

Arrival of the "New York"

THE "TIMES" OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, DISTURBANCES IN SICILY.

New York, Jan. 2. The steamship New York, from Southampton on the 21st December, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Asia arrived out on the 26th, and the Morrison on the 21st.

President Lincoln's Message was received in England on the 18th December, per the Asia.

Parliament is expected to re-assemble on the 9th of February.

The Times says that Mr. Lincoln's Message contains little from which the Federalists can derive encouragement or consolation.

The Government's position—military and financial—is rapidly growing worse.

The Message effectively dashes peace expectations. The Times thinks the North does not possess the power of confederating property.

The more threat of confederation gives to the South the strongest possible motive to resist to the last extremity.

The report of the state of the Federal finances is even more discouraging than the military intelligence is unfavorable, although the situation—even as depicted in the Message—accompanying the reports—financial and military, renders it the most uncomfortable address ever read to an American House of Representatives.

British neutrality has been maintained so well that there is only one mention in the Message which concerns England directly—the resolution to place an additional force on the great lakes. This is not to be complained of. We hope the Canadians will take measures to prevent Canada being made a basis for incursions into a friendly State.

By placing harbours on Lakes Ontario and Erie the enterprise can be impeded. Mr. Lincoln will only be engaged to objects in which the British authorities will be bound to assist him, but we sincerely wish that this increase of force is not meant to be permanent.

We cannot conceive the necessity that occasional forays for connection with the question of continuing or modifying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of imports which was temporarily established by the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.

The Asia's news had no effect on the markets.

The Confederate loan was 61 to 63. French rents 65 1/2 to 66.

The contract for the loan of \$3,000,000 to Spain by Pereira was signed.

Consols 89 1/2 to 90; Ill. C. declined 1; U. S. 20's declined 1/2; Afr. preferred up 1/2.

The Paris papers publish a despatch from Mexico announcing disturbances in the Senate from political causes. Several persons were wounded.

Spain.—The Ministerial crisis has ended. Endeavours to form a new Ministry are futile. Narrao remains in office. The Cabinet remains unchanged. The Cortes will be opened on the 23rd. The Queen will make a speech from the throne.

Prussia.—The Guards engaged in the Danish war returned to Berlin, and were received enthusiastically. The King said they had added another leaf to their glorious history.

Italy.—Marmora demonstrated the necessity of economy in the maintenance of armies.

The Provisional Budget for the first three months of 1865 was agreed to.

The Chamber adjourned.

Greece.—The Foreign Minister resigned.

China.—News unsatisfactory.

The presence of rebels near Amoy had stopped trade.

The Anglo-Franco Chinese force is to be disbanded.

Japan.—Intelligence favorable.

Tunis.—Disturbances recommenced.

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, December 20.—Evening.—The cotton sales for two days were 80,000 bales. The market is firmer, with an advance of 1d per pound.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm. Corn has an advancing tendency.

Liverpool Provision Market.—Beef quiet and steady. Pork inactive. Bacon declining. Lard dull. Tallow steady.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Ashe quiet and steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee steady. Rice quiet and steady.

Petroleum firm.

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AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Jan. 5.

The Herald's correspondent gives a full account of the recent important raid through Tennessee and South-western Virginia, of General Sherman's army.

The injury effected by it to the rebels was immense, and is to them probably irreparable. The lead mines and salt works, 50 foundries and furnaces, 100 miles of railroad, 15 locomotives, 200 cars, and a vast amount of other property of the rebels were destroyed, and 50 pieces of artillery and many prisoners were captured from them.

The Richmond Examiner says that the 'Sentinel's' proposition to claim the protection of England or France originated with Jeff Davis, and had its birth in a panicky mind.

The Savannah correspondent of the World hints that Sherman will march first on Augusta, then to the rear of Charleston, when, with Dahlgren in front, he will lay siege to the stronghold.

Despatches captured on a rebel soldier divulge the intention to send the rebel rams out of Charleston harbour once, that taking advantage of the absence of our ironclads. This led to promptly sending all the monitors to Charleston harbour, where they now are.

The Richmond Sentinel has a report, which it discredits, however, that Price was defeated on the 10th inst.

The Sentinel of the 27th, says that a boat load of blankets had been received at Varna for the Yankee prisoners.

The Tribune's special from the army of the James says—Dutch Gap Canal is regarded as a complete success, the result of the explosion of the rebel mine, and all that was expected. A dredging machine will now finish the work. Sixteen feet of water have been in the canal since the 16th of last month.

The Herald's Savannah correspondent says many of the citizens have taken the oath of allegiance.

The 8th Division, 20th corps, had moved across the Savannah into South Carolina, and met and drove a regiment of Wheeler's cavalry. No other rebel force was found.

The Adam's Express Company have already received orders for over \$500,000, and the rush still continues.

In addition to military reviews the entire fire department had passed in review before General Sherman with the exception of the officers—the companies consist of negroes.

The World has a rumor from Washington that Senator Morgan is to be made Secretary of the Interior.

The Petersburg Express is informed that the cotton found by Sherman in Savannah is owned by Great Britain some by private individuals and some by the Government.

The same correspondent says Mr. Draper's nomination for Collector of New York will not be sent to the Senate, but that President Grant will be nominated by the President.

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It appears that only 1,000 blankets were sent to our prisoners, and the Express says that as there are 3,000 Yankee prisoners there, this supply falls short by two-thirds.

Louisville, Jan. 5.—Owensboro has been taken possession of by the rebels under Major J. W. Taylor, our forces evacuating the place.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Major Gen. E. Johnson and Brigadier-Generals H. Jackson and T. B. Smith of the Rebel army passed through this city yesterday en route for Fort Warren.

New York, Jan. 5.—The steamer Eagle from Havana Dec. 30th, has arrived. There was little news.

A report was brought from Matanzas on the 29th that a vessel arriving reported having seen two vessels burning just outside, and two steamers supposed to be captured. But little credit was given to the report, as it was told by an Englishman who did not tell the story twice alike.

After the 1st of January all foreign newspapers are to be subjected to a rigorous censorship, equivalent to suppressions.

The Richmond Examiner, in reply to the Sentinel's foreign correspondent, says, 'If neither England nor France will much as recognize us, how would they receive such an invitation as this now that we are sinking and perishing under the mighty power of the Yankee nation?'

Buffalo, Jan. 5. The grand international meeting of today with great éclat at Buffalo. Twenty-three rinks played on each side, representing nine American, and thirteen Canadian clubs. The ice was keen, but not in good condition in some places, and a cold biting wind in the morning rendered playing rather disagreeable. Play commenced at 12 o'clock, and ended at 10. The score was found to be: American, 478; Canadian, 658—the latter winning by 180 majority. The Curling Club dinner in the American Hall was a decided success. Mr. James S. Lyon, of Buffalo, occupied the chair.

New York, Jan. 3rd. Harry Lazarus, the prize fighter, was killed this morning by being stabbed in the neck by Barney Friery, in an altercation. Friery made his escape.

Washington, January 3rd.—A paragraph has been copied into the papers that the Brazilian Representative has accepted Secretary Seward's proposal to visit the United States of the Florida as satisfactory. This is not true.

Snow commenced falling here this afternoon, by night it was sufficiently deep for sleighing.

New York, Jan. 5. H. G. telegraphs to the Tribune, from Washington:—

Neither the President, Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant nor any other member of our government, interfered with the proposed visit of the Blairs to Richmond.

New York, 6th.—The Tribune's Washington special says, the French Mission was filled on Tuesday, by the appointment of J. C. Fremont.

Washington, 6th.—A detachment of men from the Potomac Flotilla, on the bank of the Rappahannock river, landed on Wednesday, six miles above its mouth, and destroyed two barrels of powder and two torpedoes. The men then returned to their boats, and brought away seventy-five rebel prisoners and deserters, who have all taken the oath of allegiance.

Boston, 6th.—A public meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall on Monday next, to raise funds and extend aid to the people of Scotland.

Portland, 6th.—The steamer Potomac from New York, took fire this morning, off Cape Elizabeth, and burned rapidly. The officers, crew and passengers were taken off by a schooner and have arrived. Four lives were lost.

Baltimore, 6th.—Whilst workmen were engaged repairing a building on Holiday street, this morning, a floor, on which a number of bricks had been placed, gave way, burying seven or eight men in the ruins. Three dead bodies have been taken out; a number escaped with slight injuries.

War Department, Washington, Jan. 6.—

To Associated Press.—The Secretary of War has gone to Fortress Monroe, Hilton Head, and Savannah, to consult with Gen. Grant, Foster and Sherman.

The Herald's Boston, M. C. correspondent of the 25th says the private 'Olester' made her escape from Washington on Christmas night. The steamer 'Julia' with 450 bales cotton, was captured on the 26th of Charleston.

Richmond papers place Hood's army south of the Tennessee.

New York, Jan. 6.—The Herald's Savannah correspondent says information from Richmond says rebel troops are being hurried off to Branchville, S. C., and the adjacent region, to attempt to check Sherman's northern movement.

The Herald's Washington despatch says, Gen. Canby informs the Government that the present situation of the former case and withholding them in the latter. If the Fenians want to fight England to free Ireland it is hypocritical and treacherous in a pretended desire to 'sustain the national honor' of the United States, and to promote our work of self-defence in the present contest.

If they want to fight for Ireland instead of the United States, their place is in Ireland and not in the United States. By retreating to Ireland they will have no difficulty in getting somebody to tread on their coat-tails, and will have abundant opportunity to kill all the Englishmen they see.

They are to fight England, not from a desire to free Ireland, but from a desire to 'protect our national honor,' and to aid us (borrowing their own language) in the work of 'just self-defence,' they need not wait for a war with England. In already waiting for three years and eight months, during which hour of the former case and Government have been in a death-struggle, not only for national honor, but for national existence, these five thousand fighting Fenians, 'spouting for a mill,' have shown themselves singularly blind to the ample opportunities before them of gratifying their present desire.

The President of Hayti had offered his services to mediate, and it was hoped peace would be secured on a basis of Dominican independence.

The Richmond Sentinel learns that Mosely is rapidly recovering.

The Herald's Washington special says, official information has been received that Kilpatrick's cavalry have seized Harpersville, on the Charleston and S. C. Road.

The World has a Washington despatch going to show that England and France will recognize the South on the 4th of March, because Mr. Lincoln did not carry the Southern States; that England has been for some time quietly organizing a military force in Canada; that a order promulgated by the British Government forbids the best regiments of the English army to be sent; that the recent articles in the Richmond papers were prompted by Louis Napoleon; and that the South being now harder pressed than ever England and France cannot see the Union restored, and will never permit the South to be conquered.

Montreal papers putting forth various reports, are also quoted, and the whole goes to make up quite a sensation.

The Post has a private letter from Savannah which speaks of the order prevailing in that city since its occupation by our army, and confidence the citizens have in our project.

The writer was informed that Governor Brown was to issue a proclamation before Hood moved toward Sherman's rear, calling a Convention to prepare terms of peace, but was deterred by Hood's movement. He was afraid of Jeff. Davis.

Portland 6th.—The fire spread so rapidly on the steamer Potomac that the starboard boat could not be launched. The port boat could not take all, so the foremast was cut away and a raft made. The four men lost were washed off the raft. There were five persons, all of whom were saved.

Washington, 4th.—The Richmond despatch of the 5th has been received. It was heretofore announced that Sherman had driven the rebel pickets at Harpersville, which is thus described by that paper:—Harpersville is a station on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, 20 miles from Charleston. Sherman's army of 10,000 men, after a march of 100 miles, reached this point on the 4th inst. The rebels, who were the chief command of Ireland and America, and if the Fenians desire to be led against them, the President's last call will enable them to be ordered forward at the earliest moment, and Grant and Sherman will show them 'the shortest route.'

The Geography of the Moon.

Professor Phillips, Dr. Lee, and Mr. Birt, have made us so familiar with the geography of the moon that it seems to be a fact in our lives, only a question of time before a committee of 'savants' be deputed to visit and explore it. They have measured the vast plains, surveyed the chains of mountains, named every isolated peak, noted the valleys, terraces, rocky ridges, and other variations on its surface, as minutely as though the body were of our own globe. Numerous plains, one of which they have computed to measure sixty-one German miles long, stretch away till they are fringed with rocky promontories, or checked by precipitous mountain ranges. Craters abound in every direction. Some of the smaller mountains resemble cup set in saucers; others consist of steep, conical caps. In the centre of some of the larger mountains, as in those named Copernicus and Gauss, are masses of broken rocky country, about 6,000 feet high, having buttresses which die away in collateral ridges. In another large mountain, named Theophilus, the centre is formed of a series of ridges, the highest being 10,000 feet high, and the ridges are of various diameters, full of enormous cliffs, which are bright and shining. The whole aspect of the moon is expressive of volcanic action on a grander scale than that which has prevailed on our globe. A continental 'savant,' Bezenberg, argues that shooting stars migrate from the moon, to Builder.

AN IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa., are being enlarged, though already the most complete and extensive establishment of the kind in the country.

Some years since one of his debtors failed and settled with him by giving him a few shares in a screw company, and this is what has built up his fortunes. It is not unusual for the company to pay 10 per cent, per month, for months in succession.

IRON ONE has been found at Cape Race, Newfoundland, and large quantities are said to be situated along the coast. This will of course account for the remarkable variations which occur in the compass of the coast.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. John McKinnon, Mr. Thomas Neal of Carleton Place, to Miss Mary Ann Wins, of Montague.

At the residence of the bride's father, Fitzroy, by the Rev. James Sinclair, Mr. John Speece, to Miss Jane Crookery, second daughter of William Crookery.

On the 22nd December, by the Rev. L. A. Betts, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Holmer Holcomb, Chapman, Jefferson Co., N. Y., to Miss Alvia E. Hamblin, eldest daughter of R. L. Hamblin, Esq., of Carleton Place.

At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. K. Smith, A. M., Mr. James Wilkes Hayes, to Miss Sarah Lashair Borden, both of Elizabethtown.

In Guilph, on the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. W. S. Ball, Miss Elizabeth Sunley, second daughter of the late George Sunley, Esq., formerly Mayor of Guilph, to Mr. John Hall, Builder, of the same place.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Sunday, the 25th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Weakley, Wesleyan Minister, Mr. Wm. Booth, to Miss Barbara Todd both of Toronto.

In All Saints Church, Collingwood, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. L. Lacey, M. A., Incumbent, Peter Stoutenbury, Esq., to Miss Justina Gardiner, both of the township of Collingwood.

At Pembroke, by the Rev. W. Tomblin, at the residence of the bride's uncle John Supple, Esq., Dr. J. A. Rodden, to Anne, second daughter of James Bora, Esq., formerly Mayor of Guilph.

On the 17th inst., by the Rev. F. Codd, at the residence of Mr. George Simmons, James Routledge, third son of Mr. George Routledge, to Sarah Melissa, youngest daughter of Mr. Andrew Spearman, both of the Township of Guilph.

At Christ Church, Ottawa, on the 4th inst., by Rev. J. S. Lander, Henry F. McCarty, Esq., son of the late Martin McCarty, Esq., of St. John's Newfoundland, to Hannah, sixth daughter of James Grant, Esq., M.D., of Ottawa.

At Barrow, on the 24th inst., Mrs. James Douglas, aged 25 years.

In the Township of Guilph, on Sunday morning, the 6th inst., Mrs. Robert Bork, aged 40 years.

The Fenian Brotherhood in Chicago.

The Chicago Tribune has an article on the Fenian resolutions, part of which is as follows:—

It appears, then, that the Chicago Circle of Fenians has 5,000 men ready to fight England who are not ready to fight Jeff. Davis. They make no scruples of tendering their services to England, not from a desire to free Ireland, but from a desire to 'protect our national honor,' and to aid us (borrowing their own language) in the work of 'just self-defence,' they need not wait for a war with England. In already waiting for three years and eight months, during which hour of the former case and Government have been in a death-struggle, not only for national honor, but for national existence, these five thousand fighting Fenians, 'spouting for a mill,' have shown themselves singularly blind to the ample opportunities before them of gratifying their present desire.

If they want to fight for Ireland instead of the United States, their place is in Ireland and not in the United States. By retreating to Ireland they will have no difficulty in getting somebody to tread on their coat-tails, and will have abundant opportunity to kill all the Englishmen they see.

They are to fight England, not from a desire to free Ireland, but from a desire to 'protect our national honor,' and to aid us (borrowing their own language) in the work of 'just self-defence,' they need not wait for a war with England. In already waiting for three years and eight months, during which hour of the former case and Government have been in a death-struggle, not only for national honor, but for national existence, these five thousand fighting Fenians, 'spouting for a mill,' have shown themselves singularly blind to the ample opportunities before them of gratifying their present desire.

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