

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Extraordinary Preparations for War by the Greek Government.

Two Turkish Men-of-War Off the Island of Cerigo.

THE TURKO-GRECIAN CONFERENCE.

Russia Urges the United States to Take Part in It.

The Burlingame Mission Commence Business.

The English Difficulty in Chinese Waters.

THE ALABAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

The Duke Montpensier and the Spanish Throne.

Arrival of Minister Roserans in the City of Mexico.

Excitement in Havana Over the Reported Success of the Insurgents.

ENGLAND.

The Burlingame Mission and Its Deliberations—The Late Act of Violence in Chinese Waters by an English Man-of-War.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Burlingame mission commenced its deliberations yesterday, and so far, matters that have transpired have been favorably discussed.

The subject of the recent violence by a British man-of-war in Chinese waters was brought up for investigation.

Mr. Burlingame held that such vessels should only be used to protect life and property when immediately exposed to danger, but in regard to that which was safe he was of opinion that interference should come from another quarter.

In his belief the subject then properly became a matter of diplomatic reference to the Ambassador at Peking before an act was committed that might lead to a war between China and England.

It is thought that the English government will soon regard the matter in this light.

The Alabama Negotiations and the Unpleasantness of the English and American People Regarding Them.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Evening.

The Times this morning has another long editorial article on the subject of the Alabama claims.

The people of both England and America, the Times says, are uneasy in regard to the relations which are to exist in future between the two nations.

This uneasiness arises from ignorance of the true state of the negotiations now pending on the Alabama question.

The Times believes that secretary Seward himself abstracts these sentiments, but that the questions will be finally and amicably adjusted under the incoming administration of President Grant.

Reverdy Johnson is not likely to be removed by the new administration, but will be permitted to remain and complete the work already begun.

Mr. Seward seeks to delay the settlement of this important question he should be honored; but the bases of the protocol already agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson must remain fixed, and will sooner or later command the consent of both countries.

English Artisans to Found a Colony in Nebraska—An Interview with the American Ambassador.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1868.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson yesterday received a deputation of London artisans who were desirous of founding a colony in Nebraska.

Mr. Johnson encouraged the project.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

The Grecian Chambers and the Extraordinary Levies of Men and Money.

LONDON, Dec. 25, 1868.

A despatch from Athens, dated on Thursday, 24th, says that the Grecian Chamber has voted the money asked for by the government.

The chamber also granted the government full power to raise more if need be, and to make extraordinary levies of men for the army and navy.

Action of the Turkish Government to Intercept Greek Volunteers from Going to Crete.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1868.

A despatch from Athens, dated Tuesday last, states that the Turkish government had placed two ships of war on the coast of Cerigo to prevent the departure of Greek volunteers from that island for Crete.

Russian Invitation to the United States to Join the Conference on the Eastern Question.

PARIS, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Gaulois (newspaper) says that Russia has urged the United States government to take part in the Turko-Grecian difficulty.

SPAIN.

The Duke of Montpensier and the Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Duke of Montpensier has published a manifesto, announcing his liberal views.

The impartial suggests the nomination of the son of the Duke of Montpensier for king under a regency.

CHINA.

The Recent Act of Violence by the British Authorities at Yankow.

LONDON, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Times this morning publishes a very able letter from Mr. Duke, son of the eminent journalist, denouncing the act of violence recently committed by the British authorities at Yankow.

Mr. Duke thinks that a repetition of such acts would be more dangerous to the peace between Great Britain and the United States than the Alabama question.

The Times, in its comments, agrees with the writer, and pronounces the outrage a violation of the treaties in existence and justly offensive to the Chinese government.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Villeta Bombarded by the Brazilian Iron-clads—The Fleet Forced to Retire Below the Paraguayan Batteries.

MARSHFIELD, Dec. 26, 1868.

Later advices from Rio Janeiro report that after the failure of the allies to carry the Paraguayan stronghold at Villeta, the Brazilian iron-clads attacked, but with no better success, and were obliged to retreat beyond range of Lopez's batteries.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The market is dull, and the price of gold is 145 1/2.

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LONDON, Dec. 26.—The market is dull, and the price of gold is 145 1/2.

MEXICO.

Arrival of the United States Minister—Treaties Under Discussion—Tehuantepec and Vera Cruz Railroad Grants—Kidnapping and \$100,000 Ransom Demanded—Miscellaneous News.

HAVANA, Dec. 26, 1868.

By the French mail steamer Washington from Vera Cruz we have dates from that port to the 18th and from the city of Mexico to the 14th instant.

General Roserans, the United States Minister, arrived at the capital on the 2d and was received by President Juarez on the 10th.

On the same day the Congressional committee reported the treaties, except the consular. Mr. Pimble, late Secretary of Legation and acting Minister, was to leave Mexico on the 1st of January.

The concession of the grant of the Tehuantepec route was under discussion.

The bill relating to the Vera Cruz Railroad had been sent to the President. Mr. Cravley was expected in the capital. Two thousand laborers were engaged constructing the railroad.

Payments by the Treasury had been made recently with punctuality.

Public meetings favorable to the prevailing revolution in Cuba had been held.

General Escobedo was pushing his movements in Tamulipas. Vargas had offered to surrender on terms which were refused.

Kidnapping by the highwaymen still continued. A wealthy citizen had lately been caught by them, and the robbers demanded \$100,000 ransom.

The mother of Secretary Romero died on the 13th. A plan of conscription had been initiated by the Minister of War.

The accounts for the year had been presented by the government and referred to a special committee of Congress.

The Washington brings \$1,500,000 in specie for Europe.

General Canio had been sent to Durango.

General Canio was operating against Escobedo. Petitions had been presented to Congress for the abolition of the death penalty, for the creation of a bank of hypothecates, and for the construction of a railroad from the capital via Oaxaca to the Pacific Ocean.

The financial and commercial condition of the republic was critical.

Congress has approved the project allowing the free export of minerals.

A subvention of fifteen dollars per ton is to be granted to vessels constructed in the republic.

Preparations for working petroleum wells in Oaxaca had commenced.

The formation of New Leon into a separate State had been conceded by Congress.

The question of forming the new State of Hidalgo was under discussion; also a proposition to export gold and silver bars under the same duty as coined money.

A petition had been presented to create Anton Lizardo as a Pacific port of entry.

Congress had organized a Grand Jury to try Mejia and Romero. Mejia was found "not guilty."

The case of Romero was undecided.

A project of amnesty had been presented in Congress and was under discussion.

The journals generally and General Palacio advocate clemency.

Naval schools are to be established at Campeche and Mazatlan.

The exploration of new and abandoned mines was reviving.

It is thought that the English government will soon regard the matter in this light.

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CUBA.

Excitement in Havana—Eviction of Revolutionary Successors.

HAVANA, Dec. 25, 1868.

The city was very much excited yesterday owing to the prevalence of reports of successes by the revolutionists.

These reports were started unquestionably to cause an outbreak in the city and create alarm among the people.

Everything is quiet and undisturbed.

The steamship San Francisco arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz on her way to New York.

HAYTI.

Another Assault on Jacmel—The Heavies Repulsed—Revolutionists Fortifying the Interior.

HAVANA, Dec. 25, 1868.

Advices from Hayti state that Jacmel continued closely besieged. On the 6th instant the garrison repulsed the Piquets; both parties sustained heavy losses.

Salvador's men-of-war hover about the coast.

The revolutionists are confident of fortifying the interior.

VENEZUELA.

Two Cousins Candidates for the Presidency.

HAVANA, Dec. 25, 1868.

Advices from Venezuela state that Generals Domingo Monagas, nephew, and Ruperto Monagas, son of the deceased President Monagas, are candidates for the Presidency.

The country was tranquil.

ILLINOIS.

Suicide of a Sister-in-Law of Charles Dickens.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26, 1868.

Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, widow of Augustus Dickens, brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated novelist, committed suicide yesterday at No. 609 North Clark street, by taking an overdose of morphine.

She sent her children to the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence, on Christmas eve, to take part in getting up a Christmas tree.

They remained there over night, and on their return home discovered their mother on the floor dead.

Mrs. Dickens was thirty-five years old and leaves three children. She has suffered much lately from poverty, being dependent almost entirely upon her friends for the necessaries of life.

The acrimonious controversy growing out of the conduct of her distinguished brother-in-law, Charles Dickens, towards Mrs. Dickens, on the occasion of his visit, will be remembered by all.

GEORGIA.

Horrible Tragedy in Columbia County—Three Persons Murdered.

Augusta, Dec. 26, 1868.

Gabriel Martine and his two maiden sisters residing in Columbia county, were murdered and robbed on Thursday night, their house set on fire, and bodies consumed.

Suspicion is said to rest on some negroes residing in the neighborhood as the perpetrators of the deed.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Movements of Speaker Colfax—Powder Mill Explosion.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 26, 1868.

Speaker Colfax and his wife left this morning for Albany.

The reception last night was very generally attended by the citizens here.

M. W. Perkins' powder mill, at Westfield, was destroyed on Thursday night, by explosion and fire, causing a loss of \$15,000.

THE MALDEN MURDER.

The jury of inquest into the murder of David S. Faulkner, the Malden watchman, returned a verdict of death caused by a pistol shot by persons unknown to the jury.

Ruth and Jellies, who were arrested on suspicion, were remanded to jail to await examination.

Both are young men and are said to have been in prison for crime.

GREAT FIRE IN LYNN, MASS.

A Large Portion of the Business Part of the Town Destroyed—Several Shoe Factories Burned—About a Thousand People Turned Out of Employment—Total Loss About \$300,000.

LYNN, Dec. 26, 1868.

One of the most destructive conflagrations that ever visited this city occurred here this morning, resulting in the destruction of a goodly portion of the business part of the town.

The flames were first discovered about midnight, in Lyceum Hall, a large wooden building on the corner of Summer and Market streets.

The high wind made the flames spread rapidly, and the brilliant light which was soon visible, with the vigorous ringing of the alarm bells, soon aroused all the citizens, and they hastened to the scene as quickly as possible.

The fire made great headway than would otherwise have been the case. The Lyceum Hall building was totally destroyed.

It was occupied by W. S. Partridge, merchant tailor; Perry H. Mansfield, hatter; ex-Mayor Johnson, insurance agent, and the First Central National (formerly Lyceum) Bank.

Most of Mr. Partridge's stock was saved, as was also that of Mr. Mansfield. They lost their fixtures, and the loss of the bank in this destruction was considerable.

The bank vault contained all the money and valuable books and papers, which were found unharmed, though it was not opened until after 10 o'clock.

They lost a few books in the rooms destroyed.

The occupants were all insured sufficiently to cover their loss, which was not very heavy in other cases. The building was valued at about \$150,000 and was owned by a stock company.

In the upper portion there was a large hall, in which entertainments were given. It was occupied by a part of the Boston theatre company last evening. The building was partially insured.

The fire communicated to Mr. L. B. Frazier's building on the opposite corner of Market street, a large four story brick structure, with a French roof, which was occupied by Dean Peabody, attorney, who lost his office furniture and a valuable law library; by W. F. Newell, architect, whose loss was not very heavy and consisted mainly of furniture, and by R. S. Syme, barber, who saved nearly all of his stock.

The Post Office was also in this building. All of the letters were saved and taken to the City Marshal's office in the City Hall, where the Post Office is temporarily located.

The Lynn Light Infantry had on armory in this building, and all their guns (99 in number) and their new and handsome uniforms were destroyed.

The guns were owned by the State, and their loss on uniforms, &c., was \$3,000.

The Sacramento Temple of Honor, the W. M. Division Sons of Temperance, No. 49 had a room in the building, which they rented jointly. Their loss was \$2,500, on which there is an insurance of \$1,000.

Some individual property was also destroyed. The Burton theatre travelling company, which was performing in the city, lost all their accoutrements and other property.

Wells & Musso, boot and shoe stitchers, had several sewing machines in their rooms in this building, and furnished employment, ordinarily, to thirty or forty persons.

A wooden brick structure, property of E. P. Baber's, was partially covered by insurance. A Mr. Frazier had a shoe manufactory in the building, which was insured for several thousand dollars.

A considerable quantity of it was rendered unburned. The building cost \$60,000, and was insured for \$25,000. It would cost \$80,000 or \$100,000 to replace it.

The flames next communicated to Baber's block, on Market street, next to Frazier's block. The latter was a complete wreck and the greater portion of the walls of the former was standing at ten o'clock.

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