ings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :-Sennte. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, presented the sellowing, which was ordered to lie upon the

Boldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1866—To the Benate and House of Representatives, is Congress assembled.—The undersigned directors would respectfully represent that, after long months of toil, they have established a Home for the orphans at the corner of Second street east and Maryland

The orphans are well provided with fuel, food. clothing and instruction. Our funds are mostly invested in United States bonds. We do not desire any amendment to the charter, but do especially any amendment to the charter, but do not desire
protest against the passage of House bill No. Sis,
as unjust and uncalled for, and believe it would
not have been passed if the members had known
that it was without our knowledge and consent.

Respectfully,
(Signed) Mrs. U. S. Grant.

Mrs. U. S. GRANT.
Mrs. Capt. C. V. Morris,
Vice President.
Mrs. Henry D. Cook,
Treasurer.
Mrs. Gen. O. O. Howard.
Mrs. Dev. Louis O. Smith. Mrs. Rev. John O. Smith. Mrs. J. O. Lawis. Mrs. Sarah Woods,
Mrs. Sarah Woods,
Mrs. David A. Hall.
Mrs. J. M. Thumbull.
Mrs. Secretary Willes.
Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill authorizing

and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to per-mit the organization and establishment of national banks, in addition to those heretofore established under an act entitled an act, &c., and acts supple-mental thereto, and amendatory thereof, and to issue for the use of said banks hereby authorized millions of dollars, and providing that the estab-lishment of said banks and the issue of currency lishment of said banks and the issue of currency to the same shati be regulated and controlled in every respect as provided in the several acts referred to above. Provided, however, that the whole amount of currency issued for the use of national banks, under the provisions of this act and previous acts, located in each State and territory, shall sustain the same proportion to the whole amount issued that the population of each State and territory sustains to the whole population of the United States, as indicated by the census of 1860. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

of 1860. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, presented the petition of foreigners resident in the District of Columbia, who have declared their intention to become citizens, asking that they be granted the right of suffrage in the Dis ries, that they may thus

be placed on an equality with the recently enfran-chieed negroes. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented the memorial of Charles O'Connor and other lawyers for an increase of the salaries of United States dis-trict indress. Referred to the Committee on the trict judges. Referred to the Committee on the

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, presented the cradentials of John T. Jones, Senator-elect from Arkansas for the term ending March 4, 1871. Ordere: to lie on the table.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably the joint resolution of thanks to Cyrus W. Field, and said he would call it up for action to-morrow. Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the bill published in yester-day's proceedings for the punishment of persons

who induce free colored persons to emigrate under

false promises, with a recommendation that is Mr. CRAGIN, ot New Hampshire, rose to a question of privilege. He said he was absent from the Senate when the District Suffrage till was passed. Had he been present he would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Buckslew, of Pennsylvania, was appointed on the Committee on Claims, vice Mr. Sherman, on the Committee on Claims, vice Mr. Saerman, resigned.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented the memorial of the Loyal League of Norfolk, Va., for the reorganization of the State government of Virginia, and the appointment of Judge Underwood as Governor. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, presented a memorial from white loyalists of Louisiana, setting forth that the present State government of Louisiana is disloyal; that a large majority of the citi-

and is disloyal; that a large majority of the citizens of that State are as disloyal now as during the war; that Union men are persecuted, &c. it asks for the reorganization of the State government. It is signed by Governor Wells and others.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in presenting the above, made some remarks on the grievances complained of. He asserted the right of Congress to give protection

to the loyal citizens of lately rebellious State under its duty to guarantee a republican form of goverament. It was evident from this memorial that the State government of Louisiana was not republiof reconstruction belonged to Congress and not to the President, and that Congress had a right to overthrow the provisional governments organized by the President. Mr. Trumbull said taxes were

being raised in Alabama and other States to pay salaries to rebei officers. Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, said that the authority for this was in the circular letter of the Secretary of State, issued in June, 1865, to the various provisional Governors of the rebet States, directly giving his opinion that the provisional Governors had authority to levy taxes for the purpose of pay-ing their own salaries and expenses Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, resumed the floor.

dwelling on the general subject of reconstruction, and denying the right of the President to reorganize State governments destroyed by secession or war It was the duty of Congress, he said, if the facts alleged in this petition be true, to set aside the State governments of the south, and substitute in their stead such organizations as will protect loyal

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky-I have but one word to say to the Senator from Illinois. He has certainly taken a very extraordinary occasion to deliver his speech in opposition of the merits of the petition. I presume the honorable Senator, though he has addressed his speech to the Senate, intends it to reach the Legislature of Illinois, to influence a certain election there pending and shortly to come off, and I hope the honorable Senator will succeed. I have read the names of the competitors of the honorable Senator in his own party for his succession, and I justly believe that he is much the ablest man and much the best man of them all, or than all of them together, if they all could be put together in one mass. I therefore hope the honor-able Senator, when that election comes off, will be re-elected. I am salisfied he will bring more ability to the seat which he is to vacate on the 31 of March than any one that has been named, and I am equally satisfied that, although the modicum of unselfish patriotism he can bring will not be very large, it will be immensely larger than any other claiming the seat can bring. I therefore

trust he will be re-elected.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I regret, sir, that the Sana-Mr. TRUMBULL—I regret, sir, that the Sanator from Kentucky cannot rise above personal considerations in the discussion of questions in this body. I thank him for his personal kindness to me, and hope to be upon terms of personal friendship with him while we occupy seats here. But I never myself have been guilty of indulging in reflections upon the motives of Senators in the discharge of public duty, and I am sorry that the Senator from Kentucky is cast in that mould that he supposes that when a brother Senator takes a particular course here, it is done in reference to his political and personal prospects. reference to his political and personal prospects. I think, sir, if I know myself, I have been governed in my action in this body by a sense of public duty, and that there is nothing in my course to warrant the Senator from Kentucky in casting any such imputation upon me as making a speech for such imputation upon me as making a speech for the purpose of securing re-election to the Senate Sir, he may be cast in a mould that would do it I am not; and if my public course, sir, here is not such as to meet the approbation of my constituents I will take the consequences of their disapproval. I have not shaped my course, sir, in reference to securing the personal approbation of my constitu-ents, further than the discharge of public duty may give it, and the imputation of the Senator from

ents, further than the discharge of public duty may give it, and the imputation of the Senator from Kentucky, is wholly uncalled for.

Mr. DAVIS—I would just say a word in expla-nation to the Senator from Illinois, with the in-duigence of the Senate. The honorable Senator best knows—he is the best judge—whether if he or animated by a desire to secure his re-election, he is animated by honorable motives. I leave the decision of that question to him. I have nothing

Pending the motion to refer Mr. Trumbull's petition to the Committee on Reconstruction, the morning hour expired, and Mr. Doolittle was about to reply to Mr. Trumbull's remarks on reconstruction. The subject, therefore, goes over till to morrow.

The unfinished business of yesterday was upon Mr. Brown's (of Missouri) amendment, which is a provise that the act for the admission of Nebraska shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other rights, to

any person, by reason of race or color, &c.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, took the floor in opposition
to the amendment. He expressed himself as
strongly in favor of the principle it contained as
anybody could be, but ne did not believe Congress

should exact such conditions after having admitted Tennessee without them. Nebraska would raufy the amendment, and be could ask no more. In the course of his remarks Mr. Wade adverted In the course of his remarks Mr. Wade adverted to his position on the subject of reconstruction. He would admit the southern States if they ratified the amendment, but he was afraid they would not raity it. If they rejected it he would go as far as any body when new terms were to be proposed.

Mr. SUMNEE asked Mr. Wade if the rebei governments were, in his opinion, competent to act upon constitutional amendments!

Mr. WADE replied that he had no better opinion of the governments set up by Presidential author-

Mr. WADE replied that he had no better opinion of the governments set up by Presidential authority in the south than Mr. Sumner had, but he believed Congress had the power to breathe the breath of life into these dead States, and it purposed to do this by the pending amendment.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, took the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Wade's speech, and made a lengthy speech on the status of the interebel States. He denied the doctrine that the State governments were destroyed by the act of secession, and asserted that it was subversive of the principles upon which the Constitution was formed. Citizens of the southern States could not be punished for treason because they yielded obedience to their State governments when the general government afforded them no protection or means of resistance. All talk about State souched was Calbounism, secessionism and State soucreignty ism in its worst form.

is worst form.

Referring to the bill to admit Nebraska, Mr. Cowan said there were no reasons why the new State should be admitted; while, in his judgment, there were a good many reasons why it should not

There was no reason why a State with so small a population as Nebraska should be given equal power in the Serate with the State of New York, power in the Senate with the State of New York, and be permitted to cast two votes against two from Ohio or Pennsylvania on a tariff or other great question. In conclusion, Mr. Cowan proposed to amend Mr. Brown's amendment by adding, that it is hereby distinctly understood that the people of the territory of Nebraska, when admitted as a State into the Union, shall owe a direct and personal allegiance, each and every one of them, to the government of the United States, and that the said State of Nebraska shall not hereafter claim the said State of Nebraska shall not bereafter claim authority to convert the citizens of said State into foreign or alien enemies, so that they may be held

foreign or alien enemies, so that they may be held as such by the United States. Something of this kind, he said, was necessary to prevent for the future what had recently occurred in the south.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, opposed Mr. Brown's amenament. It would be of no constitutional force if adopted, for the pending constitutional amendment, which would probably be ratified, gave to the States the very right which the amendment to the pending bill denied. It gave the right to exclude persons from the right of suffrage on account of color. Besides this, Mr. Brown's amendment, if adopted, would give to all the Indians in Nebraska the civil and political rights of citizens and voters. He was opposed to

it on this account also.

Mr. Dooistle then gave his reasons for opposing the hill. He would be glad to welcome a new State into the Union, but he could see no record of valid and legal proceedings by which the people of Nebraska had adopted a State constitution. The population of the territory was too small, also, to warrant her admission as a State.

Pending the consideration of the bill and amendment, Mr. FESSENDEN moved au Executive session, which was passed, and the Senate soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives. The SPEAKER laid before the House certain Executive documents, which were laid on the able, as follows:

table, as follows:

From the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the names of persons employed in the coast survey, with the expenditures of the office.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Printing. ic Printing.
Statement of the Secretary of the Navy as to ordnance and ordnance stores, in reply to a House

resolution of the 6th instant, offered by Mr. Broomall. The SPEAKER announced the Select Committee on Direct Taxes and Forfeited Lands, ordered by the House yesterday, as follows: Messrs. Conkling, Donnelly, Dawes, Scotleld,

and Harding of Kentucky.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, presented a petition from the colored people of Tennessee for the removal of all political inequalities on account of race or color. Referred to the Committee on Reonstruction.
Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, introduced a

bill to amend the laws of the District of Colum-bia. Referred to the District Committee. Mr. WARNER, of Connecticut, introduced a joint resolution to pay a pension of \$25 per month to the widow of Sargeon James W. Fitzpatrick, of Middlesex county, Connecticut, he having died of wounds received while acting as surgeon in the army. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pen-

The House went into Committee of the Whole Fr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. A considerable debate arose on the items for re-

gress in the Globe.
Mr. LAFLIN, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, suggested as an amend-ment that all the items scattered through the bill for the Congressional Globe should be put into one item, showing the aggregate appropriation for that purpose, and amounting to \$206,049.

Mr. MAYNARD said that this subject of print-

ing debates in the Globe had attracted considerable attention in former years. Many members had sup-posed that the publication of the debates ought to be performed in the public printing office. The Globe establishment was a fungus on the govern-ment which should be removed. He trusted the ment which should be removed. He trusted the amendment would be adopted, as it would show the entire expense of the Globe to Congress. The publication of these proceedings should be made under the immediate direction of Congress and at the public printing office. Anything looking to that ultimate change would meet his approval.

Mr. STEVENS did not know that there was snything materially objectionable in the amendment, except that it was desirable to keep the expenses of each house under its own heading.

Mr. LAFLIN declared that the Committee on Printing bad no intention of interfering with the bill further than to gather up all the items for the

bill further than to gather up all the items for the Globe and put them into one aggregate sum. That would simplify the bill, and would not operate against the interests or convenience of any party

Mr. HALE, of New York, opposed the amendment as fending only to lead to confusion, and being upproductive of any good. Mr. LAFLIN thought these items should at least be consolidated into two, one for the House and one for the Senate. He withdrew his amend-

Mr. MAYNARD moved to strike out the appropriation of \$21,350 for Senate Globe reporting. He argued that the Globe was a newspaper having a regular subscription price, and that Congress should not be called upon to pay more than the regular price for such copies as were furnished to members. This would not amount to one teath the sum appropriated. The whole subject should be re-examined. He knew that a proposition had been made at the commencement of this Congress to do that, but it had got the go bye. The Globe had been the fugientum metallum of legislation for a number of years, and it was time the matter should

be overhauled.

Mr. STEVENS explained, at some length, how the publishing of congressional debates u the Globe had grown up.

Mr. LAFLIN concurred, to some extent, with the remarks of Mr. Maynard, but remarked that

there was a contract, written or implied, with the publishers of the Globe.

Nr. MAYNARD asked what evidence there was Mr. MAYNARD asked what evidence there was of any such contract. He had heard a good deal of it, but had never seen it, and nobody eine had. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested that the contract, if there was one, should be produced. Mr. LAFLIN stated that the Joint Committee on Printing had had a meeting this morning, when it became necessary to look up and examine this contract. Proper measures had always been taken to unearth it if any such existed. He was very much disposed to agree with Mr. Maynard, that no such written contract did exist. Without attempting to prejudice the interests of the publishers of the Globe, it was the intention of the Committee on Printing to examine thoroughly into this matter, and if it should seem proper to make a change,

ter, and if it should seem proper to make a change, the committee would, at the proper time, make due

Mr. HALE, of New York, opposed the amendment. If an improvement were to be made in the mode of publishing the debates, that improvement would not be found in transferring the matter to would not be found in transferring the matter to the public printer. He believed that then the publication of the debates would cost much more than they now cost. The whole matter should be left to private competition, and Congress should get rid of all this supplying of the Globe to members.

Air. COOK, of Illinois, said that the Judiciary Committee hid had the matter before it last session, and he proceeded to state the facts and history of the publication of the proceedings in the Globe. He referred to the act of 1864, which provides that either Congress or the Globe proprietors should give two years? notice of the intention to cease the management for supplying new members with

nansgement for supplying new members with back sets of the Congressional Globe.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said he did not believe that the Globe proprietors had any bind-ing contract. The arrangement was plainly written on its history. It was simply an arrangement | confederate soldiers in the State of Virginia.

The state of the second of the second

to subscribe for the Globe and pay something towards the expense of reporting—precisely such
an arrangement as any private citizen might make
in subscribing for a newspaper, and paying occasionally for matter of precitar interest to himself.
Congress should not be held bound to continue
that arrangement. He did not complain of the
expense, nor of the manner of reporting or publisbing, but he believed it of the highest possible
importance that the reporters and the publication
of the reports should be under the exclusive control of Congress. He hoped the Committee on
Printing would report legislation tending that
way.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, moved to add the following provise to an item appropriating \$9375 for a complete set of the Congressional Globe for Senators of the Fortieth Congress who were not Senators of the Thirty-ninth Congress, provided that no further appropriation shall be made supplying complete sets of the Congressional Globe to members of any succeeding Congress. He showed how this thing was increasing year after year, and how this thing was increasing year after year, and said that unless it was checked it would eventually cost a million of dollars to supply Congress with back sets of the Globe.

Mr SPALDING, of Onio, and Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. HALE against it.

Finally the provise was adopted by a vote of 53

Finally the provise was adopted by a vote of 53 yeas to 45 nays.

When the corresponding item for the House was read, Mr. COOK offered the following amendmentas a provise: Provided, that notice is hereby given that at the close of the Fortieth Congress the United States will terminate the purchase of one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each Senator, Representative and Irel-gate, provided for by the act approved July 4th. 1866. as to 45 nays.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to-year 52, nays 46.
Mr. HARDING, of Illinois, moved to strike out the items giving twenty per cent. additional compensation to employes of the House. Nega-

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved a provise to the appropriation for the Court of Claims that no-thing should be paid under its decisions till such decisions were approved by Congress. Rejected. Yeas 13, nays 82. Without disposing of the bill, the committee at

3.30 rose.
On motion of Mr. DEMING, of Connection, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Connecticut river, Mr. Dennison, of Pennsylvania, was excused

on account of illness from service on the Commit-tee on the New Orleans Riot, and Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his stead.
On motion of Mr. JULIAN, of Indiana, the
Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting a measure for the employment of female clerks in the several departments of the government, with definite instructions as to the number and qualifications, and giving precedence to the widows, daughters, mothers and sisters of soldiers who fought for the

United States during the late rebellion.

A message from the Senate, announcing the proceedings of that body in connection with the death of Senator Wright of New Jersey, was laid before the House. Appropriate remarks were made by Messrs, NEWELL and SITGREAVES. Resolutions of condeleuse were adopted, and the solutions of condolence were adopted, and the House at 3.45 adjourned.

#### WASHINGTON.

The Projected Tehuantepec Railroad WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The project of the Transit Company for the construction of a railroad and telegraph across the isthmus of Tehuantepec is attracting more general attention here than any other commercial enterprise of the day, the route by the is hmus from New York to our Pacific coast being represented as shorter by nearly 1500 miles than by way of Panama, and that if the Fernandina road across Fiorida be adopted as a part of the route, the distance saved will be nearly

The Liberals have throughout been in undisputable possession of the isthmus of Tehnantepec. The transit company has an order from President Juarez to the local authorities to extend all facili-ties for the immediate commencement and prosecution of the work, and will proceed forth with to build the road. Its friends confidently expect that in less than two years the route will be opened and thronged with the commerce of the world.

Reconstruction Measures. It is understood that the Hon. Francis Thomas of Maryland, has prepared a bill to guarant e republican form of government to the State of Vayland, which he will soon introduce in the House. The object is to prevent the southern portions from exercising a preponderating influence over the western part of the State.

Exodus of Congressmen A number of Congressmen have already started for their homes to spend the Christmas holiday s.

The Cholera in Turkey. The Hon. E. Joy Morris, our Minister resident in Turkey, in a letter to the Secretary of S. ate, dated Nov. 15, 1866, says:——I regret to be obliged to announce the reappearance of cholera at Con-stantinople. It broke out a few days since at Octakem, a neighboring village on the Bosphorus and out of twelve cases reported from that lo-cally up to this date, eight have terminated fa-tally. Four cases and two de the have also octally. Four cases and two de the have also oc-surred at the arsenal, on the Golden Horn, whence it extended itself in the summer of 1865 over the whole city. One death from apoplectic chole: a is reported from Hebek.

"The disease at present threatens to take an epi-demic form. If it should become epidemic, it must be very fatal, as the winter here is generally mild in temperature, and much uffering exists in con-sequence among the population, the great bulk of

which live in miserable tenements, and are scantily clad and illy provided with the necessaries of life. It is to be hoped that we are not to witness a repetition of the horrors of 1865, when fully 50,000 people were swept off in six weeks by this scourge of humanity."

Loss of an American Vessel. Information has been received from H. E. Peck Information has been received from H. E. Peck, United States Minister resident to Hayti, of the coming ashore at Bornge, about twenty-five miles west of Cape Haytien, on the 11th ult., of an American brig, laden with lumber, in a dismasted and abandoned condition. There were no indications as to her name or the place of departure or destination. Her place of hail was shown by the word Norfolk painted on her stern. The vessel and cargo will be sold, and the proceeds held by the government, subject to the claims of parties interested.

The United States and the French Court. The telegram by the Atlantic cable from Paris, published in the papers of Monday last, relative to a case of the United States being before a French court, omits to state the subject matter of the suit. Court, omits to state the subject matter of the suit.

It doubtless refers to an action brought by our government against St. Armand, builder of confederate men-of-war at Bordeaux, to recover to the use of the United States the purchase money for those vessels which had been paid to him by the late confederate government, which latter never received the ships, their delivery having been prevented by the Emperor Napoleon to avoid difficulty with the United States. The claim is that St. Armand is accountable to the United States for the money. tor the money.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec 18 -The United States District Court, Judge Underwood presiding, open Instrict Court, Judge Underwood presiding, open-ed to-day in Norfolk. There were eighteen grand jurors present. Judge Underwood, in his charge to the jury, said their labors this term would be briet, and the only crimes that would occupy their attention would be several offences against the revenue and postal laws, and a case of counter-fetting. A case arising under the configeration and revenue and postal laws, and a case of counterfeiting. A case arising under the confiscation act. United States vs. two brothers named Dawson, residents of Loudon county, Va, was dismissed this morning by Judge Underwood, by order of the Attorney General.

It is uncertain when the United States Circuit Court will meet, as Chief Justice Chase has not as yet made known his intentions respectively. yet made known his intentions respecting a special

The arrival of Surratt may materially after the complexion of Jeff Davis' case, and others supposed to have been engaged in the assassination It is authoritatively stated that the judicial au-thorities in Washington are awaiting the arrival of Surratt, and upon his revelations will entirely depend the future action of the government.
Misjor General Miles, formerly Commandant of
Fortress Monroe, arrived to-day, on a short visit
and went north to-night. and went north to-night.

From Richmond. Bicuzoso, Dec 18 .- The Senate passed the Usury bill to-day, increasing the legal maximum rate of interest from 6 to 10 per cent.

The House passed a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the purchase of limbs for maimed and indigent

Proclamation by the Emperor of Mexico.

New Orleans, Dec. 18.—The foliowing proclamation was issued by Maximitian, and promutigated in the City of Mexico on the Sthor Decamostr.

Calzara. Dec. 1, 1862.—Mexicans—Circumstances of sreat a significate relating to the welfare of our construction to the consideration of the conviction that we cought to reconsider the power confided.

The Council of Ministers by me conveked has giron as their opition that the welfare of Mexico still requires our gresonce at the head of affairs, and we have considered in our duty to accele to their request, an nouncing at the same time our intention to convoke a rational Congress on the most ample and liberal basis, where all political parties can participate, and this Congress shall decide whether the Empire shall continue in future, and in case of assent, shall assist in framing the fundamental iswa to consolidate the public institutions of the country.

To obtain this result our counsellors are at present engaged in devising the necessary means, and at the same time arrange matters in such a manuer that all parties may assist in an arrangement on that basis. For the meantime, Mexicans, counting upon you all, without excluding any political class, we shall continue the work of regeneration, with courage and constancy, having been placed in charge of your countrymen. (Signed)

New York, Dec. 18.—The Heraid's Mexican correspondence reports that on the Advisor. Proclamation by the Emperor of Mexico.

New York, Dec. 18 .- The Herald's Mexican

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Herald's Mexican correspondence reports that on the 2d inst Marshal Bazaine issued a manifesto, in reply to Maximilian's determination to remain, and stating that in future the French troops would remain perfectly neutral, taking no part in Mexican affairs. On the 29th of November an attack on San Luis Potosi was repulsed by Mejia, with heavy loss to the Liberais in men and artillery.

Bazaine had sent a cordial invitation to General Sherman to visit Mexico as his guest

It was claimed that Diaz had given in his adhesion to Maximilian, with 8000 men.

sion to Maximilian, with 8000 me

Burning of the New Bowery Theatre.

New York, Dec. 18, 5 P. M.—The New Bowery Theatre is in flames, and will be totally destroyed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Naw York, Dec. 18, P. M.—The New Bowery Theatre and a number of adjoining boildings were destroyed by fire this evening. The flames broke out about 4 o'clock, under the stage, and at 5 o'clock the roof fell in. Shortly afterwards the rear and northern walls toppled over, and the remaining walls scon followed with a fremendous crash

The theatre is now a beap of ruins.

The theatre was owned by James R. Whiting, and was not insured. It was valued at \$50,000. J. W. Lingard, the lesses, loses \$40,000; N. B. Clarke, stage manager, \$1000. Among the occupants of the surrounding buildings which were destroyed, were Plainer & Kegan, sewing machines—loss \$12 000; Ward & Co., billiards—loss \$10,000; Willet Ward, shoes—loss \$6000. Losses were sleo sustained by Adolph Landon,

Bagner, Howe & Ferry, Henry Barnett, Henry Moeller, Peter Aston, and others. The theatre contained a large stock of scenery, some of which was being prepared for the new Academy of Mu-

The fire in the theatre caught in the ballet girls room, under the singe, and shortly after burst out suddenly from three openings in the rear. So rapid was the progress of the flames that those within the theatre escaped with difficulty. The building was full of light and compustible material, the flaming fragments of which were scattered far around by the wind, and numbers of the houses in the vicinity were set on fire.

The total loss will amount to \$150,000.

The Railroad Accident in Tennessee. NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—The Louisville bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ran off the track at 6.30 this morning, at Buck Lotge. Three passenger cars were thrown into a creek. M. Bicg, S. Miller and William Graushaw, all of Louisville, received cuts on the nead; Allen Van-tell, of Nashville, and R. Davis, of Bristol, head cut; M. March, of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arm cut; M. March, of Lincoln county, Tennessee, arm hurt; M. Van Teil, of Brookhill, head cut; William Taylor, conductor, head cut; Captain Elkam, of Lancaster, Kentucky, badly nurt, head cut; J. M. Carter, concussion of the brain, serious, let at Bowling Green; J. T. Going, Cincinnati, arm and side badly burned; C. B. Schaeffer, of Cincin tatt, hand and 2rm burned; Major W. H. Hunter, of Logan county, Ohio, burned; Mr. Griffith, Nushville, knee cap broken; Mr. Strong, of Nashville, aboulder blade broken.

The express train hitherwards, on the Nashville and Decatur Railrond, ran off the track at 11:30 this A. M., two miles south of Carter's creek, carrying three passenger cars, and more or less brais.

rying three passenger cars, and more or less boulsing a number of passengers, but none seriously.

An accident occurred on the Knoxville and Chat-tanocga Railroad, near Charleston, to day, injur-ing the express messenger.
An accident occurred to day on the Labinon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, tadly damaging a stock train and killing a num-ter of hogs, but no human being was injured From Boston.

Boston, Dec. 18.—A convention of a number of various evangelical churches in Massachusett assembled to day in Tremont Temple. The Hoa. J. A. Pond presided. Among the subjets under consideration are the Sabbath-school, the wo k of home missions, provisions by home evangelization efforts for waste places, the duty of vanients. ste places men's Christian associations, the efforts to be made to spread the Gospel among the poor and neglected, and the duties of Christians with reference to all these questions.

The convention is largely attended, and will remain in tession two days.

# NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ELEGANT BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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