

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. THE REVOLUTION IN ST. DOMINGO.

Fenian Explosives Sent by Letter in Ireland.

Thirty Thousand Special Constables on Duty in London.

ST. DOMINGO.

Arrival of Minister Pujol at Havana. HAVANA, Dec. 27, 1867. The Pajaro del Oceano has arrived here with Señor Pablo Pujol, Minister of the Treasury in President Cabral's Cabinet.

Señor Pujol Sails from Havana by the Morro Castle-Martial Law Proclaimed-Cabral Invested With Extraordinary Powers.

Señor Pujol is not at all reserved as to the Commission which he bears. It is to close negotiations in relation to Samana. He will leave here to-morrow by the steamer Morro Castle for New York.

The resignation of part of Cabral's Cabinet had been accepted, and Valverde, Curiel and Perdomo appointed to fill the vacancies.

General Palanco's death has been confirmed. Congress had sanctioned a new civil code and reorganization of the judiciary.

The chief reason for closing the Legislative Chambers was the proclamation of martial law by the Executive. Extraordinary powers had been conferred upon President Cabral, who was proving his excellent abilities and energy of character in the present emergency.

The provinces of St. Domingo, Cibao, Azua and Samana were tranquil. In the northern part of the republic the Bacelit revolution, under the lead of General Hungria, was still making progress.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Maximilian's Imperialists Elated Over Cabral's Reverses-Don't Expect a Successful Campaign.

The Imperialists here are exultant over the news from St. Domingo. Many engagements have taken place in which victories are claimed by the government, but the Bas party is nevertheless gaining adherents and strength.

The Dominican Commissioner, Pujol, sails to-morrow for New York.

MEXICO.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

Inauguration of President Juarez-Foreign Capitalist at War Against the New York Steamers-The Yucatan Revolt.

By the Virginia we have advices from the capital of Mexico to the 17th inst.

The inauguration of President Juarez was to take place on Sunday, December 22. Congress would probably remain in session for three months.

There were foreigners at the capital watching the moment when they could obtain from Congress a concession in favor of a line of steamers between Vera Cruz and New York, thus throwing the line inaugurated under the late Captain E. W. Turner entirely out of the cold.

Ministers Mejia, of War, and Iglesias, of the Treasury, had withdrawn from the Cabinet. There were fears that the concession to the English company engaged on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway would fall through in the end.

A special committee of Congress had been appointed to look into the affairs and relations of this company. Mr. Crawley had gone to New York for the purpose of raising money, so it was said.

The excitement among foreigners consequent upon the withdrawal of the British Legation still continued. Correspondence from Europe states that it is improbable that any money could be raised in the Old World for enterprises in Mexico.

There was a great deal of misery, and the badlands were quite active in all sections. The ex-imperialists resident in Campeche were feigning the aggressions of their republican neighbors on account of the late revolution at Merida.

The tendency of the revolution, as far as proclaimed, is in favor of Santa Anna.

Ten of the mutineers who murdered Colonel Platon Sanchez, the President of Maximilian's court marshal, had been shot for their crime.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM.

Santa Anna Willing to Keep Away from Mexico.

HAVANA, Dec. 27, 1867.

Santa Anna desires having any intention of going to Mexico.

PORTO RICO.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

Continued Shocks of Earthquake.

HAVANA, Dec. 27, 1867.

Our dates from Mayaguez are to the 15th inst. The shocks of earthquake continue.

HONDURAS.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

Value of the Timber Lands.

HAVANA, Dec. 27, 1867.

We have intelligence from Honduras to the 15th inst.

McRae has found the forests there so dense and the timber so valuable that he intends to return at once to Jamaica for the means and elements to buy land in Honduras, to settle thereon and export the product of these forests.

CUBA.

Joe Davis En Route for New Orleans-The Crew of an American Brig Saved.

HAVANA, Dec. 27, 1867.

Jefferson Davis leaves to-morrow for New Orleans. The brig Terevita, at Cardenas, brought the crew of the brig Josias Smith, from Baltimore, bound to Matanzas, which was lost the third day after her departure. They were rescued after fourteen days' exposure in an open boat.

CANADA.

Opening of the Quebec Parliament.

Quebec, Dec. 27, 1867.

The opening of the first Quebec Parliament took place at three o'clock to-day. A great number of persons from the streets. Among other distinguished persons present were the counts of France, Spain, the United States, Sweden and Norway, and other foreign consuls.

Mr. St. Laurent was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

IRELAND.

Fenian Plot of Destruction Through the Post Office-Letters Charged with Explosive Materials-A Policeman Severely Wounded.

London, Dec. 27, 1867.

Another of those Fenian outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood has just been perpetrated at Dublin, Ireland. Telegrams from there, received to-day, give the following particulars:

An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the Post Office at Dublin, directed to prominent officials. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive material designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained; but up to this time no person has been killed.

One of the policemen of the city who received one of these letters was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred when he opened it.

It is not known how many of these dangerous missives have been despatched.

Considerable excitement prevails both in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country on the discovery of this, the latest Fenian outrage.

The authorities are actively investigating, and will no doubt press the matter to the bottom.

ENGLAND.

The Fenian Alarm Fanned-An Army of Special Constables in London.

LONDON, Dec. 27-noon.

The London Times this morning has an editorial article on the Fenian question. It says that no less than thirty thousand special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London. The writer calls attention to the grave public danger, and calls on the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

Good News from Charles Dickens.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1867.

Detailed accounts of the success of Mr. Dickens' readings in Boston and New York have been received here by mail, and are published and commented upon by the London journals.

The Queen's Inland Sand Hill Thunder on American Magnanimity and Courtesy.

CONY, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Thunder to-day in an article praises the Americans for their magnanimity in giving Mr. Charles Dickens such a hearty reception.

ITALY.

A Dissolution of Parliament Contemplated.

FLORANCE, Dec. 27, 1867.

It is said that General Manes has declared his intention to dissolve the national Parliament now in session on the 15th proximo, and make an appeal to the country should another vote unfavorable to the Ministry be adopted before that time.

ROME.

The Pope and the Italian Debt Bonds.

ROME, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Pope has enjoined the Rothschilds against paying the coupons on the Italian bonds in this city.

FRANCE.

The Italian Bonds to be Paid.

PARIS, Dec. 27, 1867.

The Minister to-day contains an official notice to the effect that the coupons of the Italian bonds will be paid. The bulletin in the Bank of France has increased 5,000,000 francs, as per the regular weekly statement.

GERMANY.

The Council of the United Zollverein to Meet in Session.

BRUNNEN, Dec. 27-Evening.

A general council of the Zollverein, in which all the States of North and South Germany are to be represented for the first time since the late war, will be held in this city in the month of March, 1868.

March of the Prussians from Saxony.

BRUNNEN, Dec. 27, 1867.

Prussia to-day commenced withdrawing her troops from all parts of Saxony except the Fortress of Königstein.

AUSTRIA.

Partial Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

VIENNA, Dec. 27, 1867.

By the rearrangement of the Austrian cabinet Baron Beust ceases to be president of the Ministerial Council, but retains the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, which he has all along held in connection with the former position.

CANDIA.

Removed Concession to the Cretans by the Porte.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1867.

It is reported that the Sublime Porte has offered the Cretans to Autonomous government, and has named Prince Christian as its head.

ABYSSINIA.

General Napier En Route to Take Command.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1867.

A despatch from India announces the departure from Bombay of General Napier for Massorah to take immediate command of the troops of the British expedition now advancing into the interior of Abyssinia.

Sketch of the British Commander-in-Chief in Abyssinia.

By telegram through the Atlantic cable we are informed that Lieutenant General Sir Robert Napier, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, has sailed from India to assume the chief command of the British troops engaged against the "Abyssinians." The General goes with full powers, civil and military. Sir Robert Napier is a veteran soldier and a man of great experience. He is longed to the aid corps of Bengal Engineers, having been in the Indian Company, but now engaged in the Royal Artillery of England.

General Sir Robert Napier entered the service in India in the year 1827. For the first eighteen years he was employed in the Public Works Department, and first came prominently into notice in 1842, when on the large frontier station of Kurnool, on the borders of the Punjab, being abandoned on account of its extreme unhealthiness, he was selected to lay out the new station of Umballah and to design and construct the extensive military cantonment there.

And the "Napier Barracks" was afterwards considered one of the wonders of the time. A second horse was killed under him on the banks of Ferozshah. He was actively employed on the staff at the battle of Solobrah. On the occupation of Lahore by the British army, Lord Dalhousie selected Major Napier for the duty of constructing temporary barracks for the European garrison quartered in that city. On the outbreak of the "insurrection" of the Sikhs, in 1848, he was sent as Chief Engineer of the force which marched from Lahore under General Whish to recover that place, and served throughout the campaign in that capacity, and which succeeded in putting an end to the rebellion. He was severely wounded on this occasion. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, Lord Dalhousie selected Major Napier as Chief Engineer in that country.

The outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 found Colonel Napier in England on sick leave; but he returned to India, and was appointed Chief Engineer of the force which marched from Calcutta to Lucknow, and recovered that place. He was severely wounded on this occasion. He was severely wounded on this occasion. He was severely wounded on this occasion.

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VIRGINIA.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

Black Supremacy and a Reign of Terror in Virginia-The Whites Determined to Defend Themselves.

ALBANY, Dec. 27, 1867.

Along and throughout all the counties named below a reign of terror prevails. The freedmen have become desperate awaiting the distribution of farms, and now seek revenge by horse burning, cattle slaying and other outrages. The counties of Amelia, Nottoway, Prince Edward, Lunenburg, Halifax, Mecklenburg and Pittsylvania, are deluged with such outrages. Murder, arson and incendiarism are of nightly occurrence, and a war of races seems inevitable. The civil authorities are powerless to protect, and military could are so remote that the whites have determined to defend themselves in different ways as their defense may be; but the resolution in death before negro supremacy. The forty acres and two miles promised the negroes at Christmas not being forthcoming has caused this terrible state of affairs.

The removal of the Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum by General Schofield.

ROANOKE, Dec. 27, 1867.

General Schofield, at the request of Governor Pierpont, has issued an order removing the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum for violating a State law in the disbursment of money, and has appointed a board of army officers in their stead.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Telegram to the Herald.

The 24th of January Fixed for the Assembling of the South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27, 1867.

General Canby has issued an order for the Convention to meet in this city on the 24th of January next. The total official returns give a little over eight thousand majority for the Convention.

ALABAMA.

The Movement Against the Proposed Constitution-The Press of the State Upon the Instrument.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 24, 1867.

Nicholas Davis, a prominent radical of North Alabama, has published a letter fully endorsing the address of Messrs. Compie, Speed and others protesting against the proposed constitution.

The Huntsville Advocate, a radical organ, calls for the reassembling of the Convention to modify the objectionable features of the proposed constitution, namely, the clause about schools, the franchise, and registration of voters. The paper says that the constitution is not modified, even so far as we are, and almost in a state of anarchy. Its adoption can only be accepted as a choice of evils, not defended as a right and proper; but it is in our power to modify the same now, and for that purpose call the Convention together again. It also repudiates the action of the radical meetings in North Alabama, and says that the white "Champions" are ignored and rejected as ungodly.

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GEORGIA.

The Wreck of the Steamer Raleigh Seen Off Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 27, 1867.

The captain of the steamer Raleigh, which arrived here to-day from New York, reports seeing off Charleston a vessel so low in the water that he could not make out her name. It is supposed to be the wreck of the Raleigh.

FLORIDA.

Laying of a Submarine Cable Across St. John's River.

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 27, 1867.

At four o'clock this afternoon a cable was successfully laid across St. John's river at this point, and the ancient city of St. Augustine is now in telegraphic communication with the world.

OHIO.

Destructive Fire in Cincinnati-A Large Distillery Filled with Whiskey Destroyed, and Two Other Buildings Damaged-Loss \$340,000.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27, 1867.

The distillery of Boyle, Miller & Co., on Second near Sycamore street, was entirely destroyed by fire this evening. The building contained large lots of whiskey. The engine had no effect on the flames, which ceased only when the entire structure fell to the ground and nothing combustible was left. Their loss on building, still, machinery and stock is \$251,000, on which there is an insurance of \$283,000 in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans and the Liverpool and London. The following buildings were damaged by the fire: No. 43 and 45 Broadway, owned by John Swartz & Co. and occupied by the Ohio Machine Works. The loss on machinery and buildings is \$16,000. The walls of Kuhn & Co.'s tobacco works were broken in, and the stock was damaged to the amount of \$10,000. Deiminger's Exchange and J. F. Albert's clothing store, on the east side of the river, were broken in, and the stock was damaged to the amount of \$30,000 each. P. Chambers, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was badly injured in the heat by a falling wall. Boyle, Miller & Co. are the largest producers of Bourbon whiskey in the country.

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