On the arrival of the vessel at this port Shaw proposed, as they intended to put up at the same boarding-house before leaving the city for their respective destinations—she being desirous of going to Boston as soon as possible—that he should take charge of her baggage checks. She consented; and, after arriving at Castle Garden, he accompanied her to a boarding house in Grand street, where, having done all that a kind friend—as she thought him—could do for her comfort, he left the house to have her baggage sent to her by express. Mrs. Rainbow waited patiently for his return until yesterday morning, when, on inquiry, she was informed at Castle Garden that Shaw had been there the day before and had left with the baggage. By this rascality on the part of the man whom she had considered a friend, Mrs. Rainbow was left without a single cent or an article of clothing for herself or son other than those which they wore on the day of their arrival.

Shaw is a stout, middle-sized, fair complexioned man, with brown hair. It is supposed that he has gone to Philadelphia, as he was heard the day the trunks were missed inquiring as to the time the trains left this city for that place.

RAID ON KENO BANKS.

Descent on a Sixth Avenue House.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night Sergeant Schoonmaker, of the Fifteenth precinct police, attired in citizen's clothes and accompanied by two officers disguised in like manner, entered the house No. 96 Sixth avenue and proceeded to the second floor of the premises, where he found a party of men gathered around tables, upon which lay money, with the usual gambling implements, and engaged in playing keno. The sergeant seated himself beside one of the players and expressed a desire to be initiated into the mysteries of the game. While the gentleman to whom the officer proposed the request entered into a lengthy disquisition upon the principal features of the game the sergeant quietly despatched one of his assistants to the station house, whence the envoy soon returned with a platoon of patrolmen. Sergeant Schoonmaker then made himself known, and declared the assemblage under arrest. Great confusion followed this announcement, but dashes towards the doors proved useless and a surrender was agreed to. One man, however, baffled the intruders by running towards a dumb waiter which communicated with Hazlett's oyster saloon below, jumping upon the platform and reaching the first floor and subsequently the street in safety. A keno jug, several tally boards, with a quantity of numbered balls, gutta percha checks, keno cards, &c., having been secured, the captives were marched off to the station house, where they gave their names as Joseph Wallace, Charles Germain, William Hazlett, George Brown, Henry Norris, Henry Stevens, Richard Brown, George Robbins and Richard Marsh. Wallace is charged with keeping the establishment, and he and his companions were locked up for the night in the Fifteenth precinct station house.

STRANGE AFFAIR AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

A Woman Dies Under the Influence of Chloroform—The Coroner's Report Not Given to the Public, &c.

A rather mysterious occurrence took place at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, the details of which are as follows:—

On New Year's Day a negro named Charles Lloyd, while under the influence of liquor, bit off and afterwards eat the nose of Ann Mcellennon, a white woman, who had for some time previous been living with him as his mistress. Justice Ledwith on the 3d of January committed Lloyd to await the result of Ann's injuries. The woman was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she progressed very favorably until yesterday when she died.

The details of her death so far as can be ascertained, are that one of the visiting surgeons is reported to have administered to her a dose of chloroform while he performed the delicate operation of fitting on to her face an artificial nose. The dose of chloroform appears to have been too powerful, as under its influence the unfortunate woman sank into the sleep that knows no waking. Coroner Gamble is reported to have held an inquest on the case yesterday, but for some unexplained reason, the result of the investigation has not yet been made public.

THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL AND THE GIFT ENTERPRISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL, 319 BROADWAY.

The Governors of the New York Hospital desire to say that the institution named in connection with a certain lottery or gift enterprise in the HERALD of the 5th inst. is not the institution under their charge, and they are not concerned in any such enterprise. Believing that the report will affect their institution injuriously they wish a contradiction of it. JACOB MATHEWS.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THREE MEN INJURED BY THE CAVING IN OF AN EMBANKMENT.—A serious accident occurred at a late hour on Monday afternoon to three laborers employed in making an excavation on the corner of Fifteenth street and Seventh avenue, Gowanus. The unfortunate men, whose names are Patrick Hughes, Michael Convey and Michael Brennan, were completely buried by the falling of a large quantity of earth, which they supposed was frozen too hard to give way. A number of men immediately set to work and in a short time dug them out, but each was found to be more or less injured. Patrick Hughes had his skull fractured, Michael Brennan had both of his legs broken, and Michael Convey had one of his legs and his shoulder blade fractured. The injured men were all taken to the City Hospital. It is believed Hughes' injuries will prove fatal.

A BODY FOUND PARTIALLY DEVOURED BY RATS.—The body of a man was discovered on Monday night in what is known as the "Dead Man's lane," which is a deep gulley running around the inside of the wall of the Navy Hospital. Coroner Lynch was notified, and on digging the body out of the snow and ice it was found to have been partially devoured by rats. The arms and face had been eaten off and the rats had gnawed up the clothing and made nests of it. The body was subsequently recognized as that of A. B. C. Douglas, a sailor, who had been under treatment at the hospital. It is supposed that in attempting to climb over the wall he fell into the gulley, and being unable to extricate himself was frozen to death. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education held their regular monthly meeting at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. S. Thorne in the chair. The subject of increasing the school house accommodations was taken up. A report presented shows that there are at present thirty-eight buildings occupied for school purposes, three of which are used for colored children. Every building is reported to be crowded to excess, and it has been found necessary to close the doors against further admissions. To meet the exigencies the committee recommend the remodelling and enlarging of several of the school houses and the construction of ten new ones in the districts where they are required. The cost is estimated at about $500,000. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Law Committee and a special committee of three prepare and report, as the next meeting of the Board, an act authorizing the joint Board to insert in the annual tax list such sums as the Board may require for educational purposes, or an act authorizing the issue of city bonds to purchase sites and erect district school houses.

MEETING OF THE ARMY AND NAVY ASSOCIATION OF KINGS COUNTY.—This association met last night in the County Court House, General Molineaux presiding. After the approval of the minutes and the enrolment of several new members, General Shaurman offered a resolution setting forth a proposition for the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Kings county, to be erected in Washington or Prospect park. The matter was laid over until the next meeting. A proposition to erect a permanent home for disabled soldiers and sailors has been talked of, and its feasibility was discussed at some length. The majority of the members were of the opinion that there were not a sufficient number of veterans requiring such a charitable provision in this locality, and the county having provided a building for this object about a year ago the matter was abandoned.

THE DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY hold their regular monthly meeting last evening at their hall on Fulton street, E. J. Lowber presiding. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, an election for officers for the current year was held. The following is the result of the election:—President, James B. Craig, First ward; Vice President, J. I. Borgen, Tenth ward; Treasurer, F. W. Kalbfleisch. A re-election was ordered for a delegate from the Sixth ward to the General Committee, the election to take place on the 12th inst. The member from the Nineteenth ward, Colonel Voorhies, was admitted as a member of the General Committee. A committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in recognition of the services of the retiring chairman, E. J. Lowber. The committee adjourned till the first Tuesday in March.

AUCTION SALE OF PAINTINGS.

At the Leeds Art Gallery last evening the remaining portion of the collection of oil paintings and water color drawings, late the property of Mr. S. P. Avery, was disposed of at auction. The attendance at the sale was very large and evidently very critical, and at first rather wary about starting and bidding. The collection included several very fine specimens of art, among which may be mentioned a finely condensed copy of Gignoux's "Niagara in Winter;" a happy but rather highly colored English landscape by Henry Justum; a couple of Claude Hagard's masterpieces; the original drawing of Darley's "Irving and His Friends;" a sunset scene, by Durand; Stoke Pogis Church, by Cropsey; Killarney Lake, by A. H. Wyman; the Sisters, by S. J. Guy; Dix Peak, by W. T. Richards, and several by Hennessey, McEntee and others. Niagara in Winter, brought $400; Justum's landscape, $350; Durand's sunset, $650; Cropsey's Stoke Pogis Church, $400; a Coast Scene by Bubner, $205; Early Winter by McEntee, $445; the Sisters by Guy, $285, and the other pieces at prices varying from $5 to $160.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT KINGSTON, CANADA.

KINGSTON, C. W., Feb. 5, 1867.

The Fenian prisoners on their arrival here on Saturday evening were met at the depot by the warden of the Provincial Penitentiary and escorted by him to their future residence. Mr. Mancena, Consul in this city, furnished the prisoners with a supper before they were removed. Colonel Lynch and Rev. Mr. McMahon have been detailed for duty in the foundry, Lynch as fireman and McMahon as a puddler. The balance of the prisoners have been set to work to learn different trades and not more than two of them put to work in the same room. All of them had their hair cut penitentiary fashion.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 5, 1867.

Resolutions were introduced in the Senate and referred to the committee on Federal Relations this morning declaring that the people of Maine demand that impartial suffrage throughout the United States be incorporated into an organic law; that conscious, intelligent traitors who originated the rebellion be forever excluded from all political power and privileges; that Jeff Davis ought to be brought to a speedy trial, and that extreme penalty should follow his conviction; that the pretended State governments set up by President Johnson are mere usurpations, and that Maine demands their immediate and total abolition and the organization of suitable governments throughout the States lately in rebellion, founded on the organic laws of Congress and the will of the loyal people.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Feb. 5, 1867.

The Senate to-day passed concurrent resolutions by a unanimous vote for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges of bribery in connection with the recent Senatorial election.

In the House a committee was appointed to inquire into the recent Indian massacres, and what legislation, if any, is needed to prevent such atrocities.

The House to-day passed a bill prohibiting any cattle from the country south of Kansas being driven into or through this State from March 1 to December 1, except the extreme western part of it. The bill is designed to protect stock in this State against the contagious and fatal disease called Spanish fever, from which it is said over $20,000 worth of cattle died last year. It is also stated that cattle to the value of $7,500,000 were sold and drawn out of Kansas last year.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 5, 1867.

The Senate to-day adopted the resolutions requesting Senator Patterson to resign.

The House adopted a new bill in lieu of the pending Negro Suffrage bill restricting the white franchise still further, but giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 5, 1867.

The State Senate have adopted the report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the constitutional amendment to the effect that Louisiana refuses to secede.

THE RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 5, 1867.

The senate to-day adopted the constitutional amendment with but two dissenting votes.

The House will probably adopt it this week.

A LARGE STEAMER ASHORE ON BRIGANTINE SHOALS.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 5, 1867.

A large steamer is ashore on Brigantine shoals, and looks to be in a bad condition. Boats have gone to her, but we cannot get any word before night.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DEFAULTER.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5, 1867.

Edward H. Wayland, the Erie Railroad clerk who absconded from Jersey City with $16,000, was arrested here to-night.

THE FIRE AT MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1867.

The loss by the fire in Marblehead this morning is estimated at $120,000; insurance about $50,000.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

The following sales of real estate were made yesterday by Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Supreme Court:—

House and lot 196 Bleecker street, 25x98 ..... $15,100
House and lot 205 Washington street, 21x83.11 26,500

The following of the Samson estate were then sold:—

House and lot 308 7th av., 34.9x50 ..... $11,000
House and lot 466 7th av 13,100
House and lot 208 West 24th st., 25x60.9 9,000
House and lot 206 West 14th st., 25x126.6 21,700
House and lot 251 West 13th st., 20.10x