UNION AND DISPATCH.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

THE UNION AND DISPATCH appears this morning in its permanent form, as contemplated upon the fusion of the two papers. Removal of machinery, change of presses, and matters pertaining to the internal arrangements of our office, have necessitated the use of the quarto form to the present.

Judah P. Benjamin is writing articles on America for the London *Telegraph*.

The marriage of Gen. Kilpatrick to a Chilian lady is announced.

The Republican majority in Michigan, according to official returns, is 28,091.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that warehouse receipts are not negotiable.

A delegation of New York merchants are in Washington, lobbying for a reduction of the cotton tax.

A grand city mass-meeting of all the trades in New York is proposed to agitate for the eight hour system.

It is reported in Washington that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs favor the claims of Ortega as the constitutional President of Mexico.

A company of colored emigrants sailed from New York, on the 5th inst., for Liberia, to found a settlement to be called Lincoln, in honor of the late President.

Of the Tennessee Senators, Mr. Fowler goes upon Manufactures, Foreign Relations and Territories, and Mr. Patterson upon Commerce and District Affairs.

Subscriptions in New York city for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations of the rivers Rhone, Loire, and Seine, in France, amount to $6,140.

Frederick Herminger, sentenced to ten years imprisonment for attempting to kill his wife's seducer, has been pardoned by the Governor of Illinois. He had been in prison only four days.

Tiffany & Co. have just completed a handsome gold medal, to be presented by the State of Tennessee to Major General Thomas. It is three inches in diameter, and weighs one pound troy weight.

The Conservative Army and Navy Union, of Washington, which passed resolutions in favor of negro suffrage, held a meeting on the night of the 4th inst., and repealed it. The club claimed that the resolution was only passed by a portion of the club.

It is stated that Mr. Meaney, recently arrested in Dublin for suspected Fenian sympathies, was authorized by General Dix to proceed to Paris, where he was to be employed as an attache of the United States Minister's office in France. Under these circumstances, General Dix, it is thought, will procure Mr. Meaney's immediate release.

The Senatorial contest in Illinois is assuming activity. Rings are being formed in Springfield against Mr. Trumbull, and it is intimated that if he should at all swerve in the path of Radicalism or betray a slight leaning towards Conservatism, it would probably insure his defeat.

During the past ten days there has been unusual activity in the Brooklyn navy yard. Orders have been received to get the canboats Penobscot, Peoria, Oneida, Gettysburg, Huron an Perrigon, and the sloop-of-war Dacotah in readiness for sea with all dispatch. The Gettysburg was formally put into commission on the 5th inst., with orders to report to Admiral Palmer of the West India Squadron.

Nearly all the Southern State Legislatures have met and received messages from their respective Governors. These documents universally speak of a gloomy condition of affairs of an impoverished people; of a lack of food in many sections; of impending destitution; of a scarcity of labor, agricultural implements and money.

The United States District Court at Covington, Ky., on the 6th inst., decided that railroad companies cannot be held responsible for the killing of stray cattle. This decision was made in a suit brought against the Kentucky Central Railroad for the recovery of the value of thirteen mules killed by the cars on that road in 1862.

In the United States House of Representatives on the 5th inst., Mr. Lawrence, from Ohio, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill relating to the qualification of jurors in United States Courts. This measure relates to the selection of juries in the prospective trials for treason, and provides that a man shall not be disqualified from being a juror on account of having formed opinions from newspaper reports or rumors, provided that the Court is satisfied that he will render a verdict according to law and evidence.

At a regular meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce on the 6th inst., a memorial was read praying Congress to abolish the export duty on cotton. Figures were given to show the relative productions here and in Europe, and that not only the control of the European market is impracticable, but that American cotton is likely to become more and more insignificant in that market unless the exportation of the staple is perfectly free of duty, and it was thought that the revenue from this tax might reach $20,000,000 annually.

The committee of Southern Loyalist held a meeting in Washington on the 5th inst., Mr. F. C. Durant, of New Orleans, in the chair, and Mr. Bingham, of Alabama, Secretary. A bill was prepared embodying their ideas of the reconstruction of the Southern States, which was intended to be submitted to the Republican caucus on the evening of the 6th inst., but the committee, not being members of Congress, were denied admission to the caucus, and the bill was not presented.

Advices from Fort Sedgwick, New Mexico, says a detachment of twenty-five troops under Lieut. Ames recently had a fight with a band of Sioux Indians, numbering one hundred. They killed eight, wounded seventeen, and captured a considerable number of cattle, horses, mules, ponies and plunder. The troops marched one hundred and ninety miles in thirty-six hours without food for man or animals. The Santa Fe *Gazette* says: Barlico Cito, the last Navajo chief of any note, has surrendered, which is the virtual submission of all the Navajo Indians, the few who are still roaming at large having no tribal organization.

In the Baltimore City Council on the 5th inst. a resolution was offered providing that a committee be appointed with the view of preparing an address to the National Congress, setting forth the grievances received at the hands of the present State Executive by his very illiberal construction and interpretation of the State laws, and to make a formal demand upon that body for the protection of the loyal people of Maryland, and a rigid enforcement of the laws of the State as they now exist. After considerable debate the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says: "Mr. Seward was at the capitol on the 6th inst., and had a protracted interview with several leading Senators. It is said he is a good deal exercised about Mexican affairs. The Secretary was informed of the fact that neither the Senate nor House Committees on Foreign Affairs are going to wait and see what the Emperor is going to do about the withdrawal of the French troops. Mr. Seward, it appears, was not consulted, and knew nothing about the language which the President employed in speaking of the conduct of Napoleon in not complying with the agreement to withdraw the French troops, and it is said Mr. Seward has explained this to Montholon, the French Minister, who took exceptions to the language contained in the message."

An Orizaba, Mexico, correspondent of November 23d, says that the French steamer which brought ex-President Miramon also brought three hundred French soldiers destined for service in Mexico. This, and other events, does not point to an early French evacuation. Military stores and ordnance have been moved towards the interior, and recently General Porry, with his eight thousand men, commenced a fresh campaign in Northern Mexico. Maximilian is gloomy enough at his residence in Orizaba. He sees no visitors and has no intercourse with any one. A meeting of the conservative party of Mexico was lately held at Orizaba, whose delegates from many of the States presented petitions to Maximilian praying that he might reconsider his determination to abdicate. At this conference it was resolved to appoint Miramon commander of all the troops under Maximilian, and to resist encroachments of all foreign powers and call upon Maximilian to aid them in the coming contest. His Majesty, after mature consideration, acceded to their wishes, and agreed not to abdicate.

THE New York *Tribune* says that one-half of those who participated in the grand Radical welcome to Congress were negroes.

MAJ. G. A. HENRY was pardoned by the President on the 4th inst.

HAVE VANDALS BEEN AMONG US?

Some months ago we had a brief editorial about an ingredient of the Federal army called "Bummers," which brought down upon us the animadversions of quite a number of "all-the-decency" journals. Now it is not our object to keep up bitterness and ill-will. We would rather far allay malice and strife. But surely the late civil war must not lead us to lay aside all ideas of right and wrong, and to excuse every evil deed because committed in the name of military power. The accompaniment of the Federal armies by a class called "Bummers" was, and ever will be an outrage upon civilized warfare, and a disgrace to the administration by which it was authorized. That we have not exaggerated the extent of this enormity is becoming every day apparent from official documents published in the Northern States. In the "Second Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of State Charities," presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, on the 15th of December, 1865, (on page 214) we find the following significant passage:

"And it must be remembered, in the connection, that not only did that portion of our population who are most exposed to temptation and to crime, enter the army, along with a vastly greater number of the more moral class, but that no inconsiderable number of persons had been discharged from actual confinement to enter the United States service."

Now, when we remember that Massachusetts is in learning, enterprise, and wealth the foremost Northern State, we may rightly conclude that her example was followed by all her sister States, and that there was a general jail delivery during the war, the Federal army being its receptacle. The influence of such a mass of corruption interpenetrating the great body of raw recruits can be more readily imagined than described. A measure more fatal to the discipline and efficiency of an army it would be difficult to contrive. It was an insult and degradation to the great mass of true-hearted and brave men composing the Union armies, and is so regarded by the intelligent and high-toned of that army, both officers and privates. It turned loose upon the South a horde of the worst characters whose handywork has been the greatest obstacle in the way of renewed friendly feeling and respect. And it has brought upon the American people the harsh censures, not easily refuted, of Christendom at large. Sherman and others to the contrary, all the world declares that there are two modes of warfare—one devilish, the other civilized. Christianity will continue to disarm war of its barbarities until finally it ceases to be the last appeal of rational creatures.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The accounts of the great reform demonstration held in London last Monday, mark it as perhaps the most significant occasion of the sort ever witnessed in the metropolis of Great Britain. It was a mass meeting of the people after the American style. Throughout England, during the past few months, large and enthusiastic assemblages have gathered at various points to hear the speeches of reform leaders, but the London meeting was prepared as a demonstration, and intended to produce an impression on Lord Derby's Cabinet. It is represented that fifty thousand persons, composing members of forty-seven trades-unions, were in procession. They were formed and paraded through many of the leading thoroughfares, and halted at a Park in the West End, where stands for speaking had been erected. Fifty reform orators, headed by the great tribune of the English commonalty, John Bright, addressed the minds and stirred the hearts of the "fierce democracie." There was no violence, and no clamor except that which bursts resistlessly from the throats of earnest men when moved to demand protection to their rights and interests. A noticeable feature was the display of the American and Fenian colors, and the marching to the music of the "Wearing of the Green." Great excitement prevailed through the day in the city, and all of every class, both those who sympathize with and oppose the movement, were impressed with the manifestations of popular feeling, and are more or less anxious in regard to the consequences. It is not probable that it shook the foundations of the throne, or spread panic in the English cabinet, but it was doubtless sufficient to set thoughtful minds a-working, and may be the prelude to important changes in the British Constitution—more important, indeed, than the most advanced reformer now desires; for innovation acknowledges no defined lets or limits.

The leading object of this reform agitation is to remove the inequalities and injustice of the present franchise system; to admit what is called the middle class in that society to a greater participation in the work of the Government; and to move forward the working class, now, as it is contended, virtually excluded from all share in the administration, in a corresponding ratio. It will be remembered that a few months since a reform in the elective system, brought forward by Mr. GLADSTONE, one of the most brilliant as well as sagacious of the statesmen of Great Britain, was defeated. It was a measure, which while it did not come fully up to the standard of the ultra-liberals was acceptable to them, and its rejection was the source of great dissatisfaction, and the inciting cause of the present vigorous and determined effort. The leaders say they hope for nothing from the DERBY Ministry, and their object is to defeat it in the Commons and eject it from power. The present Cabinet is a mosaic, having elements representing all the hues of opinion except those peculiar to democrats, as the liberals are sometimes styled. DERBY is a high Tory however, and wields, with one or two colleagues, a controlling influence. BRIGHT, the reform leader, is fearless, shrewd, and able, and speaks with a trenchant tongue. His speech at the great meeting to which we have referred, has not yet come to hand, but at Manchester and other places he dealt in no mealy mouthed phrases.

The British Government is strong in every sense, strong in material resources, strong, with whatever faults it may have, in the affections of its people, and stronger still in the fact that it is the accretion of centuries, and that its principles have approved themselves adapted to the character and temper of its subjects, and promotive of a degree of national prosperity almost unparalleled. It has suffered every vicissitude of fortune—now racked with frequently recurring civil wars, and then basking in prolonged peace under wise and just administration. The modification from absolute into limited monarchy was gradual, and by insensible gradations the limited form has become to be a mere form, but yet sufficient to cohere its parts into a stable and well ordered system. No slight cause can disturb it. But there is a spirit abroad seeking to overturn old things. England contains some that could well be dispensed with, but she has many worth preserving that might handle, if unskillful hands should get the direction of affairs. It is well for Englishmen to glorify the Atlantic cable, but it may yet thrill their little island with currents of thought and feeling that will upheave their institutions from the very bottom.

WHAT IS A STATE?

THE present State administration in Tennessee, was organized under the directing hand of a Military Governor—an appointee of the President unknown to the Constitution, and unauthorized by law of Congress. So are the existing governments in every Southern State from Virginia to Texas. The appointment of these Provisional Governors was under the belligerent power vested in the President when the Congress declared war to exist, and levied armies to prosecute it. PIERPONT, HOLDEN, PERRY, JOHNSON, PARSONS, HUMPHREYS and all the Provisional Governors were appointed before the formal declaration of peace. They proceeded substantially in the same way to organize their respective States as did ANDREW JOHNSON in Tennessee, in January, 1865. They called conventions which altered the State constitutions; they provided for the election of new Legislatures and Governors, and after having reported their work to the President, were retired from their offices. The Legislatures of these States did not disfranchise four-fifths of their inhabitants, and in many other respects did not imitate the bad example in Tennessee. But the failure to do many foolish and mischievous things did not impair the statehood of their States, nor render their Legislatures "illegal assemblies." If the mode of their organization was illegal, then the whole State Government of Tennessee is illegal. If the recognition of Tennessee's right of representation by Congress, last July, erased the stain of illegality upon her, then no act done from the 4th of March, 1865, to that date was legal, unless the recognition be held to have a retroactive operation.

The argument of the Radical organ in this city, which finds itself caught in a shameless inconsistency, in denouncing the other Southern States as illegal, is simply silly. When it asserts that Alabama or Georgia can do no legal act of government, because they have not passed the ordeal of Congressional reconstruction, it undermines the fabric at home. It should learn that the passage of laws, violative alike of the Federal and State constitutions, and a vindictive persecution of a majority of the citizens of a State, even though such measures are approved by the Radical majority in Congress, neither cures imperfections in the original organization of a State, nor makes a new State. If it adheres to the doctrine that States set in order by Provisional Governors are illegal, to be consistent, it should advise Gov. Brownlow and the Legislature to abdicate at once, for at the date of their election the people had no power to frame a government.

THE RESOURCES OF TENNESSEE.

We trust that the Legislature will order the publication of Prof. Safford's Report upon the mineral resources of Tennessee. Prof. S. is eminently well qualified, both in scientific attainments and in the thoroughness of the observations and explorations he has made, to furnish a clear and satisfactory exhibit of this important subject, and we have no doubt that his manuscripts contain such an one.

The circulation of this Report would, perhaps, do more to direct attention to Tennessee as a field for enterprise and the investment of capital, than any other means that could be employed. We have a mine of wealth "in the bowels of our land," and it needs only to be demonstrated by scientific authority to induce the effort of labor and capital to develop it. Every citizen has an interest in whatever attracts the tide of immigration, which is destined to fill up the country, and the pittance of expense to the Treasury in laying before the world the fact, that in addition to our advantages in soil and climate, we have an inexhaustible supply of minerals and metals necessary to the useful arts should not be considered for a moment. The money so expended could not be used more profitably both for individual and general welfare.

THE Radical organ still holds that the Southern States had no ratifying power in the adoption of the amendment abolishing slavery, and that their assent was not necessary. It was under the presidency of the "martyred Lincoln," over whose tomb the "Southern boys lists" last fall shed their slobber, that the amendment was submitted to those States. It was one of his conditions submitted in January, 1865, at the abortive peace conference in Hampton Roads, that they should ratify it, if proposed by Congress. It was officially sent by the Secretary of State to the Legislatures of those States for ratification. It was not declared to be a part of the Constitution till a portion of them had ratified it.

But as a matter of course Lincoln and Seward are not to be supposed to understand such matters. Hereafter, let Presidents and Ministers of State consult the Radical oracle in Nashville, if they wish to avoid displays of egregious ignorance.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a weak effort to prove that a repeal of the thirteenth section of the confiscation law of '62 would denude the President of amnesty power, says: "In fact, the profound legal minds would have strangled the nation in the first six months of rebellion." It is aware that the miserable sophistry that it uses is of no force against the law and the logic of the case, and hence its attempt to belittle the law and its expounders.

The *Gazette* and its party would administer the Government without law other than that known to the passions and prejudices of its leaders. They are in a plot to strangle the nation with greater speed and certainty than by the operations of legal profundity. They are about to execute it by Congressional "Lynch law."

THE *National Intelligencer* says: The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, who knows the Thirty-ninth Congress thoroughly, admits that it is an exertion of charity to speak of the patriotism of that body, for he returned thanks to the audience (at the "Welcome to Congress,") for the "noble testimony which you have borne to what you have charitably called the pure patriotism of Congress."

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Journal*, a Radical organ, admits that Thad. Stevens failed as a leader of the House of Representatives at the late session.

THE ARREST OF SURRATT.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, has made himself very officious in regard to the case of John H. Surratt, and in his speech in the Radical caucus held in Washington on the 1st inst., charged that the President and the Secretary of State had known for months that Surratt was in the Papal army, and yet he had not been arrested. He was reported to have charged that the administration had been remiss in not having Surratt arrested, but this he denied in a speech in the House of Representatives on the 4th inst., though he repeated that "he had good reason to believe that as early as May last the executive department had knowledge of where Surratt was," and that "when he left Washington in July last he did expect that very soon the country would hear that the arrest of Surratt had been made." Of course this assertion was intended to implicate the executive department. The following paragraphs from the Washington *Republican* were no doubt intended as a reply to Mr. Boutwell:

"The official papers, on the subject, will show that for many long months the Government has been watching this man, who, at first, was only suspected and who was serving in a certain regiment of the Papal Zouaves. A serious difficulty here arose. No extradition treaty existed between this Government and the Papal States; consequently, if identified, Surratt could not be demanded. The first thing to be done was to identify the man. After great precaution and the lapse of considerable time this was accomplished beyond doubt. The next thing was to communicate the fact to the Pope and obtain his permission to have the notorious man arrested and surrendered to the United States. Gen. King, our Minister to Rome, was intrusted with this important duty, and it gives us pleasure to be able to state that the Pope, upon the testimony of identity being shown him, immediately ordered the arrest of Surratt and directed his surrender to the United States. This is official. The detail facts about his escape from the Papal officers are not known yet, as they have not been received at the State Department. His escape into Italy was not to remain long, as it is known that he took passage on board of a vessel and crossed the Mediterranean sea into Egypt, where our Consul General is vested with almost absolute power. Surratt's escape from the officers of Rome went before the flying criminal, and, by aid of the telegraphic cable, the State Department was enabled to direct all of our representatives abroad to be on the alert. His arrival in Alexandria, Egypt, was of short duration. He was arrested, and, if he does not escape again, will be brought to this country in one of our ships-of-war, and tried in the civil courts of this District. There is little doubt that the arrest of Surratt will throw some new light upon the great conspiracy of which he and his mother and Booth were the ringleaders.

"The official papers on the subject of Surratt's detection and arrest will be promptly sent to Congress in response to the resolution of Mr. Boutwell calling for them, and will not only show that great injustice has been done to the President and Mr. Seward in certain high quarters in relation to the whole matter, but that great credit is due them for thoroughness of search and the final apprehension of a man who had wandered to the farthermost ends of the earth to escape their vigilance."

THE New York *Tribune* says that every line of the President's message regarding restoration reads as though it might have been written a hundred years ago. The principles on which the lines of the message are founded *were* written nearly a hundred years ago. They were first written with the points of the swords of Washington and the heroes of the Revolution, and afterwards inscribed on the tablets of the Constitution by the same great hands.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE AND THE RADICALS.

Some of the Radical journals are beginning to express doubts as to whether, should the leaders of that party accomplish their scheme for negro suffrage in the South, that the benefits of the measure would inure to them. They are not so certain that the negro, if allowed the ballot, would cast it in the interest of the Radicals, and hence they hesitate, and entreat their leaders to canvass the matter well before they take a step which may be the death-knell of their party. Prominent among the Radical organs which now look with disfavor upon negro suffrage, is the New York Nation, one of the ablest in the interest of that party. In a leading article on "Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty," in a recent issue, the Nation says:

"Now, if we abolish the Southern leaders from all their sins and arm the blacks with the ballot, the first result will be that the persecution of the freedmen will instantly cease. So far, so good. But at the same time the Southern politicians will go to work diligently to cultivate the good-will of the negroes—to practice on their prejudices, on their ignorance, on their weaknesses of all kinds. At this game they will certainly beat all competitors. They will be on the spot, at every tavern, at every cross-road, on every plantation, bringing to bear on a population bound to them by various sorts of ties all the arts of the most adroit and accomplished canvassers. They have the leisure, the training and experience necessary for the work, and will do it thoroughly. Our orators will not go down to contend with them. Probably their lives would not be safe if they did. By way of counteracting their schemes, and keeping alive the fidelity of the freedmen to the Union and to liberty, we shall deliver lectures at lyceums in New England and the Northwest, stirring harangues at the Cooper Institute, New York, and publish ardent editorials in the *Tribune* and *Independent*, which half a million of Northern whites will read, but never a Southern black. Does any calm and candid observer suppose that after five years of this sort of regime we should not have completely lost the new constituency we are now calling into existence, that the negroes would not be driven into the Southern net just as completely as the ignorant whites of the South and the ignorant Irish of the North have been?"

It is a question that scarcely admits of doubt that, if the negro were clothed with the right of suffrage, he would exercise it in behalf of those with whom his interests were identified. The history of all hired laboring classes will establish the truth of this proposition. Let the New England manufacturer speak what he honestly believes of his white operatives in regard to this matter, and scarcely one will be found who will not confirm this view of the case. If then white laborers will vote in such manner as to please their employers or promote their interests, is it not natural that the negro, "native and to the manor born," and being identified in interest with the Southern people, would vote as they vote? It is very probable that a considerable number would not, but it is almost certain that the great body of them would. There is not the remotest probability that a sufficient number would vote with the Radicals to turn the scale in their favor. So far as the Southern people are concerned, it is simply a question of expediency whether the right of suffrage shall be conferred upon the negro, whether this large body of uneducated people shall be made the equals of so many intelligent white men at the ballot-box, whether a dangerous element would not be introduced into our local politics by so wide an extension of the elective franchise, already too much extended.

As soon as the Radicals become convinced that the negro will vote with his former master and present employer, they will drop their negro suffrage hobby with very little ceremony. They have no sympathy with the negro unless they can use him to further their political schemes, and the more intelligent negroes in the Southern States are daily becoming more convinced of the truth of this assertion.

LOSSES BY OIL SPECULATIONS.

The Louisville *Journal* learns from Mr. James Crutchfield, who if just from Monticello, that oil prospects in Southeast Kentucky look gloomy. Those who met with partial success in developing have grown indifferent, and, after sinking their funds in sinking drills, have abandoned the work almost at every point. The indications in this region were last fall of the most flattering character, and many speculators were tempted to invest in the business of developing the petroleum resources of that section of Kentucky. Tens of thousands have been lost, and many persons who went there, with a comfortable competence each have been utterly broken up.

SEVERAL FAMILIES POISONED BY EATING DISEASED PORK.

From the Louisville Journal, Dec. 7.

One of the most prominent and highly respected farmers, living in the vicinity of Crab Orchard, whose name we could not unfortunately procure, killed for family use a few choice porkers from a fine drove of hogs that he had raised, and sent to some neighboring families a few splendid hams as presents. Nearly every family to which the pork had been sent partook of what they supposed were savory and delicious morsels. Early the following day the members of the several families were taken violently ill with all the symptoms of cholera. The best medical skill was at once procured, and every exertion made to relieve the sufferers. The patients suffered, we are told, intensely, and by night five of the number had died.

The wife of the owner of the hogs has died, and there are no hopes of his recovery. Several others lie in a very critical condition and are not likely to survive.

The same day on which the families were attacked, the remainder of the drove of hogs were seized with some strange disease, having something of the character of hog cholera, and nearly all have died. The occurrence has caused great excitement in that section of the State, and is likely to extend its influence to others. It is well that the extremest caut on be employed after this sad experience in the use of pork in the infected district. We condole with the survivors in this lamentable bereavement.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

Committee to Investigate the New Orleans Riots—Heavy Robbery—Rumors, Reports, etc.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The World's Washington special says: Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, will be chairman of the Special Committee authorized by the House to-day to investigate the New Orleans riots.

It is charged that one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds and securities were stolen from the office of Riker & Co., at Broadway, by Charles D. Cady, chief clerk in that establishment. His arrest was effected yesterday and a considerable portion of the property was recovered.

The Herald's Washington special says: It is reported that the nomination of Gen. Dix, Minister to France, will be rejected by the Senate, on the grounds of his participation in the Philadelphia Convention.

Dismissed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The United States Commissioner, Sullivan, has dismissed the charge of piracy against Gaston d'Artois, for the seizure of the brig Bascoat, Capt. St. Lucas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Cable.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—It is positively asserted that Austria will concentrate troops in Galicia in spite of former denials of her intention to do so.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—United States 5-20s 71; Illinois Central 77½; Erie 47.

It is reported here that the Emperor Maximilian has telegraphed by the Atlantic cable that he will soon land at Gibralta.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—Pigeon House Fort, commanding the entrance to the harbor, is being strongly garrisoned and supplied with Armstrong guns.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The excitement in regard to the condition of affairs in Ireland is increasing. No actual outbreak has yet occurred, but the military and naval authorities are making every preparation to meet the emergency whenever it occurs. The Admiralty to-day ordered the dispatch of three more iron-clads to Ireland. The military authorities also ordered the departure of two additional regiments of regulars to the same quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—The breadstuffs market is flat and prices nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—Corn steady; provisions and breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Post demands of the Government a rigid examination into the Fenian organization in England, and the manner in which arms in Liverpool and elsewhere are gathered.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The French officers held their farewell interview with the Pope yesterday.

The French vessels of war have block ade Corea.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.—All the depots of arms in this city have been placed under armed guards. The excited state of feeling among the Irish population renders this precaution necessary.

LONDON Dec. 7.—A rumor is circulating here, and on the continent, that the Czar of Russia has invited France and England to take some measures by which the three Governments may arrive at mutual understanding in regard to affairs in Candia.

PESTH, Dec. 7.—The Hungarian Diet have agreed to the address to the Emperor of Austria, proposed by the leader of the Hungarian party.

ROME, Dec. 7.—The officers of the French regiments who have not yet left the city, took formal leave of the Pope at the Vatican yesterday.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—It is said that France will send a note, couched in strong terms, to the Government at Athens to put a stop to its intrigues in the East, especially Candia.

It is rumored that Monsier will soon resign his position in the French cabinet.

A large fleet of French war vessels and transports are now ready to sail for Mexico.

About Surratt.

MONTREAL, C. E., Dec. 7.—The Herald publishes a letter from a person who served in the American army, afterwards in the Papal service—when in the South became acquainted with Surratt, and identified him in Italy, and informed the American Ambassador. That in conversation with Surratt he was reported to have said the assassination was planned at Richmond with the assent of Jeff. Davis.

The Governor of Alabama Recommends the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Dec. 6.—The Governor, in his message to the Legislature, recommends the adoption of the constitutional amendment, which caused considerable excitement in both houses. Both houses are opposed to the ratification.

Terrible State of Affairs in Montana.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—Letters from Montana relate a terrible state of things among the small number of United States troops stationed at different points from Virginia City to Forts Smith and Kearney. Letters from Fort Smith say that from this point down to the Platte is a grave yard. About one hundred and fifty have been killed as far as known. We have had no intelligence from Fort Kearney for several days, and fear that communication is cut off. The Crow Indians report fifteen hundred lodges of hostile Indians moving towards this post for the purpose of capturing it.

Judge Busteed and the Alabama Papers.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 6.—The papers of this State generally oppose the recent position taken by Judge Busteed in favor of the constitutional amendment, and charge him with having abandoned the true interests of the people he professes to represent.

Railroad Accident.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—The tender attached to the regular passenger train on the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad ran off the track this morning, eight miles south of Clarksville, tearing up the track and precipitating two cars down an embankment fifteen feet, killing the express messenger and injuring a number of passengers in the second car.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Statement of the Public Debt, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following is a statement of the United States debt to December 1: Debt bearing coin interest, $137,068,531 80; currency interest $857,632,890; matured debts, not paid debts bearing no interest, United States notes, fractional currency and gold certificates of deposits $433,698,598 93; total debt, $2,684,995,875 44; coin in the Treasury, $95,168,816 15; currency, $40,195,821 07; amount of debt less cash in Treasury, $2,549,631,238 22.

No doubt is felt here in financial circles but that a majority of the Finance Committee of the Senate and Ways and Means of the House are disposed to side with Secretary McCulloch in such measures as he may propose; whether Congress will adopt them, however, is another matter.

Louisiana Crops—Gov. Patton, of Alabama, Recommends the Adoption of the Amendment.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—Advices from the interior of Louisiana show that the people though disappointed in their crops this season, the worst for twenty years to the breadth of the land planted, are about to start early for the crop of 1867. It is likely that less land will be planted, partly for want of reliable labor and partly for want of means, but there will be more diversified farming.

The greatest quitnde seems to exist as to political matters, which are hardly alluded to even by party papers.

The colored organ here, to-day, again signifies its disapprobation of the disfranchisement of Southern Rebels, and its want of confidence in Southern white Unionists. It instances Missouri and Tennessee as examples.

A special to the Mobile Times, from Montgomery, says that Gov. Patton, in a special message to the Legislature, recommends the adoption of the constitutional amendment. It caused considerable excitement. The message was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 6.—A special dispatch to the Avalanche, from Montgomery, says: Gov. Patton sent a special message to both Houses of the Legislature to-day urging in strong terms the passage of the constitutional amendment. Circumstances which have occurred since his last message causes him to change his views in regard to the adoption of the amendment. The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

Another dispatch from Little Rock says a bill was reported in the Arkansas Legislature to-day from the Judiciary Committee bestowing civil rights on colored persons.

Gen. Sedgwick's Move on Matamoras.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—We have good authority for saying that Gen. Grant, up to this hour, has not received a word touching the reported entrance of Gen. Sedgwick into Matamoras, and his operations around that city.

Gen. Grant received a letter from Gen. Sheridan, dated November 29th, five days after the reported entry into Matamoras, in which he says he had ordered General S. not to make his proposed movement, as the same was entirely disapproved of. If the movement was made into Matamoras, as reported, we are authorized to say that Gen. Sedgwick has been placed under arrest, and would be punished.

Gen. Sheridan, it is believed, reached Brownsville on Tuesday last. Such was his explanation, as stated in his letter to Gen. Grant. It is not believed Gen. Sedgwick intended any wrong, but if he entered, as reported, he has been over-reached by the merchants of that place, who are at heart Imperialists and who have lately been entertaining him with sumptuous dinners.

Shipwreck.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 6.—The steamship Suwanee, from New York for Brazos Santiago, was lost off Cape Romaine on the 4th inst. A small boat with the Captain and fifteen persons have not been heard from. The other boats in charge of the mate and chief engineer were picked up by the brig Potomac and carried into Georgetown, South Carolina. Fifteen persons in all have been saved and brought here to-day.

Opposed to the Constitutional Amendment.

RALEIGH, N. C, Dec.—Col Leach, Chairman of the Committee on the constitutional amendment, reported in the Senate to-day adversely to the ratification of the Howard amendment.

The Mobile Races.

MOBILE, Dec. 4.—The first race to-day—dash of one and three-quarter miles—was won by Stonewall. There were five entries. The second race—two mile heats—was won by Harry of the West, beating Ringmaster both heats.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—The races to-day for mile heats were won by Armstrong; time, 1:51½ and 154.

Adjourned.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 7.—The General Synod of the German Reformed Church adjourned sine die last evening. The question upon the adoption of the majority report, recommending the optional use of the revised liturgy, was carried in the affirmative by a vote of sixty-four to fifty-six.

Fires.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7.—The Planters' Manufacturing Company buildings were destroyed by fire this morning. Seventy hands have been thrown out of employment. Loss $200,000; insurance $100,000. The fire originated accidentally.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The beautiful and spacious new theatre of New Orleans was destroyed by fire.

Stay Law Passed.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 7.—The House bill known as the stay law, postponing the first payment of debts until January 6th, passed the Senate yesterday.

Associated Press.

HARTFORD, Dec. 7.—The New England Way Press Association, through their executive committee, at a meeting at the Allyn House in this city, voted unanimously to continue their arrangement with the New York and Boston Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—To all Editors: It is important that there should be a general attendance at the meeting of the Western newspapers, called at Chicago, on Wednesday next. Several statements in Halstead's explanatory statements are inexcusably false. J. W. SIMONTON, Gen. Agent Ass'd Press, New York.

Gen. Averill in Canada.

SWEETSBURG, Dec. 7.—General Averill, United States Consul General, arrived last night to watch the Fenian trials. He is the guest of Mr. O'Halloran, M. P. When he arrived at the Tremont House a guard of honor was stationed in front of the building, by order of Col. Osborne Smith.

Georgia Cotton Crop.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 7.—A majority of the Georgia planters express great disappointment at the result of the cotton crop, which turns out far less than was anticipated before picking.

Feninism.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Leading members of the Fenian Senate held an important meeting here yesterday. It is not known what business was transacted, but enough has transpired to know that the leaders favor an immediate movement on Canada.

Decision of Judge Trunkey.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7.—Advices from Franklin, Pennsylvania, say that Hon. C. V. Culver, held in custody here by the civil law, was last night before Judge Trunkey. Yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus he asked to be discharged on the ground that he was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress, from the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. After able arguments by counsel on both sides, Judge Trunkey decided, to-day, that a member of Congress was not entitled to his privilege when held for an indictable offense.

Anna is "Sick."

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Miss Anna Dickinson is lying very ill at Rockford, and will be obliged to cancel all her Western engagements for this season. She will return to Philadelphia as soon as sufficiently recovered.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 7.—The condemned Fenians have been respited until the 13th of March next.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—The Transcript learns from a reliable source, that fifteen to seventeen thousand rifles were sold here on Fenian account within a few days.

Florida Legislature.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Dec. 6.—The House of Representatives adopted the report of the committee recommending the rejection of the constitutional amendment by a unanimous vote.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

House and Lot for Sale

THE HOUSE AND LOT ON SOUTH CHERry street, south of Squire Wilkinson's, is for sale. The house is a substantial brick; the lot 60 feet front by 175 deep. Possession on the first day of January, 1867. For terms, which will be easy, inquire of H. SPITZ.
dec8-2t [G.] 82 South Market street.

New Cemetery.

BY A RESOLUTION PASSED AT A LATE meeting of the City Council, the Committee on Cemeteries was directed to make examination as to suitable grounds for a new cemetery. Persons living in the vicinity of Nashville, who own and wish to sell any grounds suitable for such purpose, are requested to leave notice of the fact with the Mayor or Auditor at his office, before the 15th inst. R. S. RIPLEY,
dec8-1w [B] Ch'n Cemetery Com.

For Rent.

BY ORDER IN CHANCERY, IN THE CASE of Geo. W. Walker vs. the Sheriff of Davidson county and others, I am directed to rent for the year 1867 the following property, viz:

The Store House now occupied by Messrs. R. B. Cheatham & Co.

The Store House on Church street occupied by Messrs. Hamilton & Green. And a Store Room between the two houses above mentioned.

Also, the Dwelling House of Mr. Jno. W. Walker, on North High street, corner of Union.

Those wishing to rent will call on me at R. B. Cheatham & Co.'s, corner of Church and College.
dec8-tf [B.] R. F. WOODS, Trustee.

Notice.

ALL THOSE HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Reddick Sumner, deceased, are hereby notified to file the same with the Clerk of the County Court of Stewart county, State of Tennessee, on or before the 10th day of March, 1867, legally authenticated, in order that the same may be liquidated and discharged in accordance with the acts of the Legislature of the State of Tennessee relative to insolvent estates. This the 5th day of December, 1866.
dec8 4tw* EDMUND VINSON, Adm'r.

Engine and Boiler for Sale.

A GOOD STATIONARY ENGINE AND