TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Election Riots and Military Fire in Ireland.

Parliamentary Power Over French Imperialism.

A Spanish Dictatorship in Prospect.

The Wreck of the Meteor Blown Up.

IRELAND.

Fatal Election Riots.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1870.

There are rumors that a quite serious riot has occurred near Longford, in Ireland, attended with loss of life.

The disturbance is supposed to have its origin in the agitation caused by the election of Mr. Greville Nugent to Parliament for the county over John Martin, the Fenian candidate and a political convict.

The Troops Called Into Action.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6, 1870.

The newspapers report that during the parliamentary election in Longford, which was bitterly contested and attended with great excitement, the supporters of Martin, the Fenian candidate, and the friends of Mr. Nugent, came into collision at Gullet Hill, near the town of Longford.

After a sharp fight between the parties, the troops appeared on the field and fired upon the Fenians, who quickly dispersed.

A few men were wounded; no one was killed.

Later.

DUBLIN, Jan. 6—P. M.

At last accounts there had been no further disturbance, but proper precautions had been taken to prevent a renewal of the conflict.

The Fenian element is greatly exasperated over the defeat of its candidate.

FRANCE.

Baron Haussmann's Successor—Parliamentary Power—Freedom of the Press.

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1870.

The *Official Journal* publishes a decree appointing M. Henri Chevreau, late Prefect of the Department of Rhone, to succeed Baron Haussmann as Prefect of the Seine.

M. Haussmann is relieved of all his administrative functions.

This event is regarded as one of prime importance, being a sure indication of the power of the new Ministry. The Emperor was desirous of retaining the Prefect.

This is proved by a letter which his Majesty wrote to him, and which establishes the fact that the first act of the Cabinet was to ask for the removal of the Prefect of the Seine. The Emperor has a strong personal regard for M. Haussmann, and had promised to maintain him, but thought it proper to defer to the expressed desire of his Ministers. The imperial letter contains an assurance of the affection of the sovereign, and his regret at parting with an officer so widely and deservedly esteemed.

Senator de Maupas has demanded an investigation of the domestic or home policy of the government.

Official permission has been granted for the sale of the *Rappel*, radical organ, in the street.

View of Specie from the Bank.

PARIS, Jan. 6, 1870.

During the week just passed the heavy outflow of specie from the Bank of France has continued. The amount in vault to-day is 31,800,000 francs less than on last Thursday.

SPAIN.

A Dictatorship in Prospect.

MADRID, Jan. 6, 1870.

The political crisis shows no sign of quelling.

Rumors are current that an application will be made to the Cortes to induce it to sanction the establishment of a dictatorship for four months and suspend its sessions.

The American Squadron.

MADRID, Jan. 6, 1870.

The United States steamer Richmond has arrived at Barcelona.

News from Cuba by Way of New York.

MADRID, Jan. 6, 1870.

Advices have just been received here from New York that the Cuban insurrection has been ended by the orders of the Cuban Junta in New York.

The news creates a profound sensation.

ROME.

Progress of the Council—Health of the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 6, 1870.

The second public congregation of the Ecumenical Council commenced this morning. The first was on the occasion of the inauguration of the Council.

The ceremonies to-day were not on so grand a scale as those of the opening day, and the number of spectators was much smaller. The Pope was present, but there was no procession to the Hall of the Council and no opening address was delivered. Mass was celebrated, after which each father delivered to the Pope his profession of faith, according to the formula of Pius IV.

Though its organization is completed the Council cannot yet promulgate decrees.

The Holy Father continues in fine health.

ENGLAND.

"Uncle Tom" in the Shade by the New Sensation—Speculations and Puffs by Electricity.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1870.

An extract of Mrs. Stowe's "Lady Byron Vindicated," containing 1,131 words, was received by the Anglo-American and Atlantic cables last evening and published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day. The *Gazette's* American correspondent adds:—"Here in America the public indignation at the conduct of Mrs. Stowe in this matter has only been intensified by the publication of this so-called defence."

Minister Motley Robbed.

LONDON, Jan 6, 1870.

Mr. Motley, the American Minister, was robbed last night of property valued at $5,000 by burglars, who entered his dwelling while the inmates were asleep.

The Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 6, 1570.

By the weekly statement of the officers of the Bank of England, published to-day, it appears the amount of bullion in the vault has decreased £100,000 since last week.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Red River Rebellion Question—Government Willing to Settle or Fight—Governor McDougall's Commission.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6, 1870.

A meeting of the Privy Council was held to-day, at which it is understood the Red river difficulty was discussed. The government will await the result of the negotiations of Vicar Thibault and Colonel de Salsberry. An effort will also be made to obtain a statement of the claims of the insurgent leaders to form a basis for settlement. This failing, no doubt the government will be prepared to adopt active measures conjointly with the Hudson Bay Company and the imperial government to restore order in the spring. It is said that Governor McDougall's commission as Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest was only to take effect when the country was transferred to Canada by the imperial government. As this did not take place it is presumed he still holds a seat in the House of Commons.

CUBA.

Activity of the Revolutionists—General Puello Not Yet Heard From—An Insurgent Chief Killed.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

A body of insurgents are reported to be moving towards the Canto Abajo region, in the Eastern Department. Simultaneously with this movement several well armed bodies, of 200 to 400 men each, were sent to the centre of the Cinco Villas district. The reported object of these expeditions is to destroy the canefields.

There has as yet been no authentic confirmation of the surrender of the 1,500 insurgents. The *Voz de Cuba* calls for details, but the *Prensa* is silent.

There is much sickness at Nuevitas.

It is reported that the insurgents recently encamped at Gibara escaped in boats to Ragged Island and Nassau.

Nothing has been heard of General Puello since the 25th of December. He left Nuevitas to go towards Cascorro.

The woods immediately in the vicinity of Puerto Principe have been cut down, thus depriving the insurgents of a place for attack.

Manuel Almaguez, one of the insurgent chiefs, has been killed.

The Impartial has arrived at Trinidad from Saco, Me. The bark Stampede has arrived at Havana from New York.

Exchange is declining.

PORTO RICO.

Serious Illness of the Captain General Resulting from Poison—The Flour Market.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

Advices have been received from the city of Porto Rico to the 30th of December.

The Captain General of the island has been seriously ill, but had entirely recovered. He was poisoned with verdigris by eating meat that had been kept in a metal box.

The flour market is overstocked.

ST. DOMINGO.

Luperon and Cabral Opposed to the Sale of Samana.

HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

The following intelligence has been received from St. Domingo:—

Generals Luperon and Cabral have issued a proclamation protesting against the sale of the town and bay of Samana to the United States, and declaring the act illegal and contrary to the wishes of the nation, and to the constitution, which forbids alienation of the national territory.

JAMAICA.

Movements of the French Minister—Death of an Editor—Trade.

KINGSTON, Dec. 30, 1869, Via HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

Jules Douvreau, the French Minister, has gone to Hayti.

The editor of the *Gleaner* is dead.

Flour is in demand. Logwood is in demand.

ST. THOMAS.

Rumors Regarding the Seward Treaty.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 30, 1869, Via HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

Rumors are in circulation that the obstacles to the completion of the sale of the island to the United States have been removed. Little credence is given to the report.

VENEZUELA.

Puerto Cabello Open to Trade—The Revolution in the Provinces.

CARACAS, Dec. 25, 1869, Via HAVANA, Jan. 6, 1870.

Puerto Cabello is again open to trade and commerce.

The advices received from the provinces where the rebellion exists are unsatisfactory.

Business of all kinds is dull.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Joint Meeting—Election of State Officers.

BOSTON, Jan. 6, 1870.

The following officers, all republicans, were elected to-day on a joint ballot in the Legislature:—Secretary of State, Franklin M. Drew; Attorney General, Thomas B. Read; Adjutant General, General B. B. Murray; Land Agent, Parker P. Burleigh; Executive Councillors, Uranus O. Brackett, William Deering, William Rogers, A. H. Abbott, E. R. Spear, Joseph N. Porter and D. K. Hobart.

A proposition was made in the House, but not acted upon, that both branches of the Legislature attend in a body the ceremonies at Portland on the reception of the remains of the late George Peabody.

Rev. John A. M. Chapman, Methodist, was elected chaplain of the House.

OHIO.

The Visible Admixture Law—Railroad Consolidations.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6, 1870.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day repealing the Visible Admixture law. Also a bill to compel railroad companies consolidating with foreign companies to purchase from the stockholders protesting against consolidation their stock at the highest market value.

MARYLAND.

Message of Governor Bowie—State Finances—Colored Schools—The Fifteenth Amendment.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, 1870.

The message of Governor Bowie, transmitted to the Legislature to-day, puts the net funded debt of the State at $12,692,938 96. As an offset the State holds stocks and bonds, on which dividends and interest are received, to the amount of $7,228,413 22, leaving an actual debt of $5,464,525 74. The message opposes mixed schools, but suggests that the tax received from colored taxpayers for school purposes be devoted to the education of the colored children, and that educational facilities be extended to them by the State.

The Message is of great length, and confined principally to State matters. In discussing the fifteenth amendment he contends that the question of suffrage should be left entirely to the control of the several States.

MISSOURI.

The Governor's Message—Removal of Disabilities—State Finances.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6, 1870.

Governor McClurg in his message calls attention to the peaceful condition of the State, and in view of this fact he asks the consideration of the expediency of removing political disabilities from those who participated in the rebellion. He does not think it necessary to amend the constitution to effect this, as the constitution now provides that the Legislature may remove such disabilities after January 1, 1871. He recommends that this be made a question for discussion in the canvass next fall, so that candidates for the Legislature may run, in part at least, upon this issue. He opposes a convention for the revision of the constitution, but recommends submitting to the people the proposition to allow negroes to vote, and another striking out from the constitution what is known as "the double liability clause."

The debt of the State in 1869 was $3,000,000. The general financial condition is favorable, but the Governor urges strict economy. The interest on the bonds for July is already provided for; that of January following can easily be arranged. There is now in the Treasury nearly $600,000 which belongs to the interest fund. The principal of the bonds maturing in 1872 amounts to $477,000, and that of 1873, of $680,000, can also be promptly met.

During the past year 360 miles of railroad were built, and 1,035 miles are now in course of construction. The public school fund amounts to over $1,600,000, and the schools throughout the State are prosperous. The Governor urges the adoption of the fifteenth amendment immediately on the receipt of an attested copy from Washington, and closes with the admonition that the nation is preserved that recognizes in righteousness that the Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men.

THE YACHT METEOR.

Destruction of the Wreck.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6, 1870.

Mr. Lorillard has blown up and destroyed his yacht Meteor, which was recently wrecked near Tunis, Northern Africa.

WASHINGTON.

Discouraging Reports from Cuba.

Mismanagement of the Cuban Junta in New York.

Cause of the Failure of the Revolution.

The Privateer Anna at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1870

Discouraging Accounts from the Cuban Patriots—The Sentiments of the President.

There are two sides to the Cuban as well as to all other stories. From a high official source I have to-day heard a number of facts, which, if reliable—and I have every reason to credit them—throw a flood of light upon the real situation in the "Ever Faithful Isle." The facts alluded to are based upon official information from our agents in various parts of Cuba, as well as from private letters received here and elsewhere, from parties whose opportunities for obtaining accurate knowledge of the progress of the civil war are such as to guarantee perfect reliability. The inference to be drawn from these despatches and letters—and I state it with regret—is that the revolution of the patriots is on its last legs. Their forces are reduced to a mere handful of armed and unarmed men, who are carrying on a predatory warfare, merely prolonging the struggle in the forlorn hope that something may yet turn up to help their cause, and that then their little family may be made the nucleus from which will gather the dispirited patriots in every part of the island. The revolutionary party, according to my information, is now driven out of every stronghold which a few months ago it possessed. I holds not a single town on the island, and is compelled to confine itself to attacks upon the Spaniards along the narrow roads and bridle paths. Further, I learn that intercepted letters show that the Junta itself is badly demoralized and distracted by internal dissensions, which cause all its expensive efforts to aid the patriots to eventuate in failures and disasters. Some of these letters indicate that jealousy and petty wrangles about precedence and leadership are the cause of these dissensions. For instance, one member of the Junta writes to a friend in Cuba that "Lemus is a weak, inefficient, ambitious and pompous official, who is so inflated by his own importance as to sink every other consideration on the altar of vanity and self-interest." Another letter calls Aldama a traitor. Still another describes him as being "simply a money bag, stuffed full of gold, and without an atom of sense or discretion." Nearly every member of the Junta is abused by some one or other of his colleagues in the fiercest manner and characterized by the vilest epithets. Worse still, some of the Cuban generals write to their friends in New York that they have no confidence in their men, and one of them proposes a surrender to the Captain General. This last fact I am assurrd is beyond question, although it has been so often denied since its first announcement in the newspapers. The letter of this dispirited general has been exhibited at the State Department, and is known to be genuine, but for obvious reasons will not be made public for the present.

At the State Department the failure of the Cubans is considered to be due to the inefficiency and blundering of the Junta. At an early stage of the revolution Señor Lemus, in an interview with Secretary Fish, was informed that the Cubans might purchase from our government all the arms they could pay for; further, that they might ship such arms as merchandise to any place in the world in American ships, and would be protected from search by our government in any place except within the marine jurisdiction of Spain. "You may buy as many arms as you choose, and you may ship them as you would sugar or cotton, and we will protect you," said Secretary Fish. "But when you get into Cuban or Spanish waters," added he, "you must look out for yourselves. There you will have to take the consequences. But on no account will we permit you to organize an expedition within our territory. You may send passengers to Cuba, but you must not put arms in their hands, nor send them away from here as regularly organized forces. You have our sympathy. We would gladly see you win, but you must remember we have a duty to perform in executing our neutrality laws." Instead of taking this advice strictly the Cubans not only bought arms, but organized armed expeditions and sent them away from our shores. The whole number of men thus sent or sought to be sent would not amount to one full regiment, it is estimated, so that they could not have contributed much to the cause, even had they all succeeded in making a safe landing.

Secretary Fish thinks the Cuban Junta in this respect evidenced their lack of sound judgment and business management. By attempting to send away organized expeditions they forced our government into an attitude of hostility to the patriots. The administration felt constrained to enforce the neutrality laws against its sympathies and feelings, and the result has been that nearly all the expeditions have been crushed by our officials. Secretary Fish is of the opinion that the Cubans have not sent away a single cargo of arms unaccompanied by organized companies of filibusters. He also states that both the President and himself were as anxious to sign a proclamation in favor of the Cubans as the latter were desirous that one should be issued; but he declares that the reckless management of the Junta deprived them of the opportunity of doing so. At one time the rebellion seemed to be gaining strength rapidly, and a proclamation was actually drawn up and ready to be signed by the President, but disaster after disaster followed, and the President was reluctantly compelled to withhold his signature to the proclamation.

The fact that such a large army was sent from Spain to suppress the rebellion is explained upon the theory that cholera, yellow fever and general sickness did more to kill off the Spaniards than the Cuban bullets and sabres.

The Cuban Privateer Annie.

The Spanish Minister has notified the State Department that the steamer Annie, a Cuban privateer, crossed the bar off Charleston harbor yesterday about noon and anchored off Fort Sumter, with a portion of the crew of the Hornet on board. The Secretary of State immediately notified the Navy Department. A revenue cutter, with the United States Marshal on board, has been ordered down to the suspected steamer.

Rich Specimen from the Silver Mines of Nevada.

From the Original Hidden Treasure Mine, in the White Pine district, Nevada, a specimen of very rich silver ore has been transmitted to the Commissioner General of the Land Office, for the geological cabinet connected with his office. The mass in question consists of sulphuret of silver, associated with a large proportion of the famous horn silver ore, a chloride of silver, of soft, wax-like consistency, which, in some places, can be stripped off the walls of the vein in sheets. The vein stone is quartz, and, in places, is mineralized with antimonial silver ore.

Postmasters in Council.

Postmaster General Creswell has summoned to Washington the postmasters of the leading cities of the country to meet him on the 15th inst. for the purpose of general consultation on matters of importance. It is understood that Supervising Architect Mullett will submit to this convention his plans for the New York and Boston Post Offices and other important structures in other cities, and ask them for suggestions and advice which may be of service in the prosecution of the work.

Additional Salaries for Clerks.

The clerks in the offices of the Congressional Printer have made application to the Secretary of Treasury for an addition of twenty per cent to their salaries, the increase of compensation to date back a year or more. The claim is made on the ground that the law giving officers of the Senate twenty per cent additional compensation embraces the clerical force of the Congressional Printer, who is elected by the Senate. Secretary Boutwell has referred the application to the First Comptroller.

Weekly Customs Receipts.

The following were the receipts from customs for the week ending December 31:—

At Boston	$196,393
At New York	1,344,000
At Philadelphia	65,645
At Baltimore	101,142
At San Francisco	84,972
Total	$1,782,152

Tax on Scrap and Waste Tobacco.

Application having been made to Commissioner Delano by dealers in leaf tobacco to be allowed to purchase the scraps, waste and sweepings of cigar manufacturers in bulk without paying any tax thereon, in the same manner manufacturers of cigars are allowed to sell in bulk such clippings and waste to tobacco manufacturers to be used as material, the Commissioner has decided this permission cannot be granted, and this class of tobacco cannot be allowed to be put upon the market as an article of traffic without full compliance with all the requirements of law in regard to it—that is, the payment of sixteen cents per pound, and proper packing, as required in all classes of manufactured smoking tobacco.

THE PRIVATEER ANNA.

Seizure of the Steam Yacht Anna at Charleston—The Ship's Company Disbanded—The Vessel in Possession of the Military Authorities.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6, 1870.

The steam yacht Anna, Captain Sommers, from New York for Nassau, N. P., put into this port on Tuesday under a stress of weather and to obtain coal. While lying in the stream she was visited by the Custom House authorities, and, on a complaint of the Spanish Consul that she intended violating the neutrality laws, she was seized by the United States Marshal and detained. Her passengers and crew were mostly Cubans, Colonel W. C. Ryan, the Cuban filibuster, and a son of General Cespedes being among the former. On Wednesday the Anna was taken to the government dock and put in charge of two United States army officers and twenty-five privates, who disbanded the ship's company, the passengers and most of the crew taking rooms at a hotel to await the disposition of the vessel. There was no armament on board, and the Anna had regular clearance papers from the Custom House at New York. Her passengers had engaged passage to Nassau, and allege that they were entirely unprepared to make any aggressive movements. The case will be heard in the United States Court on Friday morning.

THE INDIANS.

Murder of Friendly Indians by the Sioux of Dacotah Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1870.

Governor Burbank, of Dacotah Territory, forwards to the Indian Office a report announcing the killing, November 3, of three Arickarees, two women and one man, and the wounding of a young girl, by the Sioux, supposed to belong to the Grand river agency. The party had been gathering fuel six miles above the village and were floating down the river on a buffalo boat, when they were fired upon from the bank by a large war party of Sioux. After killing the Indians the party fired the prairie at many places, down as far as Knife river, thus driving all the game out of the country and destroying the pasturage for their herds this winter. The damage caused by the raid will reach $10,000. The agent fears that a number of cattle will have to be killed to avert the deplorable condition of affairs that prevailed last winter, and says he will not hesitate to prevent starvation by the sacrifice of any herd unless otherwise ordered. The man killed by the Sioux was one of the best hunters in the tribe, and his death is a severe blow to many dependent upon him for meat. The Indian attacked belonged to a tribe very friendly to the whites, and the Sioux have, on many occasions, visited their abuse and outrages upon them.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Two Men Killed.

MILTON, Jan. 6, 1870.

William P. Marr and Henry Boyle, while driving across the track of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad near this place, were run over by the cars and both killed. Boyle was a son of General Boyle, of Kentucky. Both were young men and members of a college in New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

Two Men Drowned in Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6, 1870.

The bodies of Leonard Crooker, the well known lessee of the New York Central Cattle Yards and his hired man, Henry Webb, who perished in the storm on Sunday night last, returning home from church, were found this afternoon. The bodies were found on Crooker's own field, covered with ice, sand and driftwood, where they had been washed and drowned by the tidal wave which broke over the turnpike road near the lake shore, about 300 feet from where his horse and buggy were found a few days since.

THE NEW PREFET OF THE SEINE.

Some days ago the cable reported that Napoleon had telegraphed for M. Henri Chevreau to come to Paris, and at the time we were of the opinion that it was intended to appoint him Préfet of the Seine, in place of Baron Haussmann, whose retirement from that position became inevitable after the concessions made by the Emperor to the Corps Législatif. The cable this morning announces his appointment to this, probably the most important position in France. M. Chevreau was born at Belleville, in the department of the Seine, on the 28th of April, 1823, and is, consequently, still in the prime and vigor of life. His father, who died in 1854, and was at one time a school teacher at Saint Maud, was a member of the Corps Législatif. For some time after completing his education he engaged in literary pursuits and published, in connection with M. Laurent Pichat, a volume of poetry entitled "Les Voyageuses (1844-8). In 1848 he was a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, and was defeated because of his lacking a few days of the age necessary for eligibility to a seat. From the start he showed himself a warm partisan of Louis Napoleon, whose candidature for the office of President received his active and enthusiastic support. On the 10th of January following he was rewarded for his devotion to the interests of the newly elected chief of the State by his appointment as Préfet of the Ardèche, although he was then less than twenty-six years old. In this capacity all his energies were bent to the successful achievement of the *coup d'etat*, and after the establishment of the empire he was further rewarded with the position of Secretary General to the Minister of the Interior and of Agriculture and Commerce. As such he performed zealously all that was required in his sphere of duty for the carrying out of the imperial policy. Shortly after retiring from the prefecture of the Ardèche he was elected a member of the General Council of that department and served with credit. Appointed Counsellor of State, M. Chevreau was, in 1853, charged to aid the plan of the budget before the Corps Législatif, but in consequence of some difficulties of detail and differences of opinion with M. de Persigny he retired from the Ministry, and was appointed Préfet of the Department of Nantes in 1855. This position he held until 1860, when he was made Préfet of the Loire Inférieure, and in 1864 Prefet of the Rhone. During this latter year he was again made Counsellor of State. In 1865 M. Chevreau was appointed a Senator of France. He is a Commander of the Legion of Honor. As will be seen from the foregoing sketch he is one of the most devoted adherents of the Bonaparte family, and if a liberal is so because Napoleon desires it. He is, however, a man of decided ability and of great energy of character.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92⅝ for the account. American securities closed quiet. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 87⅛; 1865, old, 86¼; 1867, 85⅞; ten-forties, 84⅞; Erie Railway shares, 17¾; Illinois Centrals, 102⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Bourse closed flat. Rentes, 73f. 90c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—United States five-twenty bonds closed firm at 92 a 92½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed a shade easier. Middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, Jan. 6—Evening—Cotton closed quiet on spot and afloat.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan 6—4:30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Wheat, 9s. 6d. a 9s. 7d. per cental for California white, and 8s. 10d. for red winter. Flour, 22s. 3d. per bbl. for Western canal.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—1 P. M.—Lard declining, at 71s. 6d. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—4:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, 28s. per ton. Tallow, 44s. 9d. per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 6.—Tallow quiet. Linseed oil quiet. Sugar, 28s. 9d. a 29s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, afloat. Turpentine easier at 28s. a 28s. 6d. per cwt.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—Petroleum closed firm and unchanged.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Laboring Men's Interest in the Legislature.

The Excise Repeal Bill to Come Up on Tuesday—Delay in the Appointment of Metropolitan Officials—Recess of Both Houses Until Tuesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1870.

The action of the Legislature yesterday in rescinding the ratification of the fifteenth amendment has excited no surprise here among members of either party. The passage of the resolution last session was a purely party action. So was the work of yesterday in annulling it by the party now in power. The republicans did not anticipate so early an introduction of this measure and were taken by surprise. They naturally declared the action precipitate, but after all, as the thing was inevitably to be done, it is as well that it should be out of the way of legislation.

The laboring man's interest will form a considerable part of the work of the session. The bill introduced by Mr. J. R. Hennessy, of New York, yesterday, for an amendment of the Conspiracy law, refers only to the protection of trades unions, so that these organizations may not be regarded as conspiracies, nor held amenable to the penalties of the law. The bills of Messrs. Frear and Murphy and Husted look to a total repeal of the Conspiracy law. Mr. Nachtman's bill has reference to the relief of mechanics, with regard to the contract system in the State prisons. There will, undoubtedly, be some change made in this system.

A motion of Mr. P. Mitchell to get his bill for the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise Law before the Committee of the Whole to-day failed, members being too anxious to get home. He urged the necessity of immediate action, because that, although the repeal of the law was certain liquor dealers were even now compelled to take out licenses. He succeeded, however, in getting the bill ordered to be printed and on file by Tuesday, when it will probably come up for discussion without delay. The motion of Mr. L. D. Kiernan to-day to divide the materials of the Governor's message between the different committees, with instructions to report as soon as possible, found great favor as a time-saving measure. His resolution also to bring up the tax levies and other important bills at an early portion of the session was adopted at once. There is an evident desire to confine the session within the limit of a hundred days, if possible, and not drag along into the middle of May, like last year.

There will not be much contention about the Cuba questions as representatives of both parties have already introduced resolutions censuring the conduct of the administration. Mr. L. D. Kiernan will introduce, after the recess, probably as a substitute for Mr. Fields' resolutions, the following:—

Whereas the people of the State of New York, in common with all friends of freedom, and of democratic political institutions, have witnessed with intense interest and sympathy the struggle which the people of Cuba have been making, and are still making, to sustain the republic which they have established; and whereas in their war of self-defence against the cruel and unjustifiable invasion of their island by Spanish armies, our Cuban neighbors have evinced a devotion to their independence, a gallantry in arms and such indomitable courage that we feel confident they will drive back the hosts which seek to impose a foreign and oppressive political yoke upon them,

Resolved, That the Cubans are entitled to political recognition by foreign governments, especially by the United States, by reason of the following facts:—They have organized and for more than a year kept in practical operation a civil government in all its branches. They have maintained exclusive sovereignty throughout at least two-thirds of their island, and have kept the Spanish invaders within the area of the other third, mainly in garrisoned towns on the coast and on the defensive. They have maintained the war by regularly organized and large armies, in accordance with the laws of nations. They have won such successes as give earnest of their triumph, and lift their contest above the grade of a mere revolt. They possess territory, population and resources sufficient to enable them if independent to discharge all domestic and international obligations which devolve on every State; and their cause is morally right.

Resolved, That New York extends the hand of cordial fellowship to the Cuban republic, and that our Senators in the United States Congress be instructed and our representatives requested to urge upon the President of the United States the justice of a speedy recognition of the republic of Cuba.

Both houses have adjourned until Tuesday next, at eleven o'clock. Ten days will yet elapse before the Governor will be ready to make his appointments, including bank and insurance superintendents, health officer and harbor masters. The Metropolitan Board of Health sent in its annual report to the Assembly to-day. It will in all probability be its last.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1870.

THE SENATOR FROM THE FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mr. HARDENBURG, Senator from the Fourteenth district, appeared and took the oath of office.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A message was received from the Assembly stating that they had concurred in the resolution relative to the fifteenth amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BOWEN—For a canal bridge at Albion, Orleans county.

By Mr. BOWEN—Prescribing the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions and to provide for filling vacancies in the office of Justice of Sessions.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To repeal the act relative to courts and common pleas, so far as the same relates to the county of Westchester, for holding courts at White Plains, and to authorize the sale of the Bedford Court House.

By Mr. MURPHY—Providing for the election of judges of the New York Common Pleas and the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. MURPHY—Relative to the County Courts; also relative to the Supreme Court; also relative to the Court and Commissioner of Appeals.

APPOINTMENT OF SENATORIAL OFFICERS.

The President announced the appointment of pages, messengers and the following officers:—Sergeant-at-Arms, John W. Hannon, of Rochester; Postmaster, James Kinney; Librarian, Eugene Wood, of Albany; Keeper of the Chamber, Edward Donahoe; Janitor, Myers Stark.

THE RECESS UNTIL TUESDAY.

The Senate then adjourned until Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1870.

THE REPORT OF THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Banking Department was received.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. JACOBS—To alter the Commissioners' map of Brooklyn.

By Mr. PEASE—To repeal the act relative to equalizing assessments on real estate and personal property by the Lewis county Supervisors.

By Mr. PAYNE—To provide for paying damages caused by the overflow of the Tonawanda creek.

By Mr. LOWERY—To repeal the Utica Police law.

By Mr. RAY—To regulate freight charges on railroads.

By Mr. HASBROUCK—To amend the act providing for the erection of a new Capitol.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE REFERRED.

Mr. KIERNAN offered a resolution to refer the Governor's message to the several committees.

Mr. JACOBS inquired whether it was proposed to cut off all discussion on the message.

Mr. ALVORD said it had been customary to first discuss the message and then refer it as proposed; that he considered it a custom which would be more honored in the breach than in the observance, for it was only used as a basis for making buncombe speeches.

Mr. JACOBS said if the majority did not want to discuss the message he was satisfied.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AGAIN.

Mr. PEASE offered a concurrent resolution protesting against the interference of the general government in State elections.

AN OLD-FASHIONED IDEA.

Mr. PLUNKETT introduced a bill to amend the act authorizing the construction of a mail road from New York to Albany, passed May 12, 1846.

THE EXCISE BILLS.

Mr. MITCHELL moved that all bills relative to repealing the Excise law be presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. MITCHELL the bills were then ordered to be printed.

THE RECESS.

Adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

One of the morning papers yesterday published a minutely detailed account of the departure of the Spanish gunboats on Wednesday, midnight, under convoy of the frigate Isabella la Catolica. The facts are that the fleet did not budge from its moorings on Wednesday, but that at ten o'clock yesterday morning they got under way and proceeded as far as Coney Island, returning almost immediately to their old anchorage off the Quarantine landing, where they still lay last evening.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CAR CONDUCTOR.

At twenty minutes past twelve this morning, as car No. 63 of the Third avenue line was passing Fourteenth street on its down trip, a number of pickpockets, recognized as such, jumped on the rear platform and attempted to rob the conductor, Henly, who defended himself. In the scuffle they tore one of the sleeves from his coat, and one made a lunge at him with a knife, which lodged in his coat collar, and inflicted no further damage. The driver ran to the assistance of the conductor, and, using his car hook, drove them from the car with severe bruises.

WOMEN AFTER THE BALLOT.

Inauguration of the City Franchise Association.

The aims of the promoters of the defunct "Woman's Bureau" having become exceedingly indefinite, and a large amount of explosive feminine material of the Xantippe and nitro-glycerine type having imported itself into its platform, it "bust up" a few weeks since and, happily, left room for a more thorough and practical organization. The ladies of the bureau who have been blown sky high have been much improved by contact with the firmament, and fully succeeded yesterday in their ambition to be "parliamentary," at 49 East Twenty-third street, at their meeting. They seemed even to realize the idea that while "speech was silvern, silence was golden," and for half an hour after the appointed hour of meeting it seemed as if the new City Franchise Association was about to be inaugurated in dumb pantomime. Some one said that in all gatherings "some one should be last," so Dr. Hallock, the chairman, took that responsibility upon his broad shoulders, and, on arriving, while bowing his courtesies with looks all rubicund, and showering jocund smiles all around on his colaborators, he was made the target of several arrows of complaint from his im-patients. The ladies must have been stored up for some weeks past, as there was quite a panorama of new faces and so formidable an array of beauty that the few plain women present acted wisely in retiring into shady corners, and were most courteously attended to by Mrs. Phelps, who was ubiquitous in her attentions. The four walls of the luxurious parlor being hung round with pretty living portraits, illustrating all the costumes and most of the prominent and peculiar feminine ideas of the period, the standing room was availed of, and it would be much to the convenience of some of the charming late comers if "standing room only" had been placarded at the entrance. The meeting being in order, the minutes of a "private caucus" held on Tuesday were read and the constitution framed therein adopted, the only article of which that provoked discussion being the Napoleonic idea of having no resolution submitted to any meeting until first approved of by the Executive Committee. Dr. Haeber pronounced this undemocratic, and in the debate which followed all the spirits took a lively part. Mrs. Blake, as usual, was sparkling and ready; Mrs. Wilbour was wise, Mrs. Barlow inquisitive, Mrs. Somerby earnest but melancholy in tone, Mrs. Hallock was quaint and sarcastic, Mr. Poole sympathetic, while the chairman wound up in a manner eminently paternal, and the resolution was adopted. The advent of Miss Anthony, all radiant with intellectual sprightliness and with a bundle of the *Revolution* under her arm, was one of the events of the meeting. In her own piquant and able, even if egotistic, manner, she spoke words of hope and encouragement, told how she demolished Horace Greeley, conciliated editors, collected piles of money, and had determined to fight it out on the suffrage line, though with a hand and a heart for every good movement. Finally Mrs. Wilbour was elected president, Mrs. L. D. Blake and Mrs. Dr. Hallock vice presidents, Mrs. Crosby secretary and Dr. Hallock treasurer. Mrs. Hallock, Mrs. Poole and Mrs. Stern were appointed an executive committee, and a meeting was appointed for Saturday week, after which these most harmless and interesting proceedings terminated and the Franchise Association was launched on its mission.

WORKING WOMEN'S MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of ladies interested in working women's associations was held at Plympton Hall last night, which had a very limited attendance, for the purpose of electing officers for the above society. There appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the object of the meeting, in consequence of a misdirection in the advertisements in the newspapers, and the meeting was adjourned until the 20th inst. Miss Anthony occupied the chair, as it was called in the name of the "Working Women's Association."

The only business done was the passing of the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Mrs. Dr. Hallock:—

Whereas the National Working Women's Association has lost by the death of its first Vice President, Charlotte Denman Lozier, M. D., an active helper and a noble friend,

Resolved, That we hold in honored memory the brave and gentle woman whose loving energy was so consistently applied to the elevation of woman, and who invariably rendered practical, through her plans and purposes, vigorous and ripe judgment, the plans and purpose of less matured if not less earnest workers.

Resolved, That, cognizant of the dignity and sweet nobility of her character, of her untiring cultivation, of her fine intellectual powers and the conscientious and thorough manner in which she pursued the scientific practice of her profession, we esteem her a representative of the grandest type of womanhood.

Proposed by Mrs. Norton:—

Whereas Mrs. Dr. Charlotte D. Lozier, friend, counsellor and defender, that mysterious, intangible and inexorable Master of all human destiny has swept her bodily presence from our midst suddenly and without warning, the places that have known her thus will know her no more for ever; therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn her loss and look upon the place made vacant with an untold pain, as one that can never be filled, we will come together in all kindness of spirit, singleness of purpose and determination to join hands and hasten the goodly work she so loved and labored for, as if conscious her spiritual eyes, cleared of earthly dross, consenting and approving, were still upon us.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

J. F. McClelland, of Pennsylvania; E. B. Morgan, of Auburn; General J. C. Fremont, of Tarrytown; Captain