THE NEW YORK SUN.
PUBLISHED DAILY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.
Office corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
Single Copies—TWO CENTS.
Twelve Cents per week—Six Dollars per year.
WEEKLY SUN,
Ready on Thursday of each week; is sent by mail
Adollar per year; single copies three cents.
MOSES S. BEACH, Proprietor of
The Sun Establishment.

THE SUN.

Thirty-Fifth Year. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1867. Price Two Cents

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
For every insertion of four lines or less.....50cts.
For every extra line or part of line.....20 cts.
Advertisements will be inserted in open or displayed style, or in leaded type, also as special, advertisements or special notices at proportionate rates, to be ascertained on application at the office.
Twenty-six words are counted as four lines and fifteen words for each line more than four.

THE OLD WORLD.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT.

Precautionary Measures.

FRANCE AND HER ARMY.

A REORGANIZING BILL.

PROGRESS IN AUSTRIA.

Promulgation of the New Constitution.

MAIL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Fenian Excitement.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against the expected movements of Fenians. The troops which were yesterday dispatched for Portsmouth, were to-day sent to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The London *Observer*, in its issue of Saturday, says that the British government, in all the extraordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Fenians, is acting with a full knowledge of their secret plans. The alarm caused by the Fenians in the city is subsiding.

Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The bill for the reorganization of the army, which has been under discussion for the past week in the Senate, was introduced in the Corps Legislatif by M. Gressier, and was debated during the sitting of yesterday.

M. Gressier, on reporting the bill, made a speech explaining the features and defending the character of the measure. He denied that it was a preparation for early war, because, in reality, it would operate to reduce the present effective force of the army. He insisted that the measure was intended only as a wise provision for the necessities of the future.

M. Rouher, the Minister of State, also spoke in support of the bill. He strongly protested against the opinion which had been expressed, that the introduction of the bill looked to war with a foreign power, and declared that the bill was not proposed by the government as a temporary expedient, to meet an immediate contingency, but as a permanent measure to improve the organization, and promote the general efficiency of the military forces of the Empire.

M. Jules Favre made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill, and toward the close of the sitting a vote was taken, and the Ministry were sustained by the majority of the Chamber.

Austria—The New Constitution.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The new constitution of Austria, which recently passed the Reichsrath, has been promulgated throughout the Empire by imperial decree.

Civilization in Japan.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Advices from Japan announce that in accordance with the treaty concluded with the commissioners of the foreign powers, the ports of Yeddo and Osaka will be thrown open to foreigners for settlement and commerce on the 29th of January, 1868.

Italy and the Roman Question.

FLORENCE, Dec. 22.—The long and angry debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the policy of the government in the Roman question terminated yesterday. A final vote was taken, and the Ministry was defeated by a majority of two. The announcement of the result was received by the opposition with loud cheering.

Marine News by the Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21—Evening.—Information has been received to-day that the ship Parragon, last from Quebec, has put into Milford in distress. The Parragon had experienced a heavy gale and sustained considerable damage. She also lost her deck load.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Lisbon reports that the American bark Palermo, Capt. Merrick, which sailed from New Orleans Oct. 26, for Oporto, has run ashore on the coast of Portugal, near Aveiro.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 22.—The royal mail steamship Persia, Capt. Lott, which left New York in the Hub last, arrived at the port to-day, and after landing mails, etc., sailed for Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Mail Dates to December 10th.

The steamship Herman, from Southampton December 15, arrived here yesterday evening, with European dates by mail two days later.

THE FENIANS.

The further examination of Burke and Casey, the former charged with treason-felony, and the latter with attempting to rescue him, was continued on Saturday at Bow street. John Joseph Corydon gave the evidence; he said that the object of the Fenian movement was to overthrow the Queen's government in Ireland and in its place establish a Republic. The prisoners were remanded.

The Fenian funeral in Dublin took place on Sunday, and passed off quietly. The day was wet. About 10,000 walked in procession, including about 4,000 women and children. On arrival at Glasnevin they were addressed Mr. J. Martin, who denounced the "malignant policy of England, and did that the three men whose memory they were met to honor were not murderers, but men of virtue and patriotism, who feared God and loved their country. For that love they were doomed to an ignominious death at the hands of the British hangman. The death of those men was a legal murder, the act of England's policy, the policy of the nation which, through history and hatred of their nationality, had by fraud and force destroyed their independence. They had since endured 67 years of insult and robbery, of impoverishment, extermination and suffering beyond what any other people had ever endured from a foreign oppressor. A vast number of Irishmen whom oppression of English rule forced to live in their own country had in America learned to become soldiers, and seem resolved to make war on England. She was in a panic in consequence, and hoped to strike terror into Irishmen by legal murder.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 9th, says:

The demonstration yesterday was one of no ordinary character, such as under a free constitution might be expected. No one who viewed it in the light of past experience could fail to see that it contained some elements calculated to inspire alarm. As a political demonstration it was imposing only in regard to numbers, and even in that respect not to such an extent as was expected in a metropolis containing nearly 200,000 people, and recruited as it was from the surrounding districts. No citizen of any social position or influence, except one or two interested parties, were engaged in it. There was not a private conveyance to be seen pot even a town councillor's carriage to lend the semblance of civic dignity to the display. No Roman Catholic clergymen took part in it. The procession was composed chiefly of well-dressed young men, women, and children. The men belonged to the classes of drapers and grocers, Assistants, clerks, mechanics of various kinds, laborers, sailors and coal porters. Their comfortable appearance showed that they received good wages, and were also in their class of life to prosper under British auspices, as well as thousands of the other side of the Irish Channel, who are contented with their lot or anxious to improve it by peaceful means, but who do not nurse visionary objects and do not waste their time in lamenting their country's grievances. They accordingly did not look like persons who had sworn to revenge or complain of the wrongs of Ireland. Of the young women who graced the array by their presence, a very large number were of the most respectable class, especially those who seemed to be factory girls, or workgirls, or workmen's wives, who were able to contribute generously out their rank in life, and seemed to be comfortable, if not even easier than in ordinary circumstances.

There were few banners hung in showy military garb, with gold lace and gaudy borders, upon leading white wood, some with wide plumes at the end, others tipped with yellow, and having streamers of green riband. Crape and green ribands were worn on the hat or on a piece of every man, and bonnets of the fair sex displayed the "national" hue or their ribands at least. Many were promenaded decked in green. Numbers wore green sashes, many of them emblazoned with shamrocks and other national devices, and some with the Irish harp. Of course without the inevitable shillelagh of the Irishman, and the green piece of the latter, it was evident that they had been in the service, and paraded on other occasions. Green was everywhere the color of the day. Accordingly, and strange were converted for the occasion into banners, and joined a grotesque medley in ribands. The well-dressed and respectable portion of the procession, with their green and crape, and their banners, and mottoes, and ribands, and sashes, made a very fair show of loyal enthusiasm. The rear, however, was composed of the lower class of the Irish, and in it were to be seen the ragged and the dirty, the drunken and the disorderly. Some of the women who joined in the procession were of the class of the Irish Amazons, who are called upon to carry out the behests of the Fenian Brotherhood. Some of the men who were in the procession were of the class of the Irish Ruffians, who are called upon to carry out the behests of the Fenian Brotherhood. The rear was composed of the class of persons