NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII..... No. 334

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—NORWOOD. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Matinee at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MAID'S PERIL.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—MAXIMILIAN, EMPEROR OF MEXICO.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN. Matinee at 1½.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE—L'AMOUR QUE QU' C'EST QUI CA?

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP—THE PEOPLE'S AVENGER, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—BLACK CROOK. Matinee at 1.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth street.—DEVIL'S AUCTION. Matinee at 1.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASTICS, EQUESTRIANISM, &c. Matinee at 2½.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street.—MEDEA—FIT TO BE A DUCHESS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON & SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—FAUST.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—BALLET, FARCE, PANTOMIME, &c. Matinee at 2½.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE PILGRIM. Matinee at 2.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets.—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—THUSNELDE. Matinee at 1—Italian Opera.—LA FAVORITA.

New York, Saturday, November 30, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, November 29.

The St. Petersburg *Journal*, not *La France*, of Paris, stated that "the present boundaries of Rome could not be maintained" in the Conference. The bullion in the Bank of France increased largely during the week. Thirty-three persons were killed by the explosion of a steamship boiler at Liverpool. Admiral Farragut's squadron steamed out from Lisbon. A royal armory at Cork, Ireland, was robbed of a large quantity of rifles and revolvers, supposed by Fenians. The Cunard Mail Steamship Company has obtained a renewal of its contract for the carriage of the mails to America.

The new tariff of charges for messages by the Atlantic Cable takes effect to-morrow, December 1.

Consols closed at 95, for money, in London. Five-twenties were at 71 in London, and 75 11-16 in Frankfort.

Cotton declined 1-16th of a penny in Liverpool, the market closing weak with middling uplands at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs did not improve. Provisions without marked change.

By the steamships Weser and City of Paris at this port yesterday—after extraordinarily rapid passages—we have interesting mail details of our cable despatches to the 21st of November, including the complete English text of Napoleon's speech to the French Legislature.

The English journals comment largely on an unprecedented scene which was enacted in the Home Office, London. A deputation appointed at a meeting of workmen at Clerkenwell, London, to intercede for the lives of the condemned Fenians at Manchester, waited on the Home Secretary to present the memorial. Being denied an audience, they held an extempore meeting in one of the ante-rooms of the office, where, it appears, the most treasonable sentiments and expressions were indulged in. They avowed their intention of "stumping" England to inflame the Irish population and also to hold torchlight meetings. The London papers regard the affair as an evidence of the spread of democratic republicanism in England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a joint resolution was offered declaring strict neutrality in the war now pending between Great Britain and Abyssinia, but objection being made, it went over. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill providing for the redemption of legal tender and national bank notes in coin after July, and the selling of all gold in the Treasury in excess of $75,000,000 after January, 1869. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A resolution was passed releasing E. T. Dunbar from arrest. After some further business the Senate adjourned.

The House was not in session.

THE CITY.

In the various wards of the city yesterday 2,887 voters were registered, which makes a total, with those registered at the beginning of the month, of 130,500.

Fernando Wood addressed a huge mass meeting at Cooper Institute last night, on the interests involved in the approaching contest for the Mayoralty.

In the case of twenty-five barrels of whiskey, which were seized some time ago at 84 First avenue, the jury yesterday rendered a verdict for the government. Notice of appeal was given and a stay of twenty days was granted. Similar action was taken in the case of six barrels of whiskey seized while in transit through the city.

The case in which the Board of Health enjoined a butcher from carrying on his business in certain limits came up again yesterday on the application of the butcher to Judge Barnard for an injunction preventing the Board from so interfering with him. The case was adjourned until Monday.

In the case of Clinch, who brings action to recover $17,000 fees while acting as Collector of the Port immediately after the death of Preston King, argument of counsel was heard yesterday, and Judge Blatchford reserved his decision.

The Inman line steamship City of Washington, Captain Halcrow, will leave pier 45 North river at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Ireland will close at the Post Office at half-past ten o'clock A. M.

The steamship Nightingale, Captain Breaker, of C. H. Mallory & Co's. line, will sail from pier 20 East river, at three P. M. to-day for New Orleans.

The steamship City of Paris, Captain James Kennedy, of the Inman line, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool via Queenstown, made the run from the latter port to Sandy Hook in less than eight days, apparent time. This passage is four hours shorter than ever before made.

The stock market was dull and steady yesterday. Governments were inactive. Gold closed at 139.

Consequent upon the inclemency of the weather, the amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was remarkably light; previous prices, however, were generally sustained. Coffee was unchanged, while cotton again declined ⅛c. per lb., with a moderate demand. On 'Change, flour was quiet and generally 10c. a 20c. lower. Wheat was quiet, but most kinds were firm, while corn closed steady and oats dull and nominal. Pork was more active, but at lower rates. Beef was unchanged, and lard was dull and heavy. Freights, naval stores and whiskey were not materially changed. Petroleum declined 1c. per gallon, with a moderate demand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special telegrams from Cuba contain interesting items of news from Mexico and elsewhere. Tegethoff had settled all claims against Maximilian's estate. General Marquez was to be reported in Matamoros. Princess Salm Salm had published a denial of the statement that she was a daughter of an American General. Prince Salm Salm is still waiting at Havana for the Novara, with Maximilian's remains.

Santa Anna is still at Havana, sick. Half of the convicts connected with the jail breaking attempt at Santiago had arrived in Havana, bound for Fernando Po.

An inquest was commenced in the case of the nitro-glycerine explosion at South Bergen, N. J., yesterday. Testimony was taken showing that Burns, the foreman, who exploded the oil, had occasionally been intoxicated and was entrusted with the general charge of the oil; that the magazine containing the nitro-glycerine was easy of access and the entrance to it was open; that one or two little explosions of the substance had previously occurred at the quarry; and that Colonel Schafner, the sub-contractor working the quarry, had discharged the previous foreman for having been drunk and loading the holes carelessly. The further investigation was postponed until this morning.

General Hancock yesterday assumed command of the States of Louisiana and Texas, and issued an order declaring that freedom of speech, the habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury must not be infringed. The civil courts will take precedence of military tribunals in trying cases pertaining to them, but in case of neglect or wilful injustice, the military authorities will take any steps deemed necessary.

In the Alabama Convention yesterday the Franchise Committee reported back an additional section empowering the Legislature to continue the work of disfranchisement. The Convention granted eight divorces and discussed one case of bigamy. An ordinance was offered declaring void all marriages between white and black persons, and requiring the Legislature to provide against such marriages by severe penalties. The radicals strongly opposed the proposition, and it was tabled. General Pope has issued the necessary orders for the payment of the Convention.

The radical negroes of Richmond have called on the radical whites, whom they lately repudiated, for advice and assistance during the session of the Convention.

Horace Greeley was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Austria.

Judge Storer, of Cincinnati, has decided that the legal tender notes of the government known as greenbacks are not taxable according to an explanatory section of an act of Congress providing a loan bill.

General William F. Barry, the new commandant at Fortress Monroe, arrived at that post on Wednesday.

General Rousseau has assumed command of the Department of Columbia.

St. Louis was visited by a furious snow storm yesterday.

The President's Message and the Alabama Claims.

The most striking and interesting feature of the forthcoming message of the President to the Congress of the United States, as we are informed, will be that portion of the document relating to the Alabama claims and the position taken by the British government in the important international controversy to which they have given rise. The allusion to these topics by President Johnson, while it will probably be clothed in language plain and emphatic enough to prevent any misconstruction of its import, and while it will be accepted at home and abroad as significant of the future attitude of our government, will, in fact, be only the precursor of a grand stroke of policy with which Secretary Seward contemplates crowning his public career, and which may yet enable the administration of his chief to make its exit in a blaze of glory only equalled in brilliancy by the variegated fire and dazzling pyrotechnic display in the midst of which the dull green curtain falls upon so many of our modern spectacular dramas.

Following closely upon the heels of the Presidential message will come a peremptory demand upon Great Britain by the American Secretary of State for a full and immediate settlement of the Alabama claims, on the basis of the account rendered by the United States, without any offset or deduction. The voluminous correspondence in which both sides have already indulged has exhausted all arguments that can be advanced by either government in support of its views upon the subject; and it is by no means improbable that Secretary Seward feels himself no match for the trained diplomats of England upon paper, and believes that he will find the musket and the bayonet more effective weapons than the pen with which to enforce a recognition of his country's rights. If this demand, already too long evaded, shall fail to meet with a prompt and favorable response, Secretary Seward, by a sudden and masterly movement, may march an army into Lower Canada, seize upon Quebec and Montreal, and hold them as material security for the full indemnification of his government and its citizens for all losses and damages sustained by them through the aid extended by England, or by British subjects, to the insurrectionary South during the war of the rebellion.

In pursuing such a course we shall but follow closely the example of the British government, which, through a long career, has promptly laid its grasp upon the territory of nations against whom it has had occasion to unsheathe the sword. Upon the first outbreak of hostilities with France the fleets of England swept the seas and seized upon every French possession within their reach; nor were the occupied islands restored to the country to which they belonged until the policy of their captors was fully satisfied. The objection may be urged that this is no parallel case, since the United States are not now at war with Great Britain; but the Alabama claims have reached a point beyond which there lies no medium course between immediate payment, voluntary or enforced; and from the unmistakable indications of the Presidential message we believe it will be evident that with England herself must rest the decision whether peace shall continue or the crisis culminate in war. The masterstroke probably contemplated by Seward will be nothing more than a precautionary measure, like the great flank movement of Bismarck on Napoleon, when, adopting the latter's favorite doctrine of the consolidation of nationalities, the shrewd statesman of Berlin made Germany a unit and left the French Emperor in a helpless condition, destitute alike of the power to prevent and the courage to resent.

It must not be supposed that in following such a line of policy our government or people have any desire to obtain permanent possession of the new dominion by forcible annexation. We do not want those provinces at the present time. The transfer of British Columbia to the United States may prove all that England will be called upon to yield as a full satisfaction of our just demands against her. It will be a cheap atonement for acts that might have cost her a bloody and devastating war but for the forbearance of the aggrieved party. It will be a small recompense for the injuries we have suffered, directly and indirectly, through the hostile attitude of England and Canada toward us during our terrible struggle for national existence. But if our occupation of Canada shall be the means of establishing the independence of the new dominion and linking the chain of provinces together in a solid republic, England will only have her own Machiavellian policy to blame for the result. It would at least be a blessing to Canada. Freed from her useless alliance with Great Britain, no longer the battle ground in any war between England and the United States; in friendly relations with her powerful neighbor, and with liberal treaties established between the two republics, her population would increase, her resources be speedily developed, and she would grow to be a powerful confederacy under the wing of the United States. Her citizens, already seriously dissatisfied with the manner in which a distasteful consolidation has been forced upon them, would enjoy the right of self-government in reality; and if annexation should eventually follow, so that the waters of the St. Lawrence might no longer divide us into two peoples, it would come of the free accord of both nations.

In these days of eruptions, volcanoes, meteors, earthquakes and tornadoes, and the upheaving of mountains, the public mind is prepared for great and sudden events, and such a masterstroke of policy on the part of Secretary Seward would serve to allay the restlessness and feverishness discernible all over the country in business, politics, religious and social life. It would carry the heart of the people with it, and be the crowning feat of the Minister's territorial acquisitions, casting all others into the shade. It would not only settle at once the Alabama claims, without a war with England, but it would finally swallow up and dispose of Fenianism, finance, military rule, niggerism, impeachment and all the agitating issues that are giving so much trouble to the incompetent blockheads who are showing their folly in Congress, and go far towards verifying the predictions of Dr. Cummings regarding the approaching millennium.

Our Charter Election—The Muddle and the Mystery Clearing Up.

The complications and combinations of politicians on our Mayoralty election contest have made of it a muddle and a mystery which honest men have been sorely puzzled to understand. Moreover, in preaching about in ward meetings and in the highways and byways of the city, each his own virtues and the bad reputation of his democratic adversary, the highly respectable Hoffman and the highly respectable Wood have been making themselves the laughing stocks of the community. And what is it all about? A squabble between several democratic cliques for the city spoils and plunder of twenty-four millions a year. The insiders, sleek and fat as Mitchel's Alabama niggers, are not yet satisfied, and the outsiders, lean and hungry as unpardoned rebels, are clamorous for a new division of the provender.

This is the muddle; and now for the mystery of this demoralizing contest. In the outset a republican organ or two, dead set against Mr. Chase for the Presidency, struck out boldly and earnestly for the respectable Hoffman as the only escape from the clutches of the dreadful Fernando Wood, while the radical Chase organ *par excellence* leaned rather to the terrible Fernando as a choice of evils. The democratic muddle, however, under the manipulations of the contending cliques by Peter Bismarck Sweeny, is clearing up. He has been worming in these little outside cliques after the fashion of the great German Bismarck's scheme for the unification of "Vaterland." Likewise, in certain comfortable sops, he has been successfully manipulating the republicans.

With the retirement of Anthon this squabble for the spoils is clearly developed into a game for the Presidency. There is in this city a Seward-Weed-Raymond-Rufus Andrews conservative republican faction in opposition to the Fenton-Greeley-Spencer-Chase faction. General Grant is the Presidential ticket of these conservatives, but as a last resort they will probably join the democrats on McClellan or Seymour rather than play second fiddle to Greeley in supporting Chase. Weed and Raymond, therefore, are playing for Hoffman as the representative of McClellan or Seymour, while Greeley prefers Wood as the representative of Pendleton and that extreme copperhead wing of the democracy, whose success in this Mayoralty election would be too much for these delicate and tender-footed republican conservatives.

In other words, as this municipal contest now stands, the election of Wood, in giving the inside track to Pendleton and the inflexible Simon pure copperhead democracy, will, it is thought, make the Presidential fight an easy matter for the republicans, even with Mr. Chase as their candidate; while the election of Hoffman, as the representative of the India rubber democracy, will probably force the republicans to tack ship and compel Greeley to play second fiddler to Raymond and Runs Andrews. So it is that on both sides the ground is slipping away from under the feet of the amiable Mr. Darling. What are character, qualifications and loyal antecedents, and what is retrenchment or reform, in this contest, to Mozart or Tammany, or the Citizens' Association floaters, or to Greeley or Raymond? Fiddlesticks.

The late Ohio election gave a powerful lift to Pendleton, Vallandigham, Wood and their wing of the democracy; the late New York State election was a damaging blow to Chase and his republican followers. In this New York city contest, with the success of Wood or Hoffman, the one wing or the other of the democracy will get the inside track for the Presidency; for the vote of this city now controls the State, and the vote of the State shapes our national politics. With Wood's election Greeley will feel reasonably certain of Chase as the republican candidate against a regular democratic copperhead; with Hoffman's election the India rubber democracy will come in, and against their flexible ticket Chase, if nominated, will probably be beaten with the assistance of the Seward-Weed-Raymond republicans.

So, then, Mr. Darling, as the republican candidate for Mayor, becomes a mere stalking horse, behind which republicans, radicals and conservatives are playing bo-peep with Tammany or Mozart for Hoffman or Wood and the "arf-and-arf" or out-and-out copperhead democracy, as a starting point for the Presidential contest.

The Southern Negro Supremacy Conventions—Progress of the Black Revolutionists.

The Alabama Negro Supremacy Convention commenced its sittings in Montgomery on the 5th inst. It has therefore been in operation some twenty-five days. The sittings of the Louisiana Convention began on the 23d inst., and it is as yet scarcely under full headway. But already a white member has found it necessary to repudiate in toto the violent and incendiary language of one of the organs of the Convention in New Orleans, used in an article which we reproduce in another column. The Virginia Convention, which will probably be the most important and exciting of them all, will commence on the 3d of December—next Tuesday. The Convention in Georgia has been called for Monday, December 9. No date has been assigned for holding the conventions in the remaining unreconstructed States. Indeed, it is not positively ascertained whether in one or two a sufficient number of votes have been polled to authorize the District commanders in calling the conventions in those States at all. This is the case with Arkansas, and, perhaps, with Florida. In South Carolina, also, the vote is very close, the total showing so far only a slight preponderance in favor of holding the Convention.

That we are justified in designating these assemblages "negro supremacy conventions" will be readily conceded by any candid person who has kept the run of the proceedings of the pioneer convocation—the Convention in Montgomery, Alabama. In that body the radicals—black and white—have an overwhelming majority, and they have gone to work with all the zeal and hot temper of men who have suddenly become possessed of some signal piece of good fortune or have been magically invested with some extraordinary power and influence. Their leaders are of the tar, pitch and turpentine style of talkers, rabid, prejudiced and ignorant, of brutal instincts and entertaining an intolerable aversion to the white population in the State. The few moderate men in the Convention cannot withstand this torrent of St. Domingo radicalism, and are obliged to give way before it or submit to vile personal abuse and insult. Personal violence has even been resorted to for the purpose of coercing an anti-proscription brother into the radical way of thinking. Among their first acts was to endeavor to abolish the existing State government—which is yet clothed with some of the garments of reason and is willing to see justice done the white race—and erect in its stead a government with Sambo in all his glory as the chief—the head, body and soul. Then the most intolerant ordinances were passed, outstripping Congress in the extent of disfranchising white men. It was even impudently urged that the Military bill did not go far enough in wreaking vengeance upon the overpowered Southern white people, but new tortures in the shape of confiscation, expatriation and disability to enjoy or exercise the commonest rights of citizenship were among the degrading devices of these princes of darkness in convention assembled; and toned down, as some of their incendiary and revolutionary schemes have been, by hints from the central black organizers in Washington, the leaders were, according to our correspondents at Montgomery, at last accounts still engaged in caucusing upon those disgraceful measures. At one of these caucuses a threat was made by one of the leaders that if the majority report, which disfranchises all who attempt to defeat the new constitution by declining to vote upon it, and, in addition, proposes an oath in all future elections which will practically disfranchise a great number more, were not accepted by the party, he should himself bolt and use all his influence to defeat the work of the Convention—in short, do himself what he was anxious that others should be disfranchised for attempting to do. The scheme of making the white citizens pay the blacks for services from the date of the emancipation proclamation is among other preposterous suggestions which this motley assemblage has given birth to. But it is unnecessary to multiply evidences of hatred and malignity, united with the most egregious ignorance and downright impudence, which the leaders in this Alabama convocation have displayed in their efforts to degrade the white and elevate to an utterly unfit position the black race of the South. It remains to be seen whether the conventions that are to follow will adopt the course of this pioneer black radical effort at Montgomery and subject themselves to an equal measure of opprobrium and disgust.

Fanny Janauschek, the German Tragedienne.

We have rarely seen on the stage a more striking example of what genius, courage and perseverance can effect than in the case of Miss Janauschek, the German actress, who has been playing for some time past at the Academy of Music. She came to this country comparatively unknown and without any flourish of Bohemian trumpets, and, although the prospects were anything but encouraging, she grasped the situation at once and made herself an artistic, if not a pecuniary, success. The obstacles she had to encounter were enough to daunt the boldest mind. The building itself in which she appeared was under the incubus of stockholders, who formed a narrow-minded clique, monopolizing one-third of the best seats and discouraging every exertion of art and industry. Again, the house is most unfavorable for dramatic performances, on account of its size and dreary appearance, and the company that supported Miss Janauschek was below mediocrity in every respect. The ostensible manager had too much to attend to in keeping himself afloat in other respects to bestow the necessary attention on his late charge, and she had to assist herself as well as her manager. In addition to these drawbacks she had to present to an American audience a language which is by no means grateful to their ears on the stage. Yet, notwithstanding such terrible disadvantages, Miss Janauschek continued to make herself a favorite by the sole force of her genius. Her imposing stage appearance, her beautifully modulated, sympathetic voice, and her wondrous acting, that recall the days of Fanny Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, bore her through in triumph as an artiste. Without the artistic finish and classic school of Ristori, she has the true, natural, soul-touching idea of her art, and her warm, passionate interpretation of the difficult characters she essayed swayed her hearers with a power rarely felt on the stage. But she has not yet had a fair chance before the American public. Gross mismanagement and other blunders have retarded her progress. In the cosey little Théâtre Français, with nothing but her art to absorb her attention, Miss Janauschek would create an unexampled furor in this city. Germany has already sent us three great artistes—Fanny Janauschek, Bogumil Dawison and Alida Topp; and the management of the two last contrasts with the bungling administration of the season of the first of these artistes.

Peter Cooper and the Bould Irish Boy.

The terrible Peter Cooper is after the Bould Irish Boy, O'Gorman, with another sharp stick, but one so long as to lose much of the damaging effect of its ugly point. A letter of five mortal columns on the subject of a few thousands, more or less, of municipal extravagance would be but dry reading for the million, even when proceeding from the pen of so accomplished a political campaigner as Peter Cooper, and the space of the HERALD is too valuable to be abandoned to such an extent to the politicians or to the squabbles of the "ins" and the "outs." It must suffice to say that Peter Cooper reiterates the charges made in his first *pronunciamiento* against the Corporation Counsel, and cites the records of the city to show that he has good grounds for his former statements. He quotes liberally from the old law cases in which heavy judgments have been obtained against the city by obscure journals whose names are unknown to nine-tenths of the people of New York, and prefers to hold the Corporation Counsel responsible rather than to shift the blame on the courts. We have no doubt Peter Cooper makes out his case very satisfactorily, but we question whether his eloquence will induce the return of a dollar to the city treasury that has already been taken out of it, or prevent the taking out of a great many additional dollars next year.

Mr. Dickens.

Mr. Dickens seems to have profited by our suggestions, and declines to accept the ovations which the chronic toadyism of Bostonians was eager to inflict upon him. He has a single eye to business, and is quietly preparing for a successful lecturing tour and for such uninterrupted observations of the present aspects of our country as shall enable him to issue, on his return to England, a second edition of "American Notes." He will not lack for fresh additional material. He will find abundant food for his amusing satire, because our faults have grown with our growth. If we have become less thin-skinned than formerly, it is not because we have got wholly rid of the faults that originally provoked his criticisms, nor because we have not acquired others that equally merit censure. It may be a great disappointment and calamity for the toadies, flunkies and fools of Boston, and for their cousins in New York who happen to be surviving members of the reception committees that bored him and made themselves ridiculous at his first visit to America, but it will be a great relief and a gain to Mr. Dickens that he has taken our advice and turned a cold shoulder to them all. His agent, Mr. Dolby, seems to have been needlessly timid about putting the prices for seats at a higher figure than that announced. But Mr. Dolby might be reassured on this point by the readiness with which all the seats in Steinway Hall were yesterday sold before three o'clock for the New York course of readings to commence on the 9th of December. The box office had to be closed, and there can be no sale of single seats to-day, inasmuch as there remain no seats to sell. The shortness of the notice thwarted the plans of the speculators, who were unable to organize their forces, as only six tickets were sold to each individual. Such auctions as those which we have suggested would enable both Mr. Dickens and his agent to reap a still more plentiful harvest of gold—or greenbacks.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB MEETING.

Speech of the Rev. Newman Hall on the Origin and Causes of the British Feeling Towards America During the War for the Union.

Although the special meeting of the members of the Union League Club was summoned to take place at eight o'clock, it was nearly nine before the business of the evening actually commenced. The President of the Club made an introductory speech, in which he referred to the principles on which the Club was founded, and said that the Rev. Newman Hall had been one of those Englishmen who believed in the integrity of the Union and had befriended it in its peril.

The Reverend NEWMAN HALL then spoke as follows:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN—I feel proud of the distinguished honor which you and the members of the Union League Club have paid me to-night. I know on what foundation that institution rests; that it is a society that was formed of the intellect and worth of the country at the moment of that country's greatest peril. I never experienced such kindness in my life as that I have received since I have been in the United States, but I do not flatter myself sufficiently to take it all to myself. I know that it is meant towards the great body of the English people that espoused the cause of American independence against the encroachments of a faction; the cause of freedom and liberty against slavery and its downfall. Mr. Hall then went on to state that he thought the contest which had occurred in America arose through the idea of social self-government from whence, in fact, had arisen the American nationality altogether. The idea of self government in America was not like what it was in France—merely an idea to be written out on paper and then virtually abandoned in a part in government. He remembered well all that had occurred in England during the civil war in the United States. The government might have appeared to have been opposed to the cause of the North, but the whole heart of the English people were identified with the struggle which was then going on. Numbers of meetings were held in behalf of the Northern party, but not one public meeting was held in behalf of the South. Slavery was attempted to be upheld as "one of those peculiar institutions indispensable for a free State," but Wilberforce and others had shown better. It was a blot on the fame of the States, and if England had taken part in the side of these upholders of slavery it would have been a blot on her fair escutcheon which time itself could never efface. Mr. Hall entreated the members of the club to think gently of those who in England appeared to be on the side of the Southern States and slavery. He said that Mr. Dolles and others of the American representatives appointed by the Buchanan cabinet had advocated the cause of Southern independence, and coming as it did from these, their representatives, it was no wonder that a certain portion of the aristocracy and others in England advocated the claims of the confederacy. For months beforehand the press of London had been weaned over to this way of thinking, and it was no wonder that the generality of papers took the course they did. The speaker then mentioned what John Bright, Mr. Chisholm, of the *Morning Star*, and others had done on behalf of the Northern people, and concluded with hoping that the American and English nations would be united in heart as they were in interests, and thanked the President and members of the Union League for the consideration and attention they had bestowed on him.

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON then spoke at some length upon the unity of interests between England and America, and mentioned that he had heard Mr. Newman Hall speak twice before on the subject of America on the other side, and in both cases he had expressed the same sentiments and spoken in the same fearless, outspoken manner as he had done last night before the Union League Club.

Some other gentlemen spoke at the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's address, and the meeting did not break up until a late hour, when a supper and other festivities closed the proceedings.

NEW STORM SIGNALS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1867.

A new system of storm signals is now before the House Committee on Agriculture and Commerce for consideration. The inventor claims that by the adoption of these storm signals, by which notice of the approach of a storm or hurricane may be given to farmers and seamen by means of the telegraph and the firing of cannon, so that preparations may be made to meet the storm, fifty thousand lives and $200,000,000 will be saved annually.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Claims Against Maximilian Settled—Whereabouts of General Marquez.

HAVANA, Nov. 29, 1867.

Private correspondence from Mexico states that Vice Admiral Tegethoff before leaving the capital settled all outstanding accounts against the late Emperor, including even many that were well known impositions.

The Princess Salm-Salm had published a flat denial of the statement that she is the daughter of an American general.

General Marquez was again reported to be in Matamoros.

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Illness of Santa Anna—Convicts for Fernando Po.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, Via KEY WEST, Nov. 29, 1867.

Santa Anna is sick here. He has two physicians attending him, but is not considered in danger.

Señor Aranatave, inspector of telegraphs in Cuba, has been sick for three days. He is still dangerously ill.

The steam frigate Gerona has brought hither one half of the convicts who were sentenced for the late murderous attempt at jail breaking in Santiago. They are to be transported to Africa, there to serve out their penalty. Some of these convicts are reported to be respectably connected on the island.

Birthday of the Prince of the Asturias—Prince Salm-Salm Awaiting the Arrival of the Novara.

HAVANA, Nov. 29, 1867.

Yesterday having been the birthday anniversary of the Infanta Alfonso-Francisco-de-Asis-Fernando-Pio-Juan-Maria de la Concepcion-Gregorio, Prince of the Asturias, who is now ten years of age, was celebrated here by a grand levee at the palace.

Prince Salm-Salm did not sail by the Panama for St. Nazaire, as expected, but is still here awaiting the arrival of the Austrian steam frigate Novara, with Maximilian's remains.

BRITISH GUIANA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Arrival of American Emigrants—City Improvements.

GEORGETOWN, Demerara, British Guiana, Nov. 10, 1867.

One hundred and eighty persons, emigrants from the Southern States of the United States of America, have arrived in this city. They come as settlers, and are likely to make a valuable addition to the population of the colony.

This town, the capital, is to be lighted with gas immediately.

We have had very little rain during the past week.

The weather is hot.

RUSSIA.

The Italo-Roman Conference and Temporal Power.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1867.

It now seems that the statement that "it will be impossible for the proposed conference to maintain the present boundaries of Rome" was not the utterance of *La France*, one of the government organs of Paris, but of the St. Petersburg *Journal*, an official newspaper, and regarded quite as good authority usually on diplomatic questions.

FRANCE.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank.

PARIS, Nov. 29, 1867.

The regular returns of the Bank of France, published to-day, show that the bullion in that institution has increased twelve hundred thousand francs since the last report.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Disaster on Board a Steamship—Thirty-three Lives Lost—The Cunard Mail Contract.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29—Evening.

While the steamship Bonbonlina, which plies between this port and Greece, carrying the British mails, was leaving her wharf at about noon to-day, an accident occurred which resulted in fearful loss of life.

One of the boilers of the steamer exploded with a loud report that was distinctly felt throughout the whole city. Thirty-three persons were killed outright and many others injured. The steamship was entirely destroyed.

LONDON, Nov. 29, 1867.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. George W. Hunt, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in reply to inquiries on the subject, made the statement that the government had concluded a contract with the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company (the Cunard line) for a regular weekly mail service between Liverpool and the United States, the steamships of the company to stop at Queenstown, as heretofore, to take up the latest mails.

PRUSSIA.

American Thanksgiving in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 29, 1867.

The citizens of the United States in this city held a festival yesterday, in observance of the National Thanksgiving day.

A banquet was given in the afternoon, at which some hundred and seventy American ladies and gentlemen were present, besides a number of eminent foreign guests and friends of America.

Mr. George Bancroft was Chairman, and made a speech, which was replied to by Herr Forkenbeck, the President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. Both speakers gave eloquent expression to the cordial state of feeling existing between the American and German nations.

The festivities concluded in the evening with a ball, which was a brilliant affair.

PORTUGAL.

Farragut's Squadron Out From Lisbon.

LISBON, Nov. 29, 1867.

The United States naval squadron, under the command of Admiral Farragut, sailed from this port yesterday.

The usual courtesies were exchanged, and salutes were fired as the fleet steamed out of the harbor, headed by the flagship Franklin.

IRELAND.

A Royal Armory Robbed by Fenians.

CORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

One of the armories in this city was entered last night by supposed Fenians, who carried off one hundred and twenty revolvers and ten Snider rifles.