

The Weekly British Colonist.

Tuesday, January 2, 1866.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Address of the President.

The following message from the President was received and read:

To the Senate of the United States:—I have the honor to state that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government of the United States, has been suppressed, and the United States is in possession of every State in which insurrection existed, and that so far as could be done, the courts of the United States had been restored. Postoffices re-established, and steps taken to put into effective operation the revenue laws of the country. As the result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with a view to inducing the resumption of the functions of States, comprehended in the inquiry of the Senate, the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have recognized that their respective State Governments are yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States, with more willingness and greater promptitude than under the circumstances, could reasonably be anticipated.

The proposed amendment to the constitution providing for the abolition of slavery forever, within the limits of the country by each one of the States except Mississippi, from which no official information has been received. In nearly all of them measures have been taken and adopted (or are now pending) to confer upon freedmen the privileges which are essential to their comfort, protection and safety.

In Florida and Texas the people are making commendable progress in State Governments. No doubt is entertained but that they will at an early period be in a condition to renew all practical relations with the Federal Government.

In that portion of the Union lately in rebellion, the aspect of affairs is more promising than in view of all the circumstances could well be expected. It is true that in some States the demoralizing effects of the war are to be seen in occasional disorders, but these are local in character and rapidly disappearing. As the authority of the civil power is extended and sustained, perplexing questions were naturally to be expected from the great and sudden change in relations between the races, but systems are gradually developing themselves under which the freedman will receive the protection to which he is justly entitled, and by means of his labor will make himself a useful and independent member of the commonwealth in which he has a home.

The people throughout the entire South evince a lawful desire to renew their allegiance to the Government, and repair the devastation of the war by a prompt and cheerful return to peaceful pursuits. An abiding faith is entertained that their actions will conform to their professions, and that in acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States their loyalty will be unreservedly given to the government, whose leniency they cannot fail to appreciate, and whose fostering care will soon restore them to a condition of prosperity.

From all information in my possession, and from that which was recently derived from reliable authorities, I am induced to cherish the belief that personal animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation connected with a properly arrayed system of taxation, will be the harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union. The report of Carl Schurz is herewith transmitted as requested by the Senate. No report from Hon John Covode has been received by the President.

The attention of the Senate is invited to the accompanying report of Lieutenant-General Grant, who recently made a tour of inspection through several States where the inhabitants participated in the rebellion.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Sumner said the message of President Johnson was like the white-washing message of Brigadier-General Pierce on Kansas Johnson denied that there was a plain statement of the facts. Sumner denied any intention of charging the President with falsehood, but said there was no question before the House, when he made the remark and statement about white-washing. He referred only to the document which was read, and not to the policy of the President. He denied that he had ever in public or in private, questioned the honesty and patriotism of the President.

The South to be Garrisoned.

Gen. Grant in the report accompanying the President's message says: "I am satisfied that the mass of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation in good faith. The questions which hitherto divided the people of the two sections, slavery and state rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, they regard as settled forever, by the highest tribunal of arms; that no man

can resist the law executed at the point of the bayonet. I think the States in rebellion have left the people in a condition not to yield that obedience to civil authority that the American people have usually been in the habit of and which would render the presence of a small garrison throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channel and civil authority is fully established.

General News.

A Washington dispatch says Secretary Stanton has applied for an appropriation to purchase Ford's Theatre to be fitted up and used for the custody of all papers relating to sick and wounded soldiers, hospitals, and the operations of the medical and surgical department of the army. Some dispatches say Secretary Stanton again tendered his resignation and it is said insists upon its acceptance.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19.—The Fenian Senate in session to-day, reported 12 in favor of Roberts as President, and 3 for O'Mahony. New Jersey Fenians hold a State Convention soon, to take action in regard to the quarrel.

NEW YORK, DEC. 19.—At a meeting of the American Freedman's Aid Commission and the American Union Commission, it was unanimously voted to unite the commissions into one. Bishop Simpson was elected President of the new united Commission, Dr. Thompson, Vice-President, and J. R. Shepperd and Mr. Abbot, Secretaries.

Later European News.

NEW YORK, December 19th.—The steamships Cuba and Peruvian, from Liverpool, arrived this morning at Halifax with dates to the 9th.

O'Leary, Fenian, had been found guilty and sentenced to twelve years penal servitude. He made a speech, denying that he was a traitor and declared that he owed no allegiance to the Queen of England or to British laws.

Indications increase that Earl Russell will introduce a reform bill.

NEW YORK, December 16th.—The cattle plague has been increasing in England, during the past month, to an alarming extent. During that period the attacks have risen on the previous monthly average from fourteen thousand to twenty-seven thousand, and deaths twenty-one hundred. Between the 4th and 11th November, the number increased fifty per cent. The Times assumes that the deaths instead of seven hundred a week, are at least four times that number, and if winter does not bring a change, the losses may be five or six thousand weekly by Christmas.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—In regard to the refusal of Spain to accept the arbitration of England on Chilean affairs, a London special says:—"If England goes one step further than advised, it is very doubtful whether the Spanish nation would not accept any challenge short of force. There appears to be no remedy, and no English ministry would willingly give the signal of what might prove a general European war, more especially while a false precedent is still unremoved, which would allow Spain to cover every sea with American Albatrosses."

General News.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the select committee have agreed on the 12th of February, Lincoln's birthday, for appropriate ceremonies in Congress, when Secretary Stanton will deliver an address. The committee have come to no decision on the sum to be appropriated for Mrs. Lincoln, but the majority have considered \$25,000 to be enough, though for a while the minority urged \$100,000. The committee will meet on the 18th.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Major Hastings has organized and despatched two colonies for Brazil. One sailed from Mobile on the 4th, the other from New Orleans, himself accompanying the latter. The Mobile Register says the colonists are among the most worthy and respectable citizens. Major Hastings resided twenty years on the Pacific coast before the rebellion, in which he served three years, and claims the credit of taking the first colony across the continent to Oregon in 1842.

The Fenian Babble.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The Fenian Senate has adjourned, and part have gone home. The rest are waiting, with President Roberts, to receive Stephens, the fugitive Head Centre, from Ireland.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The news from the Fenians is contradictory. One report says the Senate has adjourned, another that it has not. Miss Ellen O'Mahony, Head Centre of the Fenian Sisterhood, publishes a card urging the importance of contributions, and the purchase of Fenian bonds.

The Chicago Fenians want to fit out a fleet to commit depredations on the lakes. Scanlan has denounced O'Mahony, and vice versa; in the meantime O'Mahony is gathering in about \$7,000 per day, and Scanlan has a handsome pile. The same dispatch says the steamship Boston, from Liverpool, was overhauled at sea by a British cruiser, and searched for concealed Fenians.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Fenian nation is still much excited by belligerent councils, the old Military Department having gone off with the Senate. O'Mahony is getting up a new one for Union Square.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18th.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent states that the last news from the United States has caused profound sensation there, and was regarded by all as an omen of the coming storm. News that General Logan had been appointed Minister to the Republic of Mexico was construed as a determination on the part of the United States to maintain that Republic, even by force of arms. The Imperialists were greatly alarmed by the information that General Grant had expressed sympathy with the Republican cause. A rumor that Sheridan's army has been reinforced, and that some United States naval vessels were taking soundings in French harbors, also produced great excitement.

EUROPEAN NEWS SUMMARY.

[Dates by Mail to Nov. 30.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

It was stated that the Attorney General had prepared informations for the prosecution of the Hon. Richard Bethel, the son of the ex-Lord Chancellor, and others connected with the traffic in the attempted sale of public offices. It was not, however, believed that the evidence would be sufficient to insure conviction.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette states that an Italian princess of the late reigning house of Modena was recently received into the Marylebone Workhouse and has died there. Other members of the family are said to be living in London in a state of poverty. The medical and other officers of the workhouse rendered the poor princess every attention, but no sooner was she dead than a valuable chain which she retained and greatly prized was found to be missing, and there is every reason for believing it was taken by some of the pauper nurses by whom she was surrounded.

Lady Palmerston will not return to Cambridge House, the late Premier's London residence. The London Building News says the site is destined for a Roman Catholic cathedral in memoriam of Cardinal Wiseman.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.

Earl Russell as Prime Minister and Earl Clarendon as Minister of Foreign Affairs, were formally installed into office by the Queen, at Windsor, on the 3d inst. On the 6th, Earl Clarendon received the whole of the diplomatic corps.

The London Times continued to disparage the Russell Cabinet. It says—"It would almost seem as if there must be an interval of partial disorganization, after which the Cabinet will go on with renewed strength or will fall to pieces. The issue depends upon themselves, upon the boldness and wisdom of their policy, and upon their aptitude in assimilating to themselves forces which lie about them."

The London Globe complains of the misrepresentation of the Times, which, in reference to reconstruction, stated that only one Secretary of State was available in the Lower House, while there are actually three. With regard to the position of the Ministry in Parliament, modifications must undoubtedly be made; but there is no Speaker in existence. No writ can be issued and no election take place before February. As most of the personal changes would involve new elections much needless inconvenience would result.

FURTHER CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

[From the London Times, Nov. 6.]

If we are rightly informed, the reconstruction of the Ministry has not proceeded so successfully or so easily as those who regard the new Premier with an idolatrous worship would have the public believe. On the contrary, there have been, and are still, great difficulties in the way of that reconstruction, difficulties which every sober liberal ought to have foreseen, and which are out of the very nature of the case. It would be premature to enter fully into the question. It is enough for us to know that such changes are contemplated; and we believe we are justified in stating that the Duke of Somerset has placed his resignation in the hands of Earl Russell in order that the process of "reconstruction" may be rendered at once more easy, and we may add, more constitutional. The unusual distribution of offices between the two Houses, and the desirability of reinforcing Mr. Gladstone in debate, both point to a present necessity of introducing new blood into the administration.

[London (Nov. 6) correspondence Manchester Guardian.]

The announcement of the Times of this morning that the First Lord of the Admiralty had resigned ought not to be taken as implying the secession of his Grace from the Cabinet. The Duke of Somerset is too useful a member of the administration to be parted with willingly by his colleagues, and he is such a comorant at work that it would be difficult to find what he would consider adequate occupation in any other department. They say he would do better if he lived more in the world and sought to gather from personal contact and observation the ideas and opinions of the time. But the Duke is an oddity, as solitary in his habits as a heron, as indefatigable as the chief of an ant-hill, and as tenacious as a limpet. Lord Melbourne once said of him, when in the House of Commons, that he was the "proudest and most obstinate man in England, except his father." His Grace is just the man to say curtly and haughtily that he would not stand in the way of administrative reconstruction if it were thought necessary to have more of the heads of important departments in the Lower House; but he could not on the other hand be expected to take any position lower than that which he now occupies, and unless he were made President of the Council or Minister for India, there is none to which he would probably agree to be transferred.

FRANCE.

A Paris telegram says:—"According to L'Independence Belge there is some mystery in the presence just now of Admiral Faragut (for whom Admiral Goldborough seems to have been mistaken), on board the United States war ship Frolic, on a tour of visits to our ocean war harbors of L'Orient and Brest. What does that daring and distinguished American seaman contemplate by loitering along our coast, or is he taking soundings for ulterior operations in case of a rupture about Mexico? It is clear that there are susceptible folks here who see nothing frivolous in the visit of so determined a sea-captain.

A great deal of negotiation is going on with

the more prominent outsiders of the Com-mune, with the view to the inclusion of some of them in the new official arrangements. Mr. Bernal Osborne is in town, in better humor, for some as yet unexpired cause. On the other hand, Mr. Lowe is said to be more than ever disgusted with a world which is unworthy of him. Mr. Forster's friends are confident that his claims will not this time be overlooked; and the admirers of Mr. Roebuck feel that his time at last is coming, the only difficulty being that he is said to have declared he will take nothing short of the Cabinet, and that nobody will dare to make the proposition.

LORD GRANVILLE TO BE SENT TO BERLIN.

[From the London Post, Nov. 8.]

We believe that there is now scarcely any doubt that Lord Granville will be appointed to the Embassy at Berlin, to be presently vacated by Lord Napier. The great experience of the noble Earl, and his pre-eminent conciliatory manner, mark him out as the most fit representative that this country could have in the difficult and delicate negotiations which are certain to arise out of the complicated state of affairs in North Germany.

The Fenian trouble is quieting down. The special commission has been issued for the trial of those arrested. The commission is directed to the twelve Judges, and especially to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Keogh. Power is reserved in the commission to the Judges to adjourn the court if necessary, but it was stated that the cases will all be tried in Dublin.

Mr. Lubin, of the Irish People, has caused summons and plaints, similar to those against the lord lieutenant, to be served on the superintendent and inspectors of police concerned in the seizure of that journal.

Mr. Leary, whose deposit in the Bank of Ireland was detained by our government on the suspicion that he was a Fenian, has recovered it at last. An application from Mr. Leary to draw part of the sum for the purpose of his defence, was agreed to. After the commencement of the action Mr. Leary's attorney mentioned that the balance was also required for the defence of the prisoner and that it should be so applied. It was permitted to be withdrawn and so the matter ended.

Lieut. J. H. Lalor, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, who had been arrested on suspicion of Fenianism, had been discharged and had his pistols, ammunition and documents returned to him. There was no evidence to connect him with the movement.

Application had been made for a conditional order to file a criminal information against Sir John Gray, M.P., proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, for having published in his paper what the managers of the Irish People, now in prison, regard as a libelous paragraph in the latest pastoral of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The paragraph complained of charges the managers of the Irish People with having proposed to destroy the gentry and Catholic clergy; with having disseminated poisonous maxims, &c., and they say in their affidavit that these charges are untrue and calculated grievously to injure them upon their trial. It is rumored that the Lord-Lieutenant will refuse to plead to the action brought against him by Luby, and will move to have the writ of summons and plaint taken off the file.

The Cork Herald says: Whether or not with the object of evading the search to which passengers arriving from America are subjected to at Queenstown, none save vessels having mails to land have called at this port on their homeward voyages for the past fortnight, but proceed direct to Liverpool. There the only search made is for exposable commodities, which is easily passed, and there is nothing to prevent persons having in their possession arms or "treasonable" documents to come thence to this country, either by the Holyhead or the Cork steamer, without, according to present arrangements, having to undergo the ordeal of minute examination. The search, by the way, sometimes becomes exceedingly ludicrous. It is difficult to say whether a male spectator feels more indignant or amused at beholding a policeman "feeling" a female passenger's back hair, done up in the present extraordinary fashion for the purpose of ascertaining whether it conceals arms, ammunition, and documents. The process is naturally repugnant to the feelings of respectable females; but instances also occur where the "victim" is a woman of spirit, and makes the searching officer thoroughly ashamed of his work.

A great fire and a terrible explosion had occurred in Cooley street, London, on the morning of the 3d. A fine warehouse on Beal's Wharf was completely destroyed. It contained eight floors, with vaults in the basement, and a river frontage of 150 feet, and was stored with valuable merchandise. An immense warehouse adjoining the wharf and backing the east side of Humphrey's Dock had a narrow escape. It contained 50,000 chests of tea and other property, valued at a quarter of a million. The explosion was at the works of the London Gas Company at Nine Elms, where one of the gasometers, containing a million cubic feet of gas, suddenly exploded from some unascertained cause, and communicating immediately with another gasometer of equal extent, spread death and destruction in all directions. The building in which the disaster occurred, a solid one, crumbled pieces, hardly one brick standing on another. In a short time thirty men were taken from the ruins, seven of whom were found dead, and several of the others so injured that their continued existence is very problematical. The scene of the disaster is near the Thames. The surrounding property suffered severely, and people a mile off were thrown down and injured. The explosion was succeeded by fire, to extinguish which was a work of some difficulty.

INDIA. CALCUTTA, Oct. 30, 1865. The market has been brought to a standstill in consequence of the failure of the rice crop. It was rumored the Russians had beaten the Bukharians near Jashkuan, and were reported to be within a few miles of Bokhara. Bombay was first lighted with gas on the 7th of October. Two native Directors of the Commercial Finance and Stock Exchange Corporation of Bombay had been sentenced to transportation for life, and a third to imprisonment for four years, on a charge of forgery.

CHINA. SHANGHAI, Oct. 9, 1865. A singular question has arisen with regard to the suppression of piracy in the Chinese seas, which were daily becoming more dangerous. The Taku forts had been evacuated by the allied garrison. A great hurricane had occurred at Manilla.

AUSTRALIA. MELBOURNE, Sept. 25, 1865. The shipments of gold for the month amount to 85,500 ounces.

NEW ZEALAND. Advices from Melbourne, dated 25th of September, state that disturbances continued on the east coast of New Zealand. The colonial forces and friendly natives had been successful against the fanatics. The pah was stormed by the colonial forces. The expedition captured the natives who murdered Volkner and Captain Close. The Governor had confiscated land in Taranki, and had issued a proclamation of peace and amnesty. The east coast alone was under martial law. A motion to divide New Zealand into two colonies had been negatived in the House of Representatives by a majority of fourteen. It was carried in the Legislative Council without a division. Ministers propose further taxation. New gold fields were attracting population.

LORD PALMERSTON'S FUNERAL.—The London and Provincial journals give full accounts of the imposing funeral ceremony of the late Premier, and the Illustrated London News has several interesting wood cuts of the procession, with a fine portrait of the Prime Minister.

PRUSSIA. The Prussian government having resolved to construct an iron-clad fleet, negotiations have been opened with the leading French and English shipbuilders to that end. The firms of Arman & Co., Bordeaux, and Sasuma & Co., of London, will, it is said, be intrusted with the execution of the first orders.

SWITZERLAND.

A printer named Rynicker, residing in the canton of Uri was recently sentenced by a criminal court to receive twenty blows by a rod for having written and published a pamphlet containing an attack upon the Roman Catholic religion and clergy, and the Holy Scripture. All Switzerland became indignant at this interference with liberty of conscience, and on the 28th October a mass meeting was held at Berne to protest against the sentence of the court at Uri, which the meeting declared a disgrace to Switzerland. A second monster meeting was announced at which delegates from every canton would be present.

FRANKFORT.

It was stated at Vienna that a note had been received there from the Frankfort Senate, which, although couched in more polite language, repeats the refusal of that body to accede to the demand of the great German Powers.

HOLSTEIN.

In pursuance of superior orders General Gablens had an interview with the Prince of Augustenburg, and announced to him, in the most considerate terms possible, that should his stay in Holstein lead to any demonstrations in favor of the Augustenburg claims, his Highness would be immediately either expelled from the Duchies or placed under arrest. The Abend Post says the above statement is unfounded.

GREECE.

A new ministry had been formed under M. Delegeris. The King had promised that Count Sponeck should leave Greece next spring.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Government had ordered a strict watch to be kept on the seaboard of Cuba and Porto Rico, Spain fearing the insurrection in Jamaica may have ramifications in the Spanish Antilles.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfort on the 5th inst., the representatives of Bavaria, Saxony and Hesse Darmstadt proposed that Austria and Prussia should be requested first, to convoke in Holstein, as soon as possible, a general assembly of representatives elected by the free votes of the inhabitants, in order that such an assembly may co-operate in the definite solution of the still pending Schleswig-Holstein question. Second, to take steps calculated to bring about the incorporation of Schleswig into the German confederation. The Federal Diet resolved to decide in a fortnight how this proposal should be dealt with.

DENMARK.

The new ministry had been definitely constituted. Count Frysensborg had been appointed President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and four large landed proprietors belonging to the nobility were members of the Cabinet, which inclined to a liberal conservative policy. It was expected that the conflict between the Rigsdag and the Government relative to a revision of the constitution, would be amicably settled.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Basuto war was not settled. Mosheah acknowledged that the Basutos were beaten, but said they would not give over their country to the Boers, although they would to the English. He remained awaiting the Governor's reply. A project was reported to be on foot for colonising the Basuto territory with English settlers. Business was dull.

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NOTICE. State Assessment. SCHEDULE A. Description of Property and Town or District. Admeasurements. No. of Block or Section. No. of Lot. Registration of Voters' Act, 1866. GIVE NOTICE THAT ALL... Most Popular Book. DIRE INSTRUCTION. son's New Method. ER. DITSON & CO. PUBLISHERS. MOVING HIS STORE FOR... es, Boilers, &c., SALE VERY CHEAP. Engines and Boilers of all kinds and sizes. NOTICE. UNDERSIGNED HAVING... Thomas Patrick & Co., ALL RE-OPEN. Monday, the 30th instant, by the usual attention to business, will liberal patronage which has usually been. JAMES R. ROBERTSON, Manager of the late Thomas Patrick & Co. ENGLISH and SPANISH. DEFFIS, GRADUATE of the... Gen. Grant in the report accompanying the President's message says: "I am satisfied that the mass of the thinking men of the South accept the present situation in good faith. The questions which hitherto divided the people of the two sections, slavery and state rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, they regard as settled forever, by the highest tribunal of arms; that no man