Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 28 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

MARRIED.

BRICK—PHILLIPS—On the 16th Jan., 1866, by the Rev. Saml. Durborrow, Mr. Harry C. Brick to Miss Macre J., daughter of the late H.P. Phillips, all of Philadelphia.

GRAFFIN—CARMAN—At Camden, N. J., on the 18th instant, by the Rev. J. F. Garrison, D.D., Mr. Harris Graffin to Mary A., daughter of the late James Carman, of Camden, N. J.

McDOWELL—STONE—On the 16th instant, at Washington, by the Rev. Wm. Pinckney, D.D., Hon. W. G. McDowell, of Fairburg, Ill., to Mrs. Marion L. Stone, of Prince George's county, Md.

DIED.

COOPER—On Saturday evening, the 20th instant, Mary Ella, only child of James B. and Annie M. Cooper, aged 5 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 474 North Eighth street, on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock.

HELMUTH—On Saturday, the 20th instant, Mrs. Catharine Helmuth, relict of Mr John K. Helmuth, in the 90th year of her age.

JANEWAY—At Richmond, Va., Jan. 18, Wm. Mactier, son of Isabella G. and and Dr. John H. Janeway, U. S. Army, aged 2 years and 10 months.

JUSTICE—In this city, at the residence of her father, No. 1732 Green street, this morning, Jan. 19th, Emma C. Justice, wife of D. J. Justice, of New York, and only daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Hagy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 23d, at 2 P. M. To proceed to Laurel Hill. [New York Herald, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Paul, Minnesota, papers, please copy.]

LYON—At Pittsburgh, Jan. 16th, Miss Jane Lyon.

STEEL—On the 19th instant, Fannie, daughter of Wm. G. Steel, in her 9th year.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Edward T. Steel, 818 North Eleventh street.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.
Green Watered Moreens.
6-4 and 5-4 Green Baize,
White Cloth for Sacks.
White Evening Silks.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES will be held in the Lecture Room of Olivet Presbyterian Church every Evening this week. 1t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. se23

NOTICE.—The Directors of the PHILADELPHIA & TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of Taxes) upon their capital stock, payable in stock, on the 15th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE AVENUE. Fractions paid in scrip.
J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20, 1866. ja22-tfe15

THERE WILL BE A UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING in connection with the First Anniversary of the UNION REFORM ASSOCIATION, in the Church of the Epiphany, CHESTNUT street, above Fifteenth street, on MONDAY, January 22d, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.
Bishop SIMPSON, President of the Society, will make the opening address.
Rev. ALBERT BARNES, and Rev. Drs. EDWARDS, KENNARD, MARSH, NEWTON, TALMADGE, and others, will take part in the exercises.
You are respectfully invited to attend. 1t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1865.
LOAN FOR SALE.
IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.
This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation in the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads connected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.
Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer,
de21-rpt¶ 122 South Second street.

Facts and Fancies.

After a recent English execution men went through the streets of London selling pretended pieces of the fatal cord at twopence for "alf an hinch." Most of the sales were made in the Strand.

It is said that the Kentucky Legislature want to elect Breckinridge U. S. Senator in place of Garret Davis. They can't go Garret for another term, but if Breckinridge should turn up in Washington, somebody might go a loft.

A clerk, named Jonas, said, in Washington, that he should like to see Senator Sumner sent to his long home, whereupon Secretary Stanton threw Jonas overboard. A great wail was heard immediately thereafter.

Ex-Governor Magrath, of South Carolina is a sensible man. He is writing editorial articles for a Charleston journal, to show that the success of secession would have been injurious to the South. What a pity that these *ex post facto* prophets did not get to work about four years ago.

During a high wind, which prevailed in Queen's county, Ireland, a short time since, the thatch from the cottage of one Patrick Murphy was blown off, revealing to him a horn filled with four thousand guineas and several Spanish dollars. Profitable horn-blowing, only we don't believe it. Now if it had been filled with notes, the case would be different.

A lady in St. Louis who used belladonna to give brilliancy to her eyes, at a recent ball in that city, is now blind in consequence. We venture to assert that that was not all the belle 'ad on 'er at the ball.

A man and woman named Brandon have just been charged before the tribunal of Correctional Police in Paris with annoying a neighbor named Fauconnet, by having trained a parrot to repeat the words, "Fauconnet is a thief, a miser, a pig." Training Parrots is now a regular branch of instruction on our men-of-war, but the most they can get out of them is a sort of bawl.

I once met a man who made nerve-and-bone-all-healing salve; he was an enterprising kind of a fellow, so he thought he would experiment a little with it. He first cut off his dog's tail, and applied some to the stump—a new tail grew out immediately. He then applied some to the piece of tail which he cut off, and a new dog grew out. He did not know which dog was which.—*Barnum.*

EXPLOSION OF SHELL.—On yesterday two men named Wm. Burch and Mike Martin were in an old shed on the river, near the Lock Gates, extracting powder from some old shells, when two of them exploded, wounding the men in a horrible manner, one of whom, Mike Martin, has since died, and the other, Burch, at last accounts was not expected to live through the night. These shells have been thrown into the river, by order of the United States military ordnance officer, to prevent injury to those persons who wanted them to sell for old iron.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

MR. McCORMICK, the reaping machine inventor, of Chicago, is the gentleman who gave $10,000 to the Washington (Va.) College, to establish a McCormick professorship.

ASHLAND, the homestead of Henry Clay, sold on Friday last, by the widow of James B. Clay, for $90,000. It is said the Agricultural College of Kentucky will be located on this property.

ART IN NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The New York painters desiring a labyrinth, Dædalus was brought to life for the purpose of constructing one. His master piece is known as the Tenth Street Studio Building. Ariadne afterwards went through it; pinning up little legends, *This way out, This way out.* The alleys are so dark that nobody sees them, and I have constantly met, in dim passages, a nation of pallid persons whom I believed to have wandered there since the foundation. It is so simply impossible to find the room you want, that you have every incentive and excuse for blundering into the studios of painters to whom you are a stranger, blandly apologizing, and surveying their productions while in the act of bowing out. *Hinc illæ.* I have seen hal the art in New York on the theory of discovering Bradford and Haseltine and the few other artists to whom I have been introduced. In this pleasantly confusing pursuit through the building, I have all unwittingly stumbled upon the most unlooked for experiences; one time it was Gambard's interesting foreign collection, with its Ary Scheffers, its Millais, and its Gallaits; then it was an affable Hercules in blue uniform, wedged tight in a little closet, and guarding untold treasures laid up in the strong rooms under his feet; then it was a square central tower, springing to the zenith through the central parts of the structure, in which I found a delightful housekeeper who weakly imagined me an artist, and gave me a delicious lunch. Getting lost is always delightful; but I know no place in which it is so richly remunerative.

Bradford being absent, I set myself to extract all possible entertainment from his paintings and Esquimaux trophies. Bradford is the man of the Labrador excursions, the first of which was detailed by one of his party, in the *Atlantic*, a year or more ago. His conversation about seals and reindeer and icebergs is powerful enough to freeze ice-cream. His great work, intended for the Paris Exhibition, is new on the scaffolds in a condition of forwardness. It is an iceberg picture. Every artifice of rare and costly color is exhausted to get the purity of those blue ice-shadows. I once asked if they retained their color when relieved against a really blue sky; he said that in such contiguity the strongest sky was weakened to gray, while the ice remained as the peacock's neck or the Bay of Naples. How imperiously nature defends her passion for luxurious color! where she may not have the violet and the rose, she will revenge herself with the tulip cañons of Colorado, the purples of Liberia, and the unspeakable glories of the ice-coast. Bradford is pious, and will preach about it by the hour. In the centre of his picture towers the gigantic monster of ice, milk in the sun and *lapis-lazuli* in the shade. It has a noble and harmonious outline, slightly altered from an actual sketch; around it is piled the white crush of the northern sea, interlocking little pools of emerald water. In the more open space, to the right, a crowd of sailors are burning their ship, which has become hopelessly bedded in the floe. The thick rolling line of sombre smoke is useful in the composition, both for drawing and for the value it gives to the pure, thin hues of the ice.

The room is one great cabinet of Northern curiosities. Everything that was ever done with a seal's skin or a shark's tooth is done here. The unlimited gamut which an Esquimaux is able to play on a reindeer's sinew, fills the studio with reverberations while Innuit tailors teach the same monotonous animal that he has not found out the best side to wear his fur. Dr. Hayes should make a raid on this apartment just before his next exploration.

A side door, defended only by a small and ineffectual errand-boy, gave a private communication with Bierstadt's cell. With the occasional violence of a weak nature I subdued the unprotected boy, and found myself at a step in the heart of the Rocky Mountains.

Bierstadt's *Mount Rosalie* is of the race of the Titans, for which, a pair of wedding-sheets joined would not begin to furnish the foundation. It is as big as the side of a house, many times the size of a lump of chalk, and of its length and breadth a string can give no idea. It also is for the French Exposition, and I would like to see its effect upon one of those Gallic landscape painters who never get beyond a score of poplars or pollards in a row upon a flat, with patches of grass laid like doormats over the earth. The English have endeavored to kill Church's pictures by cracking over them one bad word, the word "cosmoramic;" but comprehensive as are his views and those of Bierstadt, they possess an artistic unity which delivers them from the power of even that terrible ban, and prove how idle is tradition. For these masters, whatever falls within the visual angle when the eye is fixed, may be considered the scope of a picture.

The "Mount Rosalie" is one of those broad hits of light-and-shade which Bierstadt finds as simple a matter in his immense canvasses as a designer upon his two-inch block. It exhibits his powerful love of breadth; many other artists love breadth (to speak in their own patter) but it requires infinite nerve to express this affection on a large scale, Bierstadt's peculiar talent is in sweeping all the innumerable data required for a large picture into a few easy masses; and in this ability he certainly declares himself master of the grand style. A man must have a wonderfully clear and cool brain who can modify the scale of a Rembrandt-etching to the scale of a drop-curtain, and play with all his thronging *materiel* and *personnel* the simple game of the first design. In this picture a nobly-managed crescendo of massy lights leads the eye by airy steps to the pure phantom of Mount Rosalie, hanging far in the heavens above a bright tumult of rolling clouds. Beneath and to the right, a subordinate light is obtained by a burst of sunshine which parts the clouds and splinters full upon a face of warm rock, with all the triumphant luminousness of Calame. Around these centres are disposed the mountain woods and crags, among whose dim, delicious depths the eye can sound to every degree of gorgeous gloom, so that returning to the sun-bathed crag or the snowy summit, it gathers from one the richest lustre of earth, or from the other the whitest effulgence of heaven. In the right hand middle distance a phrase is introduced which expresses the force of nature in the wild region of Denver City. A mountain torrent, following some landslide, breaks from the trees on the top of a mountain-spur, and drives, I should think a thousand feet, diagonally across the scene, in a line straight as a hypothenuse in Euclid, coasts down the rock white as bolted flour, and cuts into a little mountain lake with a hiss that you can hear, it is painted so plainly. This seemed to me grander than the Staubach; the accessaries well explain the scale on which the slide takes place, the texture of the powdered water is given so perfectly that a mathematician could calculate its accumulated velocity, and I have never seen in any large landscape a thought more original, more aboriginal, more keenly western and savage, than this unswerving impulse, cutting off a third of a picture with the edge of a cataract.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

JUAREZ AND HIS CABINET AT EL PASO.

Prospects of the Republican Cause.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

EL PASO, Mexico, Dec. 21, 1865.—It may be of importance to you and some of your readers to know that Benito Juarez, President of the Mexican Republic, and his Cabinet, including Yglesias and Lerdo, have again retreated to this frontier before a superior force of French Imperialists. The only known armed force of Republicans in this section are 300 men, under D. Luis Terrazas, Governor of the State of Chihuahua. Juarez is determined not to leave the Republic unless expelled therefrom by force. It is said he will make a fight in this vicinity if the Imperialists advance; if not he will march against them as soon as a sufficient force can be organized, and *expel* them from the State.

Juarez had a grand reception upon his return on the 19th, which must have been flattering to him. However, many of his chiefs, and it is said several of his Cabinet, look upon General Gonzales Ortega as the man upon whose shoulders the Presidential mantle fell, when the term for which Juarez was elected expired.

General Ortega has the reputation of being a good soldier and a man of talents, and is a favorite with the military. Should that General present himself in the Republic claiming the Presidency, it is almost certain that two-thirds of the officers would desert Juarez and join the standard of Ortega. A decree of outlawry has been promulgated by Juarez against Ortega for presuming to claim the Presidency.

It is almost certain that should the French withdraw from the Republic to-day, civil war would be inaugurated to-morrow between the parties claiming the Presidency. We cannot permit the French to establish an empire on this continent, nor is it likely that the United States will much longer with folded arms look upon the civil war that has for so many years retarded, and will again retard the progress of liberty in that country.

In the present crisis Mexico wants a live man for President, talented, energetic and enthusiastic, one that will inspire confidence in the people. Juarez is a mere puppet in the hands of Yglseias and Lerdo. There is no question but what he is a good man, but he lacks the essentials to carry his cause to a successful issue.

The late news from the United States has inspired the Mexicans with great hopes that they will receive assistance from that Government. They must have money and men, or they cannot sustain themselves much longer. During the twenty days Juarez and his government occupied the city of Chihuahua they coined $30,000 in copper coin and levied a forced loan on the merchants of that city of $15,000. This small sum will not supply the wants of the government long, nor put a *large* force into the field. They turn with anxious looks towards the United States for assistance, and we hope they will not look in vain. It is the interest of the United States to assist Mexico and vindicate the Monroe doctrine, and give peace and security to the country.

R.

Interesting Official Documents.

We have received the *Periodico Official*—the official organ of the republican government of Mexico—published at El Paso on November 9. The sheet is filled with a lengthy decree from President Juarez and a circular from the republican Minister of the Interior; the former extending the presidential term until a general election can be held, and showing the necessity for this measure, while the circular relates to the prolonged absence abroad, without leave, of General Ortega, the former President of the Supreme Court of Mexico and constitutional successor to the Presidency in the event of the office becoming vacant during the term. General Ortega is severely censured for abandoning the republican cause, being charged with deserting from the army in the field, and ordered to report himself forthwith for trial.

The *Republic*, a liberal journal representing the interests of the Republican Army of the Centre, and issued at Noeupetaro, in the State of Michoacan, has published the following documents in French and Spanish:

To the General Commanding the Republican Army of the Centre.—GENERAL:—Our hearts were filled with indignation upon learning the outrages committed upon officers of your army by Colonel M z; and we cannot do less than send the following protest to Maximilian, which we are convinced will be concurred in by all our brothers. We beg, therefore, General, that you will cause it to be sent to the other Zitacuaro prisoners, who will hasten to sign it, in order that it may be laid before Maximilian's Cabinet as speedity as possible. Accept, General, the expression of the respect of your prisoners.

BREUR, FLACHAT,
GUYOT, VAN HOLLENBECK.

TACAMBARO, Oct. 23, 1865.—*Sire:*—We have learned with horror aud dismay of the act committed by Colonel Mendez, who in violation of all the laws of humanity and war, has executed a number of officers of the liberal army taken prisoners by him. In all civilized countries military officers respect prisoners of war. The liberal army—to which you refuse to accord even the name of army—pays a greater respect to those laws than the leaders of your forces; for we, who are prisoners, are respected by all, from Generals down to private soldiers. Were we not with a genuine liberal force the act of Colonel Mendez might provoke a bloody revenge; and we Belgians, who came to Mexico solely in order to act as a guard to our princess, but whom you have forced to fight against principles identical with our own, might have expiated with our blood the crime of a man who is a traitor to his country. We hope, Sire, that this act of barbarity will not remain unpunished, and that you will cause the laws existing among all civilized nations to be respected. We protest most earnestly against this unworthy act, hoping that the Belgian name will not much longer continue mixed up with this iniquitous war.

BREUR, FLACHAT,
GUYOT, VANHOLLENBECK,

and two hundred others.

TACAMBARO, Oct. 24, 1865.—*To the Representatives of the Belgian Nation:*—GENTLEMEN—The Mexican question has frequently been discussed by you, but the chief point has been the legality or illegality of recruiting for the Belgian Legion. Now, however, an event of great gravity obliges us to call your attention to it anew. The lives of two hundred Belgian prisoners are involved. Considering the question some time back, the force was intended solely as a guard of honor voluntarily offered for the protection of a Belgian princess. The Emperor, disregarding the special service for which the legion was destined and the neutrality of the Belgian nation, ordered us to take the field, and, being Belgian soldiers, we obeyed, and marched to the front cheerfully, animated by the love of war. Although we achieved triumphs, we also, unfortunately, sustained reverses, and two hundred of us Belgians are prisoners. Without taking our position into consideration the Emperor recently issued a decree which may cause terrible results. It announces to the Republicans that after the 15th November all persons caught with arms in their hands would be shot. At the commencement of this month an imperialist colonel, named Mendez—an ex-republican, who sold himself to the empire—a man hating the Belgians, took a large number of prisoners from the republican army in a fight, including two generals and several officers of high rank, whom he caused to be shot, without regard to military law, and without waiting for the expiration of the period fixed by the decree; stating, after the execution, to persons who remonstrated with him upon the enormity of the deed, "What matters it? They can only revenge themselves upon the Belgians." This alluded to the fact that all the other (French) prisons had been exchanged.

We expected that all the Belgian prisoners would be put to death; but the republic of Mexico, being great and generous, like all free nations, deferred to act until after learning the action of the administration of the empire towards this Col. Mendez.

The Emperor is very fond of this man. He has already sacrificed our brave colonel, and he may sacrifice the lives of all the Belgian prisoners.

Gentlemen, it is incumbent upon you to intervene. The Belgian Legion desired long since to return to its native country. It did not wish to take part in this iniquitous war or to serve longer under an empire wherein such deeds are allowed to be committed.

Representatives of the nation; your duty calls you to act wherever the Belgian name is at stake. This is not a question of party, but of nationality.

Representatives of Belgium, remember our motto, "Unity and Strength." It behooves you to speak. We call upon you in the name of Belgium, whose honest confidence has been abused. Representatives of Belgium, it behooves you to see that the blood of Belgians be not sacrificed. In the name of the country, do your duty.

BREUER.

On behalf of the Belgian prisoners taken by the republican army.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Opening of Steam Communication Between San Francisco and Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30, 1865.—The steamship Ajax departs for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on next Saturday, January 6. She is the pioneer ship of a regular line to ply between this port and Honolulu, owned by the California Steam Navigation Company. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 235 feet; depth of hold, 25 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet 6 inches; registered, 1354 tons; carrying capacity, 2,000 tons. Accommodations for two hundred first cabin passengers and several hundred steerage. Passage $75 and $40.

The passage is expected to occupy eight days. One link of the great chain of communication around the world was wanting, viz: the connection of the Western shores of the United States with that vast Eastern continent, beginning at the Amoor and ending with the Hoogley. This line of steamers will partially supply that want, and open fresh fields for California enterprise. Two thousand miles of steam communication to Japan and China is now open. A few years ago the commerce with Honolulu was limited to about one vessel a month; now there are three lines of packets plying, and clipper ships, hence for China, find it worth their while to advertise freight and passage to Honolulu.

It is proposed to despatch two steamers each month, and from the large amount of passenger and freight carrying there can be no doubt the business will be remunerative, as the trade is constantly increasing. Coal, water, fresh meats and vegetables can be procured during the trip from San Francisco to China. The contract for carrying the Chinese and Japanese mails by steam from San Francisco, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, comes into force in about six months, but before that time arrives we hope to hear of some of our merchant princes at Hong Kong or Shanghae having established a line of steamships in conjunction with those of the California Steam Navigation Company, and running from Japan and Canton to Honolulu; or may be the company itself, encouraged by the success that will attend their enterprise, will carry their line of ocean steamers to the Eastern El Dorado.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A Large Cotton Warehouse with Its Contents Destroyed---Loss $640,000---Fireman and a Citizen Injured.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

Early on Saturday evening a fire was discovered on the first floor of the large five-story storage warehouse, Nos. 489 and 491 Water street, occupied by Miller & Conger. The alarm was promptly given, and the Fire Department were soon on the spot, but the flames had attained such headway that efforts to suppress them were unavailing. The immense building was filled with cotton, hemp and sugar, and the flames mounted rapidly from story to story, until the entire edifice was one mass of fire, against which the 15 or 20 streams of water thrown by the powerful steamers of the Department were utterly useless. This fact soon became so apparent that all hopes of saving the building were given up and attention turned to the adjoining buildings.

Shortly after midnight the walls fell, a portion of the debris covering the lumber and lath yard of Robert J. Murray, No. 487 Water street, smashing the office attached to the yard and seriously damaging the stock.

The warehouse extended through from Water to South street, numbering 248 and 249 on the latter street, and had a frontage of 50 feet on each street, and a depth of 160 feet. The contents were owned as follows:

J. L. & D. S. Riker, 139 casks of bleaching powder, $5,560; A. Uhlmann, 3 casks of black lead, value unknown; J. Hoy & Co., 187 bales cotton, $37,400; C. C. & H. M. Tazer, 44 bales cotton, $8,800; Wm. Brice, 110 bales cotton, $22,000; Rice, Chase & Co., 32 bags cotton picking, $2,500; Murray & Nephew, 101 bales cotton, $20,200; Hopkins, Dwight & Trowbridge, 257 bales of cotton, $51,400; Murchison & Murray, 57 bales cotton, $11,400; J. M. Jones, 79 bales cotton, $15,800; M. Beeber & Co., 27 bales cotton, 5,400; O. K. King & Co., 11 bales of cotton, $2,200; J. H. Brower, 5 bales cotton, $1,000; Berger, Hurlbut & Livington, 136 bales cotton, $27,200; A. C. Schaffer & Co., 19 bales cotton, $3,800; C. B. Dibble, 46 bales cotton, $9,200; C. B. Dibble, 73 bales of rags, value unknown; J. B. Farwell & Co., 252 bales cotton, $50,400; Curtis & Peabody, 1,497 bales of hemp, $50,880; A. Begoden, 500 bales of hemp, $20,000; J. A. Wilkinson, 12 bales cotton, $2,400; Watts, Crane & Co., 32 bales cotton, $6,400; G. W. Attwater, 3 cases roots, value unknown; F. S. Morgan, 130 cases bleaching powder, $5,200; Barley & Davis, 40 bales of cotton, $8,000; Torry Smith & Co., 121 bales cotton, $24,200; Easton & Co., 189 bales cotton, $37,800; J. L. Smallwood & Co., 125 bales cotton, $25,000; Kearney & Waterman, 44 cases bleaching powders, $1,720; N. F. Palmer, 500 bales hemp, $20,000; Hugh Herman & Bro., 267 bales cotton, $53,400; Lloyd Parsons, 92 bales cotton, $18,400; M. W. Griswold, 107 barrels of clay, $1,070; C. Windmuller, 34 casks clay $340; R. Hill, 16 cases sulphate of lime, value unknown; H. G. Meyers, Jr., 7 tons of iron tubing, value unknown; George B. Buell, 1,496 dozen peach baskets, $5,200, E. S. Higgins & Co., 17 bales of flocks, $1,190; Dennison & Wyckoff, an unknown quantity of molasses; C. Balmforth, 32 bales of docks, $2,240.

The building was owned by the late W. W. DeForrest, and is damaged to the extent of $50,000, understood to be insured. The damage to Murray Roberts's property is estimated at $10,000. John McMahon, shipwright, occupied the second floor of the building No. 247 South street; loss $500, fully insured. The storage warehouse of J. H. Hobby, No. 249 South street, is only slightly damaged. It appears from a statement made by the receiving clerk that about 90 bales of cotton were taken in on Saturday afternoon, and from appearances there is no doubt that the fire was in the cotton when placed in the store. The estimate of the property, in its sound condition as stored, is as publishgd. In all probability there will be salvage of from 30 to 40 per cent.

Fire Commissioners Brown and Pinckney, Chief Engineer Kingsland, Assistant Engineers Perley, Everett, Orr, Mackey, Sullivan and Sheridan were conspicuous for their exertions in checking the spread of the fire.

Sections of Police were present from the Seventh and adjoining precincts under the command of Capt. Jameson, and, forming their lines, kept all persons from the vicinity of the fire but those whose business called them there.

When the wall fell, at midnight, Christopher Fahnes was struck by some of the debris and seriously injured. He was taken to the station house and received medical attention, and was then taken to his residence, No. 81 Jackson street. Shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning George Wayman, a member of Engine Co. No. 11, fell from the roof of one of the buildings adjoining the fire, and was seriously injured. He was conveyed to the engine house, No. 437 East Houston street, and attended by Police Surgeon Bliven.

Incendiary Fire in Mulberry Street.

Early on Sunday morning John Lyons, who occupied the rear basement of the tenement house No. 64 Mulberry street, quarreled with his wife, and, in a fit of anger, applied a lighted candle to a straw bed in his apartment, setting it on fire. The building was soon filled with smoke, and the frightened inmates rushed out in their night clothes. The fire was extinguished by Mr. Marks Davis, who occupied the front basement. Lyons was arrested by Officer McGuirk, of the Sixth Precinct, and on the complaint of Fire Marshal Baker was committed for trial by Justice Dowling.

COTTON IN ILLINOIS.—The Mattoon *Journal* learns that B. F. Wright, living at Okaw, some seven miles northwest of that place, raised last season on two acres of ground, two thousand pounds of cotton. In order to bring it to maturity more rapidly, he clips off the top of his plants in the dark of the moon in August. Mr. W. thinks by this method an energetic farmer will have no trouble in raising this valuable crop in that section.

FENIANISM.

Proceedings of the Fenian Senate---Adjournment Subject to the Call of the Chairman---Address to the Circles---President Roberts and General Sweeney to go on a Western Tour.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

The Fenian Senate reassembled on Saturday morning. The most interesting portion of the proceedings was the adoption of vigorous measures for stirring up the different circles throughout the country. Col. Roberts—the President of the Brotherhood as recognized by the Senate—and General Sweeny, the Secretary of War, are on the point of starting upon a tour among the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, with the view of effecting the object of this action of the Senate.

Their route will be mainly through the Western States, and will embrace Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Springfield, La Salle, Chicago, La Fayette, Indianapolis, Milwaukie, and other places on that line.

An "Address" (a new one) was adopted, reviewing the causes and results of the impeachment and deposition of Mr. O'Mahony by the Senate, and giving an explanation of the position as it stands to-day.

The next feature of interest was a statement from Senator Meehan, in which that gentleman reviewed the origin and progress of his difficulty with O'Mahony; described the nature and consequences of his visit to Ireland; and also treated other matters with which he has been mixed up. Mr. Meehan appears to deny that the loss of his papers while in Ireland contributed to the arrest of any Fenians in that country, and concludes his statement by prophesying that the day is not far distant when traitors and deceivers in the Brotherhood will receive their just reward from an avenging Heaven, Amen! The Senate adjourned at noon on Saturday, subject to the call of its Chairman, James Gibbons, of Philadelphia!

There is nothing of interest to be made public from the O'Mahony headquarters. The authorities there do not appear to be in the slightest degree disturbed by the action of the "Senate," and still pursue operations on the same line, which they will probably continue, if it takes all summer.

JAPAN.

The Attempted Forcible Opening of Ports.

[From the Straits Times, Nov. 22.]

The news from Japan is summarized in the paragraph given below from the *North China Herald and Market Report*:

YOKOHAMA.—Private advices inform us that on the 1st instant the following vessels started for the Inland Sea, for the purpose, it is said, of opening Hiogo and Osaca to foreign trade: H. B. M. steamships Princess Royal, Pelorus, Leopard, H. I. M. steamships Guerrier, Dupleix and Kienchang (gunboat), H. N. M. steamship Zoutman. The British, French and Netherlands Ministers accompanied the expedition. From our files, by the same opportunity, we learn that the second murderer of Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird was arrested in Jeddo, and confessed his crime. The name of the culprit was Mamiya Hajimei. He was executed on the 30th ultimo. On the 20th H. M. steamship Perseus arrived from Shanghae via Nagaski. On the 20th a French gentleman, about to go on board the Dupleix, was assaulted by a number of Japanese officials and severely bruised. Strange to say, no swords were drawn, and the injuries sustained were merely the effect of blows of the fist. The matter is under investigation; but no sufficient cause had been assigned to justify the assault.

Until we know something more definite with reference to the movements and intentions of the foreign ministers in Japan we can say nothing. If, as suggested in the extract above given, their object is to obtain the consent of the Mikado to the treaties entered into by the Western Powers with the Tycoon, we wish them every success. Nothing that they could possibly do would more surely consolidate our position in Japan. With the Mikado's ratification to the treaties the opposition of the Daimios must cease, and the doubts and fears of many of our own statesmen as to the entire legality of our claims against the Japanese must be at an end forever.

Success of the Expedition—The Ports Thrown Open.

The Mikado of Japan has given formal sanction to the ratification of the treaty for opening the ports of Osaca and Hiogo, and they are to be opened on the 1st of January upon the terms of the existing tariff with the other open ports.

The Robbery of a Bank Messenger in New York—Arrest of the Alleged Thieves.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

The entire detective force of this city, including many of our sharpest ward officers, have, since the robbery of Samuel B. Terry, the messenger of the Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburgh, on Friday morning last, at the corner of Beekman and William streets, been on the lookout for the thieves.

The manner in which the robbery was effected, and its boldness in execution, stamped it as the work of two of the boldest thieves in the city, and such as would only be attempted by about half a dozen of the thieves known to the police.

Several of the most determined of this class were arrested, prominent among whom was the well-known Billy Pitt, who was apprehended by Sergeant Davenport and Roundsman Hart of the Tenth Precinct. None of them, however, could be connected with the affair.

Detective Shangle, of the Eleventh Precinct, having ascertained that a well-known fast bay pony and blue butcher's cart, used by "hog" thieves in their nefarious operations, were missing from their accustomed place in an up-town stable, and believing from the description given that it was the one used by the thieves who robbed the boy, instituted a search for the owners, and on Saturday night found them in Stanton street and took them into custody. The boy was sent for, and on being fairly confronted with the men at Police Headquarters, fully identified them as the men who had robbed him. The prisoners are Daniel Schiff, a German peddler, aged 24 years, and George Boyce, also a peddler, aged 27 years, and a native of this city. Boyce was recognized by Terry as the man who struck him with the pistol and took from him the satchel containing the money.

None of the money has yet been recovered by Detective Shangle, nor has he yet succeeded in finding the horse and cart. The prisoners are confined at Police Headquarters awaiting further developments in the case.