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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

REPUBLICANISM VERSUS MONARCHY.

Great Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

Significant Hints to European Nations.

Speeches of Senor Vicuna McKenna, the Chilean Envoy, and Messrs. Bryant, Tomlinson and Cox.

Letters from Senators, Members of Congress and Army Officers.

The Monroe Doctrine to be Maintained in the Senate and in the Field.

Another Great Mass Meeting to be Held in New York.

&c. &c. &c.

The spacious hall of the Cooper Institute was filled last evening by thousands of the citizens of New York in response to the following call:—

In view of the recent aggressions of Spain on our sister republic of Chile, and the continued assaults of France on the independence of Mexico, all citizens of New York, who are in favor of the full vindication of the Monroe doctrine in all parts of America are invited to meet in the great hall of the Cooper Institute, Saturday evening, January 6, 1866, at eight o'clock, and by their voice of sympathy and cheer encourage the defenders of American independence in Chile, Peru and Mexico, and wherever else republicanism and free institutions are imperilled on this continent, and at the same time enter their determined protest against all attempts to restore or extend in America monarchical systems of government.

This summons was signed by Major Generals Rosecrans and Wallace and a number of distinguished gentlemen.

It is a significant indication of the interest that the whole people take in this national question, that on so inconvenient an evening to most of our citizens the largest public hall in this city could be filled to overflowing. In consequence of the sudden demise of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis, who was announced to address the meeting, the Committee of Arrangements conferred with the distinguished orators who were to participate in the proceedings, and as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Davis they mutually agreed to consider this a preliminary meeting. In about ten days from this time another public meeting will be held in New York to afford the citizens of the metropolis an opportunity to give expression to their sentiments upon the propriety of the government maintaining the Monroe doctrine against foreign aggression. The most extensive arrangements will be made to make this one of the greatest popular demonstrations ever held in New York.

Over the platform were printed in large letters the words, "Heroic Santa Domingo, Chili, Peru, Mexico. If they have not conquered they will conquer." And just above the seat set apart for the chairman was displayed the inscription:—"Henry Winter Davis. His spirit lives with us to-night." The inscription was surrounded by a black border.

REMARKS BY MR. E. G. SQUIER.

Mr. E. G. Squier called the meeting to order, and said they had met that night in pursuance of a call made on them which it was his duty in proposing the chairman to read to them. Mr. Squier then read the notice calling the meeting, and proceeded to remark that he need not state more distinctly the object of the meeting, which was not called to create political sentiment, but to give it expression. If there was one subject more than another on which American hearts were united, and on which all sects and creeds, and he might say all sexes, were agreed, it was on this one of the Monroe doctrine, the bulwark of American liberty (Cheers.) They had met there under very inauspicious circumstances. He need only point to that name (pointing to the name of Henry Winter Davis in large letters), great as it was, to show the feeling in which they all met there to-night. Still the notice of the meeting had gone out, and it was impossible under the circumstances to postpone it, notwithstanding the untoward event that had deprived them of a most able and brilliant statesman, who, next to Monroe himself, had so energetically worked to establish the Monroe doctrine. He had now to propose, as President of this meeting and of such other meetings as might hereafter be called here on this question, a man on whose brow the snow of years rested and in whose bosom beats an honest heart—a man whose life had been dedicated to the advancement of human liberty over the world; a name that had gone forth to mankind as a watchword to animate the slave; a watchword of the nations as long as oppression or tyranny existed on the earth. He proposed to them the name of William Cullen Bryant. Mr. Squier then read the names of the vice presidents and secretaries, as follows:—

Vice Presidents—William H. Webb, C. K. Garrison, Leonard W. Jerome, Hon. James W. Beekman, Peter Cooper, Daniel F. Tiffany, Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Major General J. A. Garfield, Manton Marble, Hon. Horace Greeley, John E. Williams, Edward E. Dunbar, Major General Rosecrans, Hiram Walbridge, Brigadier General R. L. Viele, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Hon. Charles D. Poston.

Secretaries—J. B. Wheelock, Colonel J. W. Watson, Joseph Bell, Colonel A. H. Dugnane, James L. Anthony.

REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

W. C. Bryant, Esq., the chairman, in coming forward to address the meeting, was loudly applauded. He said he could not better state the purpose for which they had met together than it had been stated by the gentleman of the committee who had just addressed them. They were there, as he (the Secretary) had very truly said, not for the purpose of creating public opinion, but to give it a very full, free, enthusiastic expression. They had come there to assure the government of their support in resisting so audacious an attempt as they had lately seen in the affairs of Mexico. It was with deep sorrow that he must say to them he was unable to introduce to them this evening one whom they expected to make the principal address—the Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland. He intended to be present, but death interposed between him and his engagement, and that eloquent voice, which they would have listened to with so much pleasure; that voice, which spoke with so much feeling and maintained the great doctrine with the spirit of a manly and generous mind, was silent forever. Winter Davis, of Maryland, remained faithful to the Union, and if he lived he would have added to the obligations the country owed him in maintaining and vindicating with his eloquence and with all the enthusiasm of his noble nature the question that brought them together that evening. He (Mr. Bryant) understood that after the presentation of some of the resolutions, and after some remarks would be made upon them, it was the intention of the committee to adjourn the meeting for the purpose of obtaining other speakers, whom it was impossible to persuade to come here at this time, in consequence of their engagements at Washington, but whom they expected to have at another meeting. The Secretary, Mr. Squier, would now read some portions of letters which had been received from distinguished persons, relative to the question before the meeting.

The Secretary then read the following letters:—

FROM SENATOR WRIGHT, OF OREGON.

I regard the attempt of Spain upon the South American States as futile and unimportant. From the time of that nation's first attempt to force in her American possessions to the present, every effort in that direction has been a failure. The bombing of Spain alone to either Peru or Chile, can, in my judgment, never be very formidable.

It is the other nation mentioned in your communication whose present condition invites my warmest sympathies, and excites my indignation at what I have always regarded as an outrage upon her people, and a covert attack upon our government. No reasonable claim ever existed to warrant the seizure of the Mexican republic by the Emperor of the French. No just cause for war demanded the invasion of her soil. None of the rights of property gave the semblance of a title to the possession of that country. Mexico, disturbed by internal dissensions, and weak, was seized upon through the promptings of avarice and by the strong arm of power; and a ruler and a form of government repugnant to the very large proportion of her inhabitants, was forced upon the country. An empire was created, by force of arms, with a people eminently republican in their notions of government. An emperor was placed over them who was, in every sense, a foreigner, without the most remote claim, by either association, language or consanguinity, to be their monarch.

While the merger of our own government were directed to the suppression of the most gigantic rebellion the world ever saw, the Emperor of the French stole into Mexico, in a clandestine manner, and usurped the government. He selected the only period of time when he could have dared to commit an outrage from which he resulted great aid and assistance to those intent upon the destruction of republican government in our own country, and practically became their ally. We have, happily, subdued the rebels at home; and the troops who consummated that result should not have been disbanded until the co-laborer in the rebellion and his mercenaries were driven from the soil of our sister republic.

In conclusion, I have to state that I am earnestly in favor of our government reasserting the Monroe doctrine; and, if need be, of vindicating it at the mouth of the cannon.

FROM HON. JAMES H. LANE, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KANSAS.

Gentlemen—Your valued favor was duly received, and, in answer, I regret to say previous engagements will prevent me from attending. This I much regret, as I am on the record as an advocate of a firm and decided policy in regard to resisting the great conspiracy of imperialism to overthrow our republican form of government on this continent. And it would give me more than usual pleasure, in such a presence as that of a New York audience, to denounce the foreign despots who dared first to seduce part of our people from the path of duty, and then, in the midst of our national troubles, to plant their iron heel on the neck of our feeble and distressed sister republic, Mexico. You may rely on me in every contingency in the future for peace or war.

FROM HON. J. BAKER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM ILLINOIS.

The present French Emperor has somewhere said, in substance, that one of the Napoleonic ideas is to keep step with the movement of one's age; and that if a man fails to do this, by standing still or going backwards, he is apt to get run over—a first rate idea, by the way; but the Mexican scheme of the Emperor is a flat violation of it. The idea will prove itself true in this as in hundreds of other instances; the scheme will fail. The movement of the age is progressive, not retrograde, or even stationary. The tendency is to larger liberty, in fact, in form, and among all men, and will not allow the founding of a throne, at the point of foreign bayonets, upon the ruins of an American republic. The idea of being flanked by such a monarchy upon our southwestern border, presided over by an off-shoot of the house of Hapsburg, is perfectly preposterous, and not for a moment to be entertained by any friend of liberty in America or Europe. The thing is morally, politically, historically impossible, and never would have entered the head of Louis Napoleon, had he not been entrapped by his want of sympathy with freedom, into the shallow supposition that this country was going to be done for by the rebellion. In my judgment this republic should stand for liberty on this continent, and firmly protest against any further foreign occasion of the political system of Mexico.

FROM HON. JOHN A. KASSON, MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

The occasion has come for the Great Republic to acknowledge its assertion of the Monroe doctrine to have been an empty phrase or a pregnant principle of republican, national and continental safety, to be enforced with the whole combined power of American republics if required. Let our counsels be prudent, as our preparation should be complete. Let the reaction from Europe, treacherously begun in the hour of our own distress, itself have reasonable time to react in view of the increased solidity of the United States at the close of our war.

Then if justice, honor and respect for American principles do not retract the interference already initiated by Europe, let the blows fall, in the name of God and Liberty, until the interfering flags shall have been swept from the two oceans that embrace our continent.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL J. A. GARFIELD, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM OHIO.

I trust you will call the attention of the assembly that will meet on Saturday evening to the fact that Maximilian, the French agent in Mexico, by a decree of September 3, 1865, re-established slavery, with a view to encouraging emigration from our rebel States; thus affording another proof that the French usurpation in Mexico was in reality a part of the rebellion, for the purpose of extending and perpetuating the institution of slavery.

FROM MAJOR GENERAL SICKLES.

I regret that my duties here and the reserve imposed upon me by the regulations of the military service prevent my participation in a public demonstration having for its noble object the expression of the sympathy of the people of this country with Chile in her struggle with Spain and of the unfaltering adhesion of the United States to the Monroe doctrine. But my co-operation will not be missed, for our people are unanimous and immovable in their sentiments of attachment for our republican sisters of the American continent; and although we are weary of war European Powers will but be wise in assuming that we lack either the means or the inclination to repel aggression.

REMARKS OF THEODORE T. TOMLINSON.

Mr. Tomlinson was the next speaker. He reviewed briefly the cause of the advance of this great country. The intelligence and enlightenment of people principally depended upon the form of the government under which they lived. One of the great men of the country had gone from among them, and his absence to-night was a matter of great regret to those who were assembled and to those who had called the meeting together. The loss of such a man as the late Hon. Henry Winter Davis was a public calamity, and he could not better express his own feelings and those of his countrymen, upon so sad an event, than by reading the resolution to which he was called to reply. It was as follows:—

Resolved, That we deplore with heartfelt sorrow the sudden death of that accomplished statesman and noble and eloquent champion of republican freedom and human progress, Hon. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, who had engaged to speak to us to-night, and we here reassert the language and sentiments of the resolution carried by him unanimously through the House of Representatives in the winter of 1864—"The United States are unwilling, by their silence, to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico, and, that they therefore think fit to declare that it does not accord with the policy of the United States to acknowledge any monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America under the auspices of any European Power."

No better tribute could be made to his memory than by endeavoring to give utterance to some of the points of the policy which he would have advocated on this occasion were he here to-night. (Applause.) In reading history aright they must be struck by the fact that empire and liberty have grown in progress, taking their course from the East to the West, where, if liberty has at last erected its altar of independence and freedom, France, England, Austria and Russia have given to, among emigrants, the most free and independent in spirit of their people, and here they have found a refuge from oppression and despotism, and they have helped to establish beyond all chances of successful opposition the paternal government under which we live. But a few years ago and the destiny of this great republic was unthought of—printing was scarcely known—the electric telegraph was a thing of the future (applause), and indeed almost the first interest felt in Europe with this country arose when the news of the great struggle she undertook for her freedom became a matter of fact. But soon after her great triumph for freedom and right was accomplished were heard the principles she enunciated; then Franklin drew the lightning from the clouds, and when he arrived in France he was greeted and welcomed, not because that the government then desired to see the establishment of a republican form of government, but simply because she desired to humiliate and lessen the power of England. (Applause.) He had lately in Faneuil Hall declared that the shadow of the great republic was passing over the sea of despotism of centuries, and, when light and shine from the glorious luminary, it would reveal the Stars and Stripes resplendent and triumphant. (Applause.) Europe had long looked with jealousy upon the growing power of the republic, and its foremost powers united in an effort to divide the North and South; and when the South rose in arms against the government, they hoped with rapture upon the strife predicting the downfall of democratic institutions. And yet they dared not openly espouse the Southern Cross nor yet the Stars and Stripes, too well knowing that on the triumph of the latter, should such an event take place, the stripes would be too likely to fall upon themselves. (Applause). They found the country divided, and none of them, one alone or all united, had the courage or manliness to espouse either side in the struggle. (Applause). In the hour of our trial France sent Maximilian to plant the flag of despotism on this continent. (Hisses). He regretted that death had claimed one that would have been here to-night and enlightened us upon the proper policy of the government in this matter. It was, however, a great thing for the principles at issue that it was in this splendid metropolis of the country that those principles of the Monroe doctrine were to be first discussed—(applause)—here among the people themselves, and by the people, from whose ranks the noblest spirits of the age had sprung. The people of this country give rise to the ideas and the policy which govern at Washington. Congress and Cabinet and President wait to hear the people speak, that the policy of the country may be thereby decided and governed. It was from the rank and file our greatest generals sprung; from the picket line and skirmishers arose the true heroes of the war. And you too are here to-night leading the advance in this great recognition of the Monroe doctrine, so dear to all true Americans. (Applause.) International law was a much vexed question, but there was in reality no such thing; Rome altogether's matter as between the stronger and the weaker, the former in all disputes overcoming or overlooking the just rights of the latter. (Applause.) There is no other international law than that claimed by the right of self-preservation; that right underlies all international law, so called. If the government opposed the cause or recognized the right of Maximilian to rule in Mexico then it would become the enemy of republics and the friend and supporter of monarchies. Mr. Seward, in addressing Maximilian upon this point, must tell him that Americans are imbued with the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and that they are determined to sustain them at the proper time and opportunity—(applause)—as part of the traditions of the country. This birthright of the people must neither be sold for expediency, for compromise or gold. (Applause, cries of "Never, Never.") It is a duty we owe our own self-preservation to take care that no monarchies shall be established on this continent—(applause)—and now was the time for the government and the people to show that any such system shall not be introduced or established here. (Applause.)

SPEECH OF SENOR VICUNA MCKENNA, CHILEAN ENVOY.

Senor Vicuna McKenna, Special Envoy from the republic of Chile, was introduced to the meeting amid loud cheers. He said:—Citizens of the United States, I offer you my most sincere thanks for the manner in which the resolution proposed on behalf of my native land has been received. Your kind sympathy, your noble applause shows me that you rightly understand the cause of my country in her struggle with Spain. (Cheers.) I believe you will carry out this resolution, as an act of justice to the country which knows how to win for her people and her honor. (Applause.) Above all, gentlemen, to address you now, not like a man holding any official position whatever. I am here only as a member of the great family of republican democracy, and as such I will tell you that in the distant but noble land where I was born your mighty country is loved and admired just as you love and admire it. (Cheers.) I will tell you that we learn in the laps of our mothers to pronounce with pleasure the name of the father of your institutions, George Washington—(cheers)—just as the mothers of Chile are teaching their new born sons in their cradles to utter with respect and bless the name of the greatest redeemer of mankind, that came into the world after our Saviour—I mean Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers, renewed again and again.) At the same time I will tell you that there is another American sister of yours forgotten and forsaken by you, not so happy as you are, but worthy of being a member of the great community of nations. You are aware that the crime and ignorance of the monarchs of Europe had shaken the republics of South America for more than half a century. Every race of man has to pay for the original sin of its fathers. You had in your republic the seed of Africa, and when your institutions were powerful a rebellion broke out, so terrible and sanguinary as was never seen before. This was the case with us. We had then the seed of Spain, a country nearer Africa than any that exists in Europe. We had been struggling for fifty years to establish a republic against ignorance, superstition, fanaticism and wealth. You have poured out torrents of your best blood, and as long as mankind will want a shield your republic will afford it. Justice has not been done to South America. You were taught by your own nature—by your own experience—by the spirit of liberty and of self-conscience that brought the Pilgrim Puritans to Plymouth Rock—you were taught to establish a government, to establish democracy and enlarge it; and we had the haughty conquerors of Spain who amused themselves by cutting each other's throats. (Laughter.) Our fathers rose against the invaders, and the flag of Spain was tumbled down by a handful of brave peasants. (Cheers.) A triple alliance was thought necessary between Spain and Mexico, and after forty years of bleeding that triple alliance was obliged to be destroyed, and after years of fighting, triumph and defeat there were heard the reports of cannon from Richmond. In Peru you have seen a whole country rise and fight for the restoration of her honor. I will not tell you any more about the feeling of the South American republics in this struggle; but permit me to point out to you that lonely star that comes out so brilliantly in the blue sky. That star is in Chile. It is the flag that waves on the small craft that obliged the proud Spaniard to take down his colors. (Applause.) Gentlemen, remember we can conquer our independence by ourselves, without the help of anybody on the earth. (Cheers.) All the Powers of Europe opposed our emancipation. Remember that when your glorious Stars and Stripes were on the field of battle, the flags of France and Spain were seen around it. Remember if in the course of this century we have for fifty years maintained our independence, Spain three times in the same century has been obliged to ask for foreign help to maintain her institutions—first from Lord Wellington in 1808, again in 1823, and also in 1834 from the Foreign Legion. All that has been done because we of South America have a Monroe doctrine of our own. It is not a system of Monroe doctrine to be supported by orators in public places. It is not a Monroe doctrine to be read out of articles in newspapers. It is a Monroe doctrine to be covered by the point of the sword. (Cheers.) It is Chile that has put herself at the head of this movement. It was Chile that sent a man-of-war to stop the progress of the filibuster Walker. It was Chile which in 1846 opposed a piratical expedition sent out by Queen Christina. It was Chile that opposed the protectorate of Panama in 1860. It was Chile that sent its gold to Mexico, and the best blood of its sons to help Peru. (Cheers.) Allow me to say that it was Chile that opposed and defeated a scheme of an administration of this country, that may be forgotten but not forgiven, which went to establish a protectorate over Chile. We have an idea in South America that the Monroe doctrine is not intervention, but justice, and any honest, generous American might desire to have this idea. We have an idea that the Monroe doctrine does not mean anything less nor more than what its glorious founder meant—what President Johnson means—that is that European monarchs will not be allowed to interfere with the republican institutions of the New World. (Cheers.) We believe in South America that the Monroe doctrine is the vital principle for the country. We do not think it a platform interest, but we think it the basis of the grand system of this country. We do not believe it to be a question of boundary, whether a State is to be enlarged or diminished, but we believe it to be a principle of international law. It is a doctrine to be sustained and supported. The hand of Washington and the hand of Bolivar are linked together as one symbol of glory, and this great doctrine is to be sustained by the counsel of our statesmen or the swords of our fighting men. (Cheers.)

The Secretary said that the subjoined resolutions would be read, after which Mr. S. S. Cox would make some remarks. The Secretary then read the following:—

Resolved, That in Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, we recognize a statesman and patriot, a noble illustration of the fostering influence of republican institutions, a man of the people, deeply sympathizing with oppressed humanity at home and abroad, and who will with firmness, prudence and dignity, and, in case of ultimate resort, with all his energies as a man and as a President, dedicate himself to the vindication of those great national principles enunciated by our fathers as essential to our peace and safety, and among which the Monroe doctrine is one of the most vital, and, at this moment, of first and practical importance.

Mr. Squier also read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in view of the serious disarrangement of our preparations resulting from the sudden death of the Hon. Winter Davis, and in order that the overwhelming sentiment of our people in favor of the Monroe doctrine may have proper manifestation on another occasion, this meeting is hereby adjourned to convene at the call of the President.

Mr. S. S. Cox was called upon to make a few remarks upon the above resolutions. He paid a high compliment to the late Winter Davis, with whom he was associated in the last Congress on the committee on foreign affairs. He (Mr. Cox) believed that sooner or later the material force of this country would be evoked for the vindication of the Monroe doctrine, and that Andrew Johnson would carry out the great traditional policy of Monroe and Jackson. (Cheers.) He (the speaker) hoped that would be the first thing done by the present administration after Mr. Seward shall have been that he cannot write Maximilian out of Mexico, and after General Grant shall have been consulted a little—(applause)—and after President Johnson shall have made up his mind irrevocably to follow out the old democratic education which he learned in times gone by from General Jackson. That the time would come when another Panama Congress would assemble, and all those republics, including Cuba, shall be banded together, one in feeling and in sentiment as to the great idea of preserving this continent, under the Monroe doctrine, to republicanism against despotism. The speaker went on to show how the European nations took advantage of the trouble between the North and South to plant monarchical institutions on American soil, and said that the great republic came out of the conflict stronger than she was before. Soon thirty millions of people would be united, with the power to bring a million of people into the field in any foreign conflict—a power that could not be conquered by any foreign foe. (Cheers.)

The meeting then adjourned.

Mass Meeting at Leavenworth, Kansas.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY SUSTAINED.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan. 6, 1866.

An immense meeting, attended by large numbers of men from different parts of the State, was held here last evening.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing President Johnson's administration of public affairs and his reconstruction policy, as announced in his message, and pledging him hearty support in his efforts to bring about reconciliation and harmony between both sections of the country.

It was also resolved that the theory upon which the war was conducted under the late lamented President, and which has been adopted and maintained by President Johnson, that the normal rights and status of the States lately in rebellion were not suspended nor destroyed, is both constitutional and commendable.

The meeting endorsed the proposed amendment to the constitution, making actual suffrage the basis of representation, commended the freedmen for their faithfulness and loyalty during the rebellion, and favored the passage of laws, State and federal, to protect them from oppression and guaranteeing them the fullest enjoyment of personal liberty and rights of property.

It was also resolved that the Freedmen's Bureau was useful and necessary, and should be continued until the rights of the freedmen were placed beyond jeopardy.

The meeting was addressed by General Jim Lane.

The Proposed Niagara Canal.

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1866.

The committee appointed by the directors of the Board of Trade of this city to investigate the plan proposed by H. R. Day for the passage of Niagara Falls by means of a canal and inclined plane, reported that in their opinion the plan was entirely feasible, and, in view of its great saving of time and expense to the commerce of the country, worthy of the most favorable consideration. The report, which was endorsed by E. B. Cheesebrough, R. R. Mason and William Goodwin, City Engineers, was submitted to the full Board on Change to-day, and unanimously approved.

North Carolina.

PROCLAMATION CALLING GOVERNOR CONVENTION TO ASSEMBLE ON THE 15TH INST.

Whereas I, Jonathan Worth, Governor of North Carolina, with the concurrence and advice of the Council of State, do deem it absolutely necessary that the delegates appointed for the purpose of reorganizing the State Assembly of this state be convened before the time appointed for the meeting. Now, therefore, I do hereby issue this my proclamation notifying and requesting the members of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in special session at the Capitol, in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 18th day of this month.

Given under my hand, and affixed by the great seal of the State, at office in Raleigh, this the 24 day of January, A. D. 1865, and in the year of our independence the eighth.

JONATHAN WORTH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 6, 1866.

CONGRESSMEN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Senators Fessenden and Johnson, and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, repaired to the Executive Mansion, and remained with the President about an hour.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

The unaccountable delay in providing for the trial of Jeff. Davis is again becoming a topic of conversation here. The War Department has been ready for weeks or months. The feeling is becoming general that he should be immediately put upon trial or liberated.

IMPORTANT TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The Soldiers and Sailors' National Union League of Washington has issued an address, urging all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to preserve their discharge papers, and not to part with them to speculators for any sum. This advice is very important, and has the official endorsement of Hon. J. Broadhead, Second Comptroller, who has addressed a communication to the Paymaster General as follows:—

It has been brought to my notice that certain claim agents are advertising that they are engaged in the collection of extra bounty, from one to three hundred dollars, for soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862, and all other times when only one hundred dollars was paid, and are thus fraudulently obtaining possession of soldiers' discharges. In no case, except that of veterans, has the extra bounty referred to been authorized, nor can it be paid without further legislation; and it is very important that soldiers should not part with their discharges through a misrepresentation of their rights. I would therefore respectfully suggest the propriety of giving official notice that in no case, except as above, is a soldier who enlisted prior to June 25, 1863, entitled to more than one hundred dollars bounty.

The United States Sanitary Commission, having declined to continue beyond the 1st of January the collection of soldiers' claims for back pay, bounty and pensions, the general Secretary of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission will receive, until further notice, the claims of colored soldiers and their heirs. Applications should be addressed to Jacob E. Shepherd, General Secretary, Washington, D. C.

RETURN OF CONGRESSMEN.

There has been a pretty large return of Congressmen to-day, and the hotels are beginning to fill up with the usual crowd that seek the capital every winter for pleasure and place.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction met to-day in one of the Senate committee rooms.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Scarcely any new organizations under the national banking system are being authorized at present. But one was made this week. The whole number of national banks to date is sixteen hundred and twenty-six. The additional circulation issued to national banks during the present week from the Treasury is reported at $2,723,400.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The amount of certificates of indebtedness issued during the week ending to-day is $561,000, and the amount redeemed $44,000. There were also redeemed nearly $151,000 of legal tender notes and upwards of $280,000 of gold certificates.

THE LATE ELECTION IN THE DISTRICT ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The suit brought by certain parties to restrain the city government from paying the expenses of the late election on negro suffrage is likely to affect one or two individuals unpleasantly. The counsel for the petitioners is the head of the Pre-emption Bureau of the Land Office. Charges have been made against him for neglecting his official duties and devoting his time to other pursuits while a salaried employe of the Interior Department. The Secretary has the matter under advisement.

Pending the settlement of the suffrage question in this District the black nurses are being counted with a view to ascertain the amount of strength, numerically speaking, they can bring to bear on an election if they are permitted to vote. The fact is brought to light that there has been a considerable exodus of colored people from the city since winter set in, chiefly of males, who have gone into the country in search of work.

INTERVIEW OF AN INDIAN DELEGATION WITH THE PRESIDENT.

The Indian delegation from the Nemaha agency had a brief talk with their Great Father, the President, to-day.

THE SIOUX INDIAN RESERVATION.

Under the ruling of the Commissioners of the General Land Office all locations of half-breed Indians within the Sioux Indian reservation south of the Minnesota river are pronounced invalid, under the act of March, 1863, requiring all lands within such reservation to be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

EXAMINING SURGEONS OF THE PENSION BUREAU.

J. S. Sullivan, of Malden, Mass.; John J. Meigs, of Hyde Park, Vt., and Orria Ferris, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, were to-day appointed examining surgeons to the Pension Bureau.

REOPENING OF THE PENSION OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

The Pension Office at Raleigh, N. C., has been reopened, and an agent appointed.

FIRES.

Two Children Burned to Death in Leavenworth, Kansas.

Leavenworth, Jan. 6, 1866.

A man, woman and three children were badly burned and two other children burned to death by a small fire in this city last night.

Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 6, 1866.

The foundry of Holliday & Collins, on Carr street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $30,000; insurance $6,000.

Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1866.

The fire which has been raging for some time in the coal sheds of the gas works near this city, and which had been almost extinguished, broke out again this morning and several thousand tons more of coal will be consumed. The loss is total, there being no insurance.

Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, Jan. 6—1 A. M.

A fire is raging in the photograph studios over the New Albany and Chicago Railroad office, threatening the deluge of the latter by water.

The Opera at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Jan. 6, 1866.

Fra Diavolo was performed last night to one of the largest audiences of the season, and Cincinnati is at length awakening to the knowledge that we have the finest opera troupe with us that has ever appeared in the West. *Fra Diavolo*, presented in its improved Italian garb, was another success of a decided character, and a repetition of the previous night's furor was witnessed. Miss Lucy Simons, the Adina, made a very favorable impression. She is a petite, sprightly actress and a charming vocalist.

Gazzniga appeared in the role of Lady Allcash, and startled those who were familiar with former representations of the opera and character with her superior interpretation. Signor Lotti made his first appearance this season as Fra Diavolo. A year ago Jet. Gray prophesied that the young tenor would rise to the highest rank upon the lyric stage, and his performance last night was a fulfilled promise that the experienced impresario was correct.

The note of preparation for Meyerbeer's *Africaine* is sounded with considerable effect. A great many seats were secured to-day for the first representation, on Tuesday evening. In the meantime there will be a couple of dress rehearsals. Mr. Grau has concluded to close the Music Hall on Monday evening.

The arrangements are upon an exceedingly extensive scale. The scenery is entirely new, and, as they are without a rival, vessels for the splendor of the dresses, upon which there are multitudes of admiring customers engaged day and night. I believe that it will be the greatest operatic exhibition ever presented in America, and I am under the impression that the announcement of its presentation has induced many of a sensational temperament to hold back for the occasion. There can be no question but the Music Hall will be packed on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.

The Court of Appeals.

Albany, Jan. 6, 1866.

The Calendar—Monday, Jan. 8—No. 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

EUROPE.

The Moravian at Portland with Two Days Later News.

OUR CREDIT ABROAD.

Rapid Advance in United States Securities.

Maximilian Given Up on All Hands.

THE CHILEAN AGGRESSION

Unfriendly Attitude of the London Times Towards Chile.

Spanish Reinforcements for Admiral Pareja.

BELGIUM IN DANGER FROM PRUSSIA.

The Fenian Trials Progressing at Cork.

Terrible Loss of Life by a Coal Mine Explosion.

&c. &c. &c.

Portland, Jan. 6, 1866.

The steamship Moravian, Captain Alton, from Liverpool at half-past twelve P. M. on the 21st, via Londonderry on the 22d December, arrived here at six o'clock this morning. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Moravian reports:—On the 31st of December, about longitude 48, spoke the steamship Cuba, bound east.

The political news is unimportant.

The agitation for the repeal of the malt duty had recommenced.

The London *Times* says the present contest in the colony of Victoria, if carried much further, must inevitably assume the form of a conflict between the Assembly and the mother country.

Another coal mine explosion near Merthyr-Tydvil killed thirty-two persons and injured many others.

It is stated by the *China Telegraph* that the French government have obtained a concession in the tonnage dues of vessels trading to Japan and Saigon, which are to be considered on a par with coasting voyages. Of course English trade will have the same privilege accorded.

The steamer Kangaroo, from New York, arrived out on the 20th.

The Allemania, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 20th.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 21st of December.

The North America, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 22d.

The City of Manchester and Pennsylvania, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

The Mexican Question.

THE MORAL DRAWN FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN FRANCE—MAXIMILIAN CANNOT REMAIN ON REPUBLICAN SOIL.

[Paris (Dec. 19) correspondence London Post.]

I believe that no American President's Message was here ever more anxiously expected than that which is now before the French nation. This anxiety and interest did not originate in the causes which made President Johnson's review of the affairs of the United States so uneasily attractive for England. France has no dispute with the United States about damage done to American commerce by vessels built in France for the Southern states; but French interests are involved in an equally serious question, I need scarcely add, the occupation of Mexico. In France the public expected, perhaps, some more decided language on that subject than is to be found in the allusion to the Monroe doctrine. As it is, the President's Message is interpreted in a favorable sense. Everybody say that the President, and his advisers have decided to remain at peace.

Still my observation leads me to conclude that French statesmen, nevertheless, are still uneasy about the occupation of Mexico. The Washington government has done nothing to encourage those who want "to go to Mexico and drive the French into the sea." The navy is reduced and the army also—very great reductions. *But rule out this fact, it is a fact that in proclaiming America as a home for Europe that Maximilian will not be allowed to remain and great his empire on the spot he is on.* The United States does not wish to quarrel with France, but at the same time America says "you had better retire from Mexico; you are not welcome; you are not of place; we shall never recognize the empire you have established by force of arms." That is perhaps what the Cabinet of Washington thinks, and there are persons in France who read those thoughts.

What diplomatic correspondence may have grown out of the occupation of Mexico by French troops, I should presume, would be confined to reports sent from Paris by Mr. Bigelow to his government at Washington. The United States Minister at the Court of the Tuileries only officially knows Juarez and the republic of Mexico. The United States government has no doubt given France assurance that America will not assume an offensive attitude towards Mexico, nor countenance those who do so. The Hon. Mr. Bigelow's policy, report says, has been shaped with a view of maintaining friendly relations between America and France, *but I am sure he has never for a moment held out any hope of the United States ever recognizing the new empire.* Mr. Bigelow has no doubt done all in his power to carry out the views of his government, which are peace and economy, at least until the wounds of civil war are completely healed. If we place ourselves in the position of American citizens, it may easily be imagined that they feel irritated and annoyed with the Old World. They know that the aristocracy of Europe sympathized with the South and wished them success. They witnessed their commercial navy almost driven from the high seas by vessels built in foreign lands. It was in Europe the south raised her loans. Were excited and angry we seldom pause long enough to be just. America forgets that she recruited from Ireland and imported any amount of war material from Great Britain. She is now permitting Fenian sympathizers unusual latitude in America. Let us drop the curtain and exclaim "We are all wrong!"

[From the Paris Pays, Dec. 21.]

The President's language leaves Mexico perfectly free to organize its government, and, leaves France perfectly at ease on the part she has taken. * * * *

Our mission in Mexico is essentially transitory. No one believes that France wishes either the conquest or the prolonged occupation of Mexico. Our task in that country is long tormented, will cease as soon as we can leave behind a work accomplished and its ends guaranteed. Our part in the matter has been entirely temporary, and possess nothing which need conflict with the principles enunciated by President Johnson.

The Chilean Question.

THE CHILEAN BANQUET IN NEW YORK—REMONSTRANCES FOR SPAIN—THE SPANISH DEMANDS ON CHILE.

The London Times says the statement from New York that the Chilean Envoy to that city thought fit to give a banquet to the representative of the anarchical Mexican republic has not tended, in the city of London, to increase the sympathy entertained for the Chileans in their dispute with Spain.

[Madrid (Dec. 17) correspondence of London Times.]

It would seem, says an Epoca, the most crucial crisis in public opinion in Spain, that in consequence of the important news lately received from Paris, and with a view to be prepared for any event that may arise in the Pacific, orders have been issued to the Spanish squadron to be ready, with the reinforcements that were to be sent to the squadron under Admiral Pareja.

Revista points out that Spain is a very safe but hardly a prudent policy for Spain under present circumstances. Every day the conviction gains ground in this country that the government has no plan, so it has no method, to go by; every day efforts are made and expenses are incurred in a manner which is merely the origin of revolutionary war. The Spanish people begin to apprehend that they have been led into a hornets' nest. The first squadron of the reserve is to leave and there are

grudge against the Spanish name have raised considerable uneasiness here, not only lest the Chileans may be less amenable to the counsels of European peacemakers than people hitherto imagined, but also lest it may become necessary to look forward to a general *casus dei foederis* on the part of all the South American republics. So far as Chile is concerned the question seemed likely to admit of a very easy solution; all, I am told, that Admiral Pareja, agreeably to the latest instructions sent out to him, had to demand, was:—

First—A declaration on the part of the Chilean government that throughout the transactions which have led to the present complication "no offence was ever meant" against the Spanish nation or government.

Second—A re-establishment of amicable relations on the terms fixed by the first and only treaty ever concluded between Spain and Chile, at the end of that war of independence which guaranteed the separate existence of the latter State.

Upon these two points being settled Admiral Pareja will close the negotiation with that demand which he originally put forth at its opening in September last—that is, he will insist on that twenty-one guns salute, the very "pound of flesh," at the bottom of the whole quarrel.

The Belgium Situation.

BELGIUM IN DANGER OF PRUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Dec. 21.]

The tone adopted by the Prussian journals in speaking of Belgium would seem to indicate that the real danger to that nation is rather from Prussia than from France. The official *Provincial Correspondenz*, at the close of an article on the late King, says darkly that "there is no distinct reason for supposing that the succession of his son will be attended with external or internal