New-York Tribune.

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EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS LATER NEWS.

The Jamaica Massacres.

SUSPENSION OF GOVERNOR EYRE.

A Thorough Inquiry to be Instituted.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA IN HUNGARY.

Enthusiastic Reception at Pesth.

The Inman steamer City of Washington, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th December, arrived here yesterday.

The Scotland would sail on the 14th instead of the 13th.

The Moravian reached Liverpool at 7:30 on the evening of the 12th December.

The City of London arrived at Queenstown at 9:30 on the evening of the 12th.

Great Britain.

At the sitting of the Court for the trial of the Fenians, on the 12th, the entire day was occupied by O'Donovan in his address to the jury in his own defense. He commenced at the opening of the Court and did not desist until after 6 o'clock in the evening. There was nothing remarkable in his address, a large portion of it being the reading of editorial articles from *The Irish People* newspaper. He insisted that he had done nothing criminal, asserted that his case had outraged all law, and gave it as his opinion that Ireland would never be free without fighting. His bearing was insolent, and when he retorted upon the Court his language was offensive and saucy.

There was a rumor that the Governor of Richmond Bridewell had absconded.

Gov. Eyre had been suspended from his functions in Jamaica, and Sir Henry Storks temporarily appointed in his place.

The draft commission for the above appointment is published in *The London Gazette*. It recites that great disaffection is alleged to have prevailed in Jamaica, that grevious disturbances had broken out, and that excessive and unlawful severity had been used in their suppression; and whereas, it being urged that full and impartial inquiry should be made into the origin, nature and circumstances of the said disturbances, and the measures adopted for their suppression, the powers now vested in Gov. Eyre are revoked, on the ground that it may be advisable that he should be present during the inquiry, but for the sufficiency of the said inquiry the powers of Governor should be vested in some other person, and Sir H. Storks is accordingly temporarily appointed Governor of Jamaica.

The Times says: "Sir H. Storks, who sails for Jamaica on Monday next, will, immediately upon his arrival, assume the whole Government of Jamaica, and Mr. Eyre will be in the position of a Governor on leave. He will be superseded, but not displaced, by Sir H. Storks, who, in fact, does not cease to be Governor of Malta, and whose administration of Jamaica will be essentially provisional. Again and again Sir H. Storks has been called on to solve some difficulty which was not of his own creation. A great part of his life has been spent in special services. To Governor Eyre himself such an appointment is the least unfair or humiliating that could have been made, while it ought to be satisfactory even to his accusers."

The Morning Post thinks that the suspension of Governor Eyre will have a bad effect on the negroes, and will be regarded by them as a penal measure.

Public meetings continued to be held in various places upon the Jamaica question, but the action of Government rendered them of little importance.

THE LATE TOM SAYERS.—The whole of the trophies and other effects of the late Tom Sayers have been sold at auction. Great interest was manifested on the occasion by a numerous and respectable company, who were admitted by a shilling catalogue, the proceeds of the sale of which are to be made over to the father of the deceased. The articles in gold and silver, comprising 38 lots, were put up first; then followed the household furniture, among which was a heterogeneous collection of pictures of sporting subjects in oil, water, line, and photography; these being followed by the live stock, &c. We subjoin a few of the lots to which most interest attached: Lot 13. Solid gold "Cross of Valor," with appendages, presented by the officers of Her Majesty's ship Marlborough, 2oz. 1dwt., £10 10s. Lot 14. A solid gold medal, presented by a few friends in New-York, for gallantry while defending the "Belt," £8 15s. Lot 15. A silver medal, "Model of Prize Ring," presented by M. Levy of Glasgow, for bravery and endurance at Farnborough, £4. Lot 16. A crystal portrait of Tom's well-known dog "Lion," set in gold-mounted scarf pin, £6. Lot 20. A diamond shirt brooch, 11 stones £17. Lot 24. A silver cigar case, richly ornamented, the gift of Mr. S. Abrahams, 7oz. 6dwt., £7 7s. Lot 25. A silver pint tankard, presented by a few friends for "bravery and skill," 20oz 19dwt., £9. Lot 26. A hunt cup, the gift of Mr. Charles Goode of Bristol, for "manly conduct in and out of the ring," August 16, 1860, 11oz. 18dwt., £10. Lot 27. A silver cup, the gift of Mr. Moss Phillips, "as a token of admiration for manly courage on April 17, 1860," 11oz., £9 9s. Lot 28. A silver cup, with two handles, by Hunt & Roskell, presented to the late champion by Captain Webster, for his gallant conduct on the occasion of his fight, in 1857, with Aaron Jones; this article weighed 39oz. 13dwt, and bore on the obverse side the quotation, "Courage; fight it out! A crown or a glorious tomb!" It was knocked down for £31 10s. Lot 29. A two-handled silver cup, the gift of Mr. T. Foreman, for "gallant conduct in his late encounter," Farnborough, 34oz. 10dwt., £27 6s. Lot 30. A silver wine tankard, the present of a few friends at Montreal, June, 1860, 25oz. 10dwt., £17 7s. 6d. Lot 31. Tom Cribb's champion cup, 76oz. 10dwt., £35. Lot 32. A ram's horn, mounted as a snuff box, a gift, £10 10s. Lot 33. The champion belt, presented on the occasion of the international prize fight, presented by Mr. Wilkes of New-York, £33 12s. Lot 34. Tom Cribb's champion belt, £18 10s. Lot 36. A silver mail horn, the gift of Mr. Henry Distin of Newport-st., £5. Lot 103 was the low well-known English mastiff, "Lion," for whom evidently many gentlemen had gone to bid. After a keen fire from the first bid of 20 guineas, the hammer fell in a few seconds for 39 guineas to the nod of Mr. Warner, of the Welsh Harp public-house, Hendon. Lot 104, the performing mule "Barney," brought £13. Lot 105, and the last, the dun mare, realized £23, bringing the total amount of the sale to £629 16s.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

To the Editor of The Times.

SIR: In the review of the work by Dr. W. H. Russell on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition in 1865, which appears in your columns this day, the expedition referred to is spoken of as "the late, and possibly, for some time to come, as the last, Atlantic expedition." In making use of this expression, the writer was necessarily unaware of events which have recently transpired, and I am therefore instructed to ask of you the favor to allow me to state that the arrangements of the Directors as to new capital are now completed, the several hundred miles of the core or interior portion of the cable are completed, and that the Great Eastern is chartered to go to sea in June, 1866, for the double purpose of laying an entirely new cable, and of raising the broken end of the 1,100 miles of cable laid this year, so as to splice additional cable thereto, and thus, if successful, furnish to the public a second means of communication.

This 1,100 miles of submarine cable is ascertained to be in the most perfect order by daily tests taken from the time it broke, and still continued daily. The buoys at the end of it are washed away, but this is of no consequence, as they were intended only for a temporary purpose, the spot for grapneling having been laid down by solar observation, so that a good navigator can at any time sail to within half a mile of the broken cable.

Yours faithfully, GEO. SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

Atlantic Telegraph Co., No. 12 St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-st.-within, E. C., London, Dec. 11, 1865.

The Jamaica Massacres—Deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society to Mr. Cardwell.

At the interview of the deputation from the British and Foreign anti-Slavery Society with Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Chamerozow, the Secretary of the Society, read the following memorial:

"At a meeting held at the offices of the British and Foreign anti-Slavery Society on Friday, the 24th current, consisting of members of the committee, of gentlemen connected with various missionary associations, and other gentlemen interested in the anti-Slavery cause, especially convened to take into consideration the circumstances of the recent riot in Jamaica, and the measures adopted for its suppression, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"'That a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to urge on the Government the importance of their taking immediate steps for an impartial and a searching inquiry into the deplorable events which have recently occurred in Jamaica, and the causes which have occasioned them.'

"In accordance with this resolution, the Committee would feel obliged by your appointing a day to receive the deputation.

"The Committee have been most painfully impressed with the narrative of the alleged insurrection, as set forth in the dispatch of Lieut.-Gov. Eyre. Not only does it appear to them not to bear out the assumption of preconcerted movement, but the Lieut.-Governor himself states there existed no organization. It is also clearly established that the volunteer force fired first upon the people assembled in the Court-House Square at Morant Bay, which provoked them to an immediate, and, unhappily, a sanguinary retaliation.

"It also appears clearly clear that the assemblage in the Court-House Square on that occasion consisted of parties on whom warrants had been served for contempt of court on the Saturday preceding, and who had come down with their friends duly to surrender to those warrants. No evidence has been produced of a malevolent intention on their part; but, on the contrary, Paul Bogle, their alleged leader, was, the committee are assured, a highly-respectable and a peaceably-disposed man.

"With reference to the case of trespass against the man Dick—heard on the Monday previous to the riot—who was fined, but was advised by Paul Bogle to appeal, and whose appeal was allowed, the Committee are also informed, upon what they consider to be reliable authority, that the prosecutor, Anderson, had on previous occasions attempted to obtain warrants against trespassers, but had failed, his title to the land trespassed upon being disputed. His appointment as Immigration Agent at length enabled him—as the Committee have reason to believe—to command the influence with the justices necessary to obtain warrants against trespassers.

"On the preceding Saturday occurred the 'chattering in court,' which resulted in the order to bring the man Geoghan before the bench, for contempt. He made his escape into the Court-House Square, followed by the police officers, and, on their attempting to seize him, was rescued; but the whole affair appeared so unimportant to the authorities that no further notice seems to have been taken of it by them, until after Dick's case had been disposed of. The Committee would not be understood as attempting to defend any infraction of law, as exemplified in the rescue of the man Geoghan; but they are given to understand—the belief prevailed among the rescuers—that the Justices had no legal right to proceed to arrest Geoghan for contempt without a warrant, when once he had escaped beyond the precincts of the court. Hence Geoghan's flight into the Court-House Square, and hence his rescue. It is also alleged that the warrants for the arrest of Paul Bogle and the others for participation in the rescue would not have been issued but for his advice to Dick to appeal to a superior court against the verdict the Justices had delivered against him.

"Such were the circumstances which led to the assemblage in the Court-House Square on the day of the riot; and the Committee most respectfully submit that these circumstances are not contradicted by any evidence yet produced, ascribing to the terrible events which ensued a more serious origin. The Committee do not hesitate to affirm—while strongly condemning the subsequent outrages by the infuriated populace—that the firing into the mob by the volunteers, was a rash and unwarrantable act, involving the innocent with the guilty. The Committee also consider that the proclamation of martial law, and the indiscriminate massacre of the colored people, by the soldiers, sailors, and the Maroons, when all serious apprehension of further disturbances had ceased, were proceedings deserving the strongest reprobation. These people were hunted down in their own districts; the majority were unarmed, and numbers of them were not implicated in the riot.

"The case of the Rev. G. W. Gordon presents features of the gravest character. His arrest by the Lieutenant Governor's order might or might not be a necessary measure of precaution, assuming the existence of any evidence to connect him with the riot. In other cases the self-evidently [illegible] pleas as a Member of the Assembly, the Lieutenant-Governor might plead, in justification, the urgent necessity of placing him in safe custody during a time of popular excitement. But the Lieutenant-Governor, after causing him to be apprehended, on a civil warrant, in a district specially exempted from the operation of martial law, and many miles away from the scene of the riot, conveyed him to a town within the proclaimed district, and handed him over for punishment to a military tribunal. The Committee believe it will be found that this proceeding was flagrantly illegal, and that the Lieutenant-Governor has thereby laid himself open to a charge of the gravest character.

"In delivering Mr. Gordon into the hands of Brig.-Gen. Nelson, for punishment, Lieut.-Governor Eyre assumed the responsibility of the result. The Committee emphatically question the competency of a drum-head court-martial, or of any mere regularly constituted military tribunal, to try Mr. Gordon for a civil offense, alleged, moreover, to have been committed antecedent to the proclamation of martial law, and not within the proclaimed district.

"The Committee believe it to be highly desirable in the interests of justice, humanity, law and public order, that there should be a full, searching, and a thoroughly impartial inquiry into all the circumstances connected with these deplorable events. The Committee are further of opinion that, in addition to the immediate steps which may be taken in this direction by Her Majesty's Government, a parliamentary investigation, embracing an inquiry into the operation of the existing laws, and the administration of the Government of Jamaica, is necessary to meet all the requirements of the case.

"While the Committee are prepared to believe in the existence of a great dissatisfaction among the people of Jamaica, owing to the mal-administration of justice, the numerous vexations to which they are subjected, the excessive taxation which burdens them, and the severe privations they have undergone, through the failure of their provision crops and the curtailment of estate cultivation—the result of a two years' drouth—they are not prepared to admit that the emancipated classes are disloyal, still less that there has been produced any evidence of the existence of a wide-spread conspiracy to rebel against the Queen's authority, to massacre the white and brown inhabitants, and to establish themselves as an independent people. The general themselves as an independent people. The general condition of the island has long been unsatisfactory; but the Committee entertain the conviction that, under a wise and just Government, its resources might be developed to an almost unlimited extent, and its population rendered prosperous and happy.

"On behalf of the committee,
"S. GURNEY, President.
"G. W. ALEXANDER, Chairman of the Committee, and Treasurer of the Society.
"L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

"No. 27 New-Broad-st., E. C., Nov. 24."

Mr. Chamerovzow (addressing Mr. Cardwell) stated that on the preceding evening a special meeting of the committee had been held, when it was judged expedient to draw up an appendix to that memorial. A copy of this appendix had been forwarded to Earl Russell, and with the permission of the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Cardwell) he would now read:

"*To the Right Honorable* EARL RUSSELL, *First Lord of the Treasury.*

"MY LORD: As a reason for making any addition to the foregoing memorial, the committee beg to state that since it was adopted the circumstances of the case appeared to render it desirable to seek an interview with your Lordship as the head of Her Majesty's Government.

"The most recent intelligence from Jamaica embraces the reports of the Lieutenant-Governor's officers, his own official dispatches, and his speech to the Assembly. Accepting these documents as furnishing evidence most favorable to Lieut.-Gov. Eyre himself and his subordinates, the committee are not only confirmed in the opinion they have already expressed upon the nature of the proceedings of which he has assumed the responsibility, but feel constrained to acknowledge the existence of a daily deepening impression, that the retribution has been out of all proportion to the alleged offense.

"The committee believe they would not be the faithful representatives of the public sentiment, in relation to these terrible events, if they did not submit that this is a question involving the national character for justice and humanity; one which it imperatively behooves Her Majesty's Ministers to deal with in a manner that shall satisfy absolutely the national demand for a full, rigid and impartial inquiry. The committee are further of opinion that Her Majesty's Government would be giving only an earnest of its intention to meet the exigencies of the case by immediately recalling Lieutenant-Governor Eyre, in order to facilitate the searching investigation suggested, and by suspending from the exercise of their functions all the officers who have been concerned in these transactions.

"The committee observe that a Bill of Indemnity has been presented to the Legislature of Jamaica. They earnestly pray that under the present circumstances it may not receive the sanction of the Crown.

"The committee most respectfully urge that the public anxiously await the production of evidence, as follows:

"1. In the case of alleged contempt of court by the man Geoghan, on the 7th of October last, which led to his flight into the Court-House-square at Morant Bay, his attempted capture by the police, and his rescue by certain parties outside.

"2. In the case of trespass, Anderson agt. Dick, tried on the following Monday, the 9th, and as to the circumstances under which the defendant appealed against the decision of the court.

"3. In the matter of the Crown against Paul Bogle and others, for the rescue, as alleged, of the man Geoghan.

"4. The evidence establishing the truth of the assertion of Lieut. Gov. Eyre, that there existed a wide-spread conspiracy of the blacks to rise against the white and colored population, to overthrow the Government, and to take the lives and the property of the whites.

"5. The evidence upon which Lieut.-Gov. Eyre alleges that the riot at Morant Bay was a premature outbreak of the conspiracy aforesaid.

"6. The names of the parties implicated and of the witnesses testifying against them.

"7. The evidence upon which Lieut.-Gov. Eyre asserts, in his speech to the Legislature, that there is now a widespread and deeply-rooted spirit of disaffection, and a daring and determined intention to make Jamaica a second Hayti.

"8. A list of the persons who have been executed or flogged by sentence of court-martial, and the evidence upon which each was convicted.

"9. A list of the total number of persons flogged without any trial.

"10. The constitution of the several courts-martial, and a statement of the time occupied in the investigation of each case.

"11. A statement setting forth the number of dwelling-houses burnt or otherwise destroyed by the military, the militia, and the Maroons.

"12. A copy of the instructions, if any, given to the Maroons, and a statement of the length of time they were let loose upon the people.

"13. A list of the total number of white persons killed or injured by the alleged 'rebels.'

"14. The evidence upon which Lieut.-Gov. Eyre ordered the arrest of the late G. W. Gordon, and his deportation from Kingston into a proclaimed district.

"15. The evidence which was taken at his trial, and the circumstances under which he was put to death.

"The Committee most respectfully submit that the production of evidence upon all these points is indispensable to meet the requirements of justice, and they sincerely trust that Her Majesty's Government will forthwith take the necessary steps to procure it.

"On behalf of the Committee,
"S. GURNEY, President,
"G. W. ALEXANDER,
"Treas'r of the Society and Chairman of the Com.
"L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

"No. 27 *New-Broad-st*, E. C., Dec. 8."

France.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Globe* says the French Government has given six months' notice to terminate the extradition treaty with England, on the ground of the strict formalities required before French offenders are given up.

The Paris Bourse on the 12th was firm, but Rentes closed rather lower at 69.05.

Italy.

The Government had presented to the Chamber of Deputies bills to prolong the operation of the exceptional law for the suppression of brigandage, and for the suppression of religious corporations.

Count Nigra, the Royal Chamberlain, is dead.

Austria.

The Emperor of Austria arrived at Pesth, Hungary, on the afternoon of the 12th. He was received with great ceremony and much enthusiasm. Many members of the Hungarian Diet were assembled at the Castle of Buda to receive His Majesty.

The Burgomaster, in an address to the Emperor, rejoiced at the arrival of His Majesty, and said he trusted that all differences would be arranged. The Emperor, in reply, said: "I promised to return to you, and I come in order to fulfill that promise; so I come full of confidence and I expect confidence in return."

In the evening Pesth was illuminated.

Prussia.

A Berlin telegram says: "The English and French Embassadors, with their wives and the personnel of the embassies, left the Court just immediately after the marriage of the Princess Alexandrine, daughter of Prince Albrecht, and niece of the King, with Frederick William, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, because no place had been provided for them at the table of the King, notwithstanding that previous to the banquet, they had complained of that arrangement. The royal chamberlain justified his conduct by precedents.

Spain and Portugal.

The Iberian Progressista party having made preparations for a great demonstration in favor of the King and Queen of Portugal, upon the occasion of their Majesties projected visit to Madrid, the Spanish Government communicated the fact to the Portuguese Minister in Madrid, who immediately left for Paris to inform his sovereign. It is probable that their Majesties will only visit Madrid incog.

Turkey.

The Credit Mobilier of Paris had contracted for the new Turkish loan of £6,000,000 sterling. It is to be issued in bonds of £20 each at a price equivalent to about £13—repayable at particular years.

China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 26 (via Trieste).—Burgevine's death is likely to give trouble to the Chinese Government. Reports now state that he was drowned while in irons.

The American Consul declares that the treaty with the United States has been violated.

Piracy is increasing to a very alarming extent.

Chief Justice Adams is dead.

Large quantities of silk-worm eggs are being exported.

CANTON, Nov. 15 (by Overland Telegraph from Galle).—Gray sortings and water-twist higher. Tea advancing. Total export to date 81,500,000 lb. Exchange on London, 4/6½.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—Tea firm. Silk quiet. Exchange on London, 6/2½.

CANTON, Nov. 15.—The gunboats have successfully attacked the pirates in the neighborhood of Amoy.

Advices from Japan state that the Foreign Ministers had gone on an expedition to open Osseo Livigron Ossaco, which port, according to treaty, is to be opened in 1866 to foreign trade. The exchange question is causing commercial difficulties at Japan. The other murderers of Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird have been arrested at Yedo. They confessed their crime and were executed.

India.

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.—Cotton higher. Shipments during the fortnight, 45,000 bales. Piece goods unchanged. Freights to Liverpool, 32/6. Exchange, 2/1½.

Australia.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—The steamer Great Britain sailed for Liverpool, on the 23d, with £500,000 sterling, in gold. The Tariff question is causing considerable excitement.

The Parliament of New South Wales was opened on the 24th of October. The Governor, in his speech, said the revenue would cover the expenditure. He proposed to sell the back lands of the colony to promote emigration.

The New-Zealand news continues warlike. The natives laughed at the Governor's Peace proclamation, and murdered the first messenger bearing copies of it.

Latest.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Fenian O'Donovan, who was sentenced for a similar conviction, six years ago, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The joint note of England and France, proposing certain terms for the settlement of the Chilian difficulties, was received at Madrid on the 9th. The result is not known.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The discount market was tight, and the demand for money at the Bank was very active, in view of an expected advance in the rate, owing to the continued drain of gold. The funds were still drooping. Consols at noon on the 13th were quoted at 86⅞@87¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13—1 p. m.—COTTON—The sales of the three days, including to-day (Wednesday), add up 37,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for speculation and export. The market is strong and tending upward. American is ¼d. dearer since Friday.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER yesterday was quiet, but producers were firm at fully previous rates.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Wakefield, Nash & Co., report, Flour inactive, but prices unchanged. Wheat in limited demand at last week's rates. Corn flat and in some instances again 3d. lower. Mixed, 30@30 3d.

PROVISIONS—Messrs. Higland, Athya & Co., and Bruce & McAdiffe report Beef in more demand; for old prime new Mess, 120@122/6; Pork quiet; no American in stock. Bacon still declining—2/@3/ lower. Lard quiet and a shade easier. Tallow quiet—partially 3d. @6d. lower.

PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at late rates. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice dull. Bark quiet; Philadelphia firsts, 7/6. Linseed Oil, 40/6. Rosin very quiet. Spirits Turpentine—small sales of French at 47/6. Petroleum quiet but steady.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs firm. Sugars in fair demand at full prices. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Tallow slow of sale; P. Y. C., 49/6. Petroleum, 3/6. Scotch Pig Iron, 59/10½@60/.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 14.—COTTON—Sales to-day 20,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes buoyant with a further slight advance.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes buoyant and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Bacon flat.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—CONSOLS closed at 87@87¼.

AMERICAN STOCKS—United States Five-twenties, 63½@63¾; Illinois Central Railroad, 80½@80¾; Erie Railroad, 57¼@57¾.

AUSTRALIA.

Dates to Oct. 4—A Dead Parliament—Resignations—Extensive Bank Frauds—Estate Sequestered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The ship Miss Kilmansegg brings Australian advices to October 4.

There was a dead Parliament. The President of the Council and Attorney-General have resigned.

Extensive frauds have been discovered in the Bank of South Australia.

The estate of the President of the Upper House of New South Wales has been sequestered.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

A Steamer Captured by Chinese Pirates—The Rebels in China Losing Ground—News from Japan Satisfactory—The Quarrel between the Tycoon and Prince Nagato Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

We have Hong Kong advices of the 20th of October, 12 days later.

The steamer Wanatah was reported captured by pirates while on the way from Shanghai to Foo Chow. Piracy in Chinese waters is on the increase.

Foreign relations with China are quite out of joint, owing to the Mandarin-worshiping policy which characterized the career of Sir F. Bruce.

The district lying south-east of Pekin has been ravaged by troops of bandit cavalry. A body of 180 mounted rancheros made a raid to within 200 miles of the capital. A force was sent out after them, but they made good their escape. The last stronghold of rebellion in the Province of the Kangsi is reported to be evacuated. The insurgents, it is added, retreated to Fukiea.

The Mahomedan rebels at Fung Kaun, in Shensi, had surrendered, and were slaughtered to a man.

Intelligence from Japan, respecting foreign affairs, is very satisfactory. The quarrel between the Tycoon and the Prince Nagato had been settled.

A steamer had been announced to leave Yo'tahami, direct for Suez, the inducement being the conveyance of silk-worm eggs. Silk seems plentiful in Japan, but is scarce in China.

TENNESSEE.

Rapid Rise of the Cumberland—Cotton—Another Murder—Shooting Affray—A Policeman Mortally Wounded.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The river is still rising rapidly, with 25 feet of water on the shoals. There is a prospect of an overflow. Steamers are beginning to arrive freely. Five arrived to-day.

Cotton—Light transactions; prices range from 58c. to 61c. for Middlings. Market steady and but little doing. Receipts, 71 bales; shipments, 170.

[illegible] was killed this morning, by one Dick Dobbs.

Two policemen, named Frame and Waber, had a difficulty yesterday, resulting in the shooting of Frame. The wound is thought to be mortal.

THE FENIANS.

The Kentucky State Convention Repudiates O'Mahony and Indorses Roberts—O'Mahony Indorsed by the Philadelphia Circle—Delegates to the Congress Chosen.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The Fenians of Kentucky held a State Convention at Covington to-day. All the circles but two were represented. Speeches were made by the "State Center," P. Bannon, and others. Resolutions fully indorsing Roberts, the Senate, and the Secretary of War, and repudiating O'Mahony and the Congress of Jan. 2, were adopted and signed by all the delegates present.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Circle of the Fenian Brotherhood to-night, Michael Caville and James Monaghan were elected representatives to the New York Congress. Resolutions were unanimously adopted sustaining Col. O'Mahony and denouncing the Senate conspirators.

From San Francisco—Mining Intelligence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

Legal tenders are selling at 65 cents.

Ophir Mining Shares, $355; Savage, $940; Imperial, $103@$105; Chollar Potosi, $145@$147; Crown Point, $480; Yellow Jacket, $400@$500.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Mining Stocks are weaker. Chollar Potosi, morning, $142 50; evening, $145. Savage, morning, $855; evening, $890. Yellow Jacket, morning, $500; evening, $545. Crown Point, morning, $435; evening, $500. Imperial, morning, $105; evening, $111. Legal Tenders, 67½.

Capt. Whitney, jr., President of the California Steam Navigation Company, died to-day.

The Indian War in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

Advices from Arizona represent that there is constant fighting between the Apache Indians and the white settlers. Twenty-eight soldiers sent out on the 1st of November, are missing.

Condition and Prospects of the State Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Mr. Lockridge, a representative of the railroad interests in Texas, has arrived in Kansas City on a mission to the President of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Galveston Railroads, with a view to the speedy completion of that road with its Texas connection. The people of Texas are fully alive to the importance of the improvement, and hope that it will soon be completed. Mr. Lockridge says that the hope of speedy railroad connections with the North-West and the resumption of railway traffic and travel is certain. A spirit of enterprise prevails throughout the State, and the people generally are anxiously looking forward to the restoration of the State to the Union.

Boiler Explosion at Dubuque—One Man Killed.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Jaeger & Co.'s distillery was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler in the engine-room. Most of the employés were at dinner, there being but eight persons in the building at the time. The fireman was killed, but none of the others were seriously injured. Loss $60,000; insured against fire for $25,000.

Movements of Speaker Colfax.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Speaker Colfax is the guest of the Hon. N. D. Sperry, who gave a dinner and public reception this afternoon, at which were present Gov. Buckingham, Lieut.-Gov. Averill, and many other distinguished gentlemen. Music Hall was filled to overflowing to hear the lecture. Mr. Colfax goes to New-York on the night boat.

Wholesale Poisoning—An Entire Family Drugged with Laudanum.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

To-day, Patrick McLaughlin and his family, consisting of his wife, three children and niece, were poisoned to-day by drinking a large dose of laudanum placed in the coffee used at breakfast. McLaughlin and one daughter came near losing their lives. The former is still in a precarious condition.

CHRISTMAS AT THE SOUTH.

NO UPRISING OF THE BLACKS.

Reports From Virginia and North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The following responses have been received to inquiries upon the subject:

PETERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

There have been no disturbances caused by the negroes, who have behaved themselves very well in this city and in the adjacent country. They have been quiet and orderly for the season, and never before were so few seen on our streets during the Christmas holidays. There is no apprehension or uneasiness in the public mind about them.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

There was no serious disturbance among the blacks on Christmas, nor has there been any since Monday. A few brawls in Norfolk and Portsmouth were the result of whisky, and had no political signification whatever. It is true that many of the blacks of this county have provided themselves with pistols, but it is not thought there is any purpose of insurrection among them.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

There never was more harmony between whites and blacks at this season. No aggressive disposition was manifested on the part of either.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

There was never before a more orderly Christmas week, thus far the Blacks behaving as well as usual. No apprehension of disturbances from them here or elsewhere, as far as can be learned, exist. All classes here rejoice at the prospect of a speedy restoration of the State to its former position, and they have not been more cheerful for years. Measures were taken to preserve order throughout this Military District by closing bar-rooms during the holidays.

WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

With the exception of a few isolated cases of collision between the whites and blacks, Christmas morning, as yesterday reported, there have been no disturbances. There is no apprehension of any further difficulty, and no danger is anticipated.

THE ALEXANDRIA RIOT.

A Premeditated Affair—Hancock's Veterans Ordered Out—First Reports Exaggerated—Only Two Mortally Wounded.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Several arrests of the rioters in Alexandria on Christmas day have been made, and Gen. Augur has directed a thorough investigation into the circumstances of the affair, and has ordered the commanding officer at that place not to surrender any of the offending parties on the demand of the civil authorities, but to refer all such demands to the commanding officer of the department.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Journal*, in giving an account of the riot there on Christmas, says:

"Whisky flowed in streams from many restaurants, and from some it was dealt out as liberally to the colored people as to the whites. Early in the morning it was observed that all the young reconstructed were well armed. Rioting commenced at an early hour in the morning, and by 1 o'clock p. m. had assumed such fearful proportions that the Mayor found it necessary to call upon the military authorities to suppress it. Three companies of Hancock's Veterans were forthwith ordered out, and proceeded to arrest every one found engaged in rioting and disorderly conduct. Many persons had been seriously and dangerously wounded before they appeared on the scene of action

It was found that between 50 and 100 of the ringleaders of the various disturbances, then going on throughout the city, were mostly sent to the slave-pen, and there compelled to remain during the remainder of the day. Some of them were yesterday morning released, while the more guilty are still in confinement.

It seems the first reports were exaggerated, as *The Journal* says some 50 or 100 were badly beaten; but, so far as we have been able to learn, but two were so badly injured as to preclude the hope of recovery.

During the day a most unprovoked riot is reported to have occurred at Chappell Hall, where a number of colored people were holding a party. A white man, by the name of Michell, who is said to have participated in the riot, was seriously wounded in the head, and at 1 o'clock this afternoon his death was currently reported.

Non-Arrival of the Belgian.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Dec. 27—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamship Belgian, now due at this port, from Liverpool.

Affray in a Norfolk Theater.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

Joseph Edwards, a Baltimore rough, was shot at the Oxford Theater this evening, by a soldier, at whom Edwards had discharged a pistol.

Obsequies of Gov. Corwin.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1865.

The funeral of Gov. Corwin took place at Lebanon, Ohio, to-day, and was largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State.

The Fire Department.

A regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners took place yesterday morning at Fireman's Hall. The business transacted was unimportant, and mostly relating to the internal regulation of the Department, as follows: The complaint of Thomas Abbott, No. 18 Chambers-st., was received, stating that he was assaulted by Joseph Moran, alias Mason, a driver stationed in William-st., on the evening of Nov. 18. He was arrested, but released on condition that he would pay $15 for damage done to an overcoat, which he failed to fulfill, and the complainant asks an investigation, which was granted.

John S. Anderson, Foreman of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14, forwarded his resignation, which was accepted. A claim was made by Louis Frank for $250, the value of a certain shed recently destroyed by volunteer firemen. It was ordered to be filed. The Committee on Appointments and Discipline presented their report upon an investigation of the charges against Bartley Monahan of Engine Co. No. 23 and John Grimes of Engine Co. No. 29, for intoxication. They found both charges sustained, but in consideration of its being the first offense of each, they would recommend that five days pay be deducted from the amount due each for December, and that this decision be sent to the Foremen of their respective companies and read to the members. The action of the committee was approved by the Board. A resolution was adopted empowering the Treasurer of the Department to draw $100,000 from the Controller for its use. After authorizing bills against the Department amounting to several thousand dollars to be paid, the Commissioners adjourned.

Sewing-Women's Association.

Among the numerous industrial societies of this city, whose existence is not generally known, but which are of great benefit to the working classes, is that of the Workingwomen's—an Association confined to females making their living by the needle, either by hand or as operatives, and whose meetings are held on Wednesday evening of each week at their headquarters, No. 195½ Bowery. This Society has been organized over two years, and now numbers about 200 members. Its main object is to provide for any of its number who may be reduced to want by sickness; and for the period of sickness three dollars a week is allowed them; also those out of employment are cared for. Beside the charitable purposes of the Society, it is also, as a social body, affording enjoyment to the sewing women, and at the same time giving them protection. A grand vocal and instrumental concert was recently given by several members of the Society, of musical abilities, in its aid at Dodworth's Hall, which will be repeated at the same place, by request, on the 22d of January. At a meeting of the Society, held last evening, a list of officers were put in nomination for election on next Wednesday. The officers of the Society at present are: President, Miss Ellen Patterson; Secretary, Mrs. Horton; Treasurer, Mr. D. Walford.

BRAZIL.

NEWS TO DECEMBER 2.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Withdrawal of the Paraguayans and Advance of the Allies.

The Brazilian Squadron at Corrientes.

Immigration From the Late Confederate States into Brazil.

The arrival at this port of the steamer North America, from Rio de Janeiro, December 2d brings us later news from South America and St. Thomas.

The 2d of December was the fortieth anniversary of the birth of the Emperor. The day was observed in Brazil with popular rejoicings. The Emperor released a number of prisoners.

The American immigrants, chiefly Southerners, represented by Col. Wood, have selected a site for a town near Araraguara. It lies between two small rivers, and can have railway connection with the capital. A vast tract of eight millions of acres of unoccupied Government land has also been selected. It is expected that a flow of immigration from the States composing the late Confederacy will soon set in.

There is no change in the position of military affairs. No new battle had taken place. The Brazilian army has been suffering severely from sickness, and many of the Paraguayan prisoners drafted into the army have died. The Brazilian squadron remained at Corrientes.

The Rio de Janeiro papers are filled with the official reports of the army movements and battles announced here by previous arrivals.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 2, 1865.

The Emperor returned on the 9th ult. from Rio Grande de Sud, causing great rejoicings in this city.

Coffee is lower. Flour advancing. Exchange 29½d.@29¾d.

RIVER PLATE.

The Paraguayans have withdrawn entirely across the Upper Parana, out of Corrientes. The Brazilian fleet is at the mouth of the Paraguay, and the allied army has crossed the River Corrientes on its march to the Parana, near Goza. It will be sent in vessels up that river to the point selected for further operations. Great sickness prevails among the land forces.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Details of the Wreck of the Ship Newton—The Crew of Twenty Drowned—Great Sacrifice of Property.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE of