

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 329

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Captain Spencer—Green Mountain Boy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Black Crook.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—Newwood.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A Miserable Night's Rest.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Mad's Follies.

GERMAN STAGE THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—Die Schwalben von Saragossa, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

BARVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broadway and Third street.—DEVIL'S AUCTION.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM, EQUITARIAN, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 2 and 4 West 24th street.—MERRY-THEATRE TO BE A DUCHESSE.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 64 Broadway.—WHITE, COTTON & SHERBLET'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 85 Broadway.—ECLAIRAGE ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 79 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, COMEDIES, BURLESQUES, &c.—FAREY.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISTS, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.

BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 47 Broadway.—BALLET, FAUCI, PASTORIS, &c.

BUNYAN HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE PLAGIARIST.

NO. 236 BROADWAY.—MAGIC, MIRTH AND MYSTERY.

HOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Broadway.—EUROPEAN MINSTRELS, BALLADS AND BURLESQUES.

PINK ART GALLERIES, 86 Broadway.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—GIORGIO & GIOIELLA.

New York, Monday, November 25, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated at ten o'clock last night, November 24.

Garibaldi is reported severely ill in prison. The Pope ordered the release of all the Garibaldians made prisoners during the late invasion.

The Italian journals state that the government is about to contract a new loan.

French transports are ordered to Civita Vecchia to return one division of the Roman expeditionary force.

The Irish in London made a funeral demonstration in respect to the memory of the men executed in Manchester.

Two thousand persons marched in procession to Hyde Park, where a meeting was organized and speeches delivered from different stands.

The affair passed off in a very orderly manner.

Colonel Burke, a prominent Fenian, was arrested in London.

Five-twenties were at 75 1/2 in Frankfurt.

By the steamerhip Saxonia at this port yesterday, we have very interesting mail reports in detail of our cable despatches to the 13th of November; one day later than the compilation given in the Herald yesterday morning.

MISSCELLANEOUS.

The trial of Jeff Davis will commence in Richmond to-day. Counsel for both sides are already in that city, and Judge Chase will be present by two P. M. to charge the jury.

General Robert E. Lee has been summoned as a witness by the government and he has notified counsel that he will arrive in Richmond to-day. Davis looks physically much better than he did in the spring, and appears in better spirits.

Our Mexico city letter is dated November 16. The Congressmen were already arriving at the capital.

The body of Maximilian was turned over to Tegobolfo on the 9th inst., and he was to have sailed with it to Vera Cruz on the 11th. It remains in tolerably good condition, and since its arrival in Mexico city, defects in the features produced by decomposition have been artistically corrected.

Prince Salim Salim was released by the efforts of the French, who proved to the authorities that at the time of his capture he held no rank higher than colonel.

The amnesty proclamation of Juarez and the official correspondence relative to the surrender of Maximilian's remains, are published elsewhere in our columns this morning.

Our special telegrams by the Cuba cable state that a Spanish steamer from Havana was forbidden to enter the port of Santiago on account of the cholera reports from that former city.

Official burial returns show that one thousand and fourteen persons perished in the late hurricanes at St. Thomas.

In a correspondence from Matanzas, Cuba, published some time since, some reflections were made prejudicial to the mercantile house of Messrs. M. P. & Co. As we now learn, the statements were not based on reliable data.

having offered to arm and equip one hundred men at his own expense, for the purpose of killing President Lincoln before his inauguration.

The cholera has broken out among the negroes in the neighborhood of Milliken's Head, La., about twelve miles above Vicksburg.

One hundred of them were taken ill, five-sixths of whom died in three days. On the first appearance of a physician he found fifteen of them dead.

The negroes who were not touched by the disease refused to render any assistance until they were paid with whiskey.

At an informal gathering of fifteen republican members of Congress yesterday, fourteen of them voted against impeachment.

The Rev. Newman Hall preached in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday, on "Christian Liberty."

Religious services were held yesterday in nearly all the places of worship in this city and Brooklyn.

At the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd Rev. Ralph Hoyt officiated. Rev. J. C. Eray delivered a discourse on Thanksgiving at the St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, in Fifty-third street; and at the Marner's church, in Madison and Catharine streets, the annual Thanksgiving sermon was preached.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott preached in the Second Unitarian church, Brooklyn. The Free Will Baptist held service in Seventeenth street, Rev. J. C. Blake officiating.

Evacuation Day will be celebrated this afternoon, provided the weather proves fine, by a grand parade of the First Division of the National Guard, embracing four brigades of infantry and one of cavalry.

The right of each brigade will rest, on assembling at noon, on Fifth avenue, above Twelfth street.

The Bondholders Before Congress.

The first day of the adjourned session of Congress did not pass over without a movement being made in that body in favor of the bondholders.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, introduced a joint resolution in the Senate declaring that the faith and credit of the government were pledged to redeem the public debt in coin or its equivalent, and that Congress thereby pledged the United States to make payment accordingly.

The resolution was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he should call it up at an early day, and said he hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity.

We notice, too, from our Washington correspondence published yesterday, that the subject of national finance was the absorbing one, and that members of both houses of Congress are preparing to discuss it.

It is evident, also, from the letter of Thaddeus Stevens endorsing one from John Law, of Indiana, on the question of paying the debt in greenbacks, which appeared in yesterday's Herald, that the great radical leader of the House is paying particular attention to this subject.

Altogether, we may expect to have, early in the session, a very full discussion of our national finances.

Mr. Edmunds fired the first gun in the great fight coming on between the bondholders and the taxpayers about the national debt, and it comes from the bondholding side. There is no difficulty in divining the motive or object of this hasty action in the Senate.

Public opinion in favor of paying the debt, or a large portion of it, in legal tenders has been growing rapidly of late, and the bondholders are very anxious, evidently, to forsall or head that of by some action in Congress.

It is an effort to get a sort of snap judgment on the question before the people have acquired clear ideas on it. There is, however, another side to this question, and we think the Senator from Vermont will not carry his resolution with that unanimity he professes to anticipate.

There is a great deal of ignorance in Congress on the subject, it is true, but as it has been introduced it will now be well ventilated.

Judging from what occurred last spring and winter, in Congress and from the current of public opinion, there is reason to believe the resolution will meet with considerable opposition, at least in the House of Representatives.

But whatever the result may be, the action of this Congress cannot bind that of future Congresses if it be the will of the people to pay the debt, or a portion of it, in lawful money while that is the currency of the country.

Mr. Edmunds assumes too much when he says "the debt was contracted or incurred, except where specially provided otherwise, upon the faith and credit of the United States; that the same should be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent."

The contrary is the case. Wherever it was intended to bind the government to pay the principal in coin that is expressly provided for in the law and mentioned on the bonds.

There is a small amount of securities of this kind. The greater part of the debt—and we may mention the five-twenties particularly—carry no such obligation on them. It was not an accident or oversight on the part of Congress, when creating this portion of the debt, in omitting to say in what the bonds should be paid. There was a clear understanding and purpose in not saying they should be paid in coin or its equivalent. It was intended they should be paid in whatever might be the currency or lawful money at the time of payment, whether paper or specie.

The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the leader of the dominant party in the House, Mr. Stevens, explicitly states this to be so, and he made explanations to that effect at the time the five-twenty bill was discussed. How can Mr. Edmunds or any one else, in the face of these facts, say that the government is pledged to pay this portion of the debt in coin or its equivalent? Thus far, then, as to the law. The bondholders have no legal claim to be paid in coin or its equivalent. The government can suit its convenience and the welfare of the country in paying at maturity or buying up previously the debt in whatever money it chooses to use for that purpose.

But the bondholders say they have a just and equitable claim to be paid in coin, whatever the law or face of their bonds may express or fail to express. They talk a great deal about the honor of the government and its credit. We are quite sure the credit of the government will be preserved better by paying off the debt as rapidly as possible while the currency is depreciated than by perpetuating it. Should specie payments be forced there would be a poor prospect of liquidating the debt. It would become a perpetual burden, like the debt of England, and we should be in danger of repudiation. No, the way to preserve the credit of the government is to pay the debt as rapidly as possible while the currency is abundant and depreciated. As to the equity of the case, it is the height of presumption to talk of that. The claim is usurious and extortionate. These bondholders gave the government fifty or sixty in paper for their bonds, and now demand a hundred in coin.

Where is the justice in that? Justice is not one-sided. Something is due to the people—the overburdened taxpayers—as

well as to the bondholders. All debtors are paid in lawful currency; the courts of law compel them to receive that, no matter when or in what debts were contracted. Why, then, should there be one rule for the bondholders and another for all the rest of the people?

But the Shylock bondholders say, force immediate specie payments in order that we may be paid in specie currency. That is just what they mean and are aiming at. The people and statesmen say we want to get rid of a portion of the tremendous burden first. If the bonds were paid at their present market value the holders would get much more than the government received for them; still the people would willingly pay that. They will hardly consent to pay forty or fifty per cent more if it can be avoided. There is no disposition to take advantage of the bondholders by inflating the currency beyond measure and bringing down their bonds to a low figure; but, if we mistake not, there is a growing determination not to force up the bonds by immediate resumption and thus to favor a few capitalists at the expense of the rest of the community. The country will anxiously watch the conduct of Congress with regard to this very important matter.

Who is Responsible for the Municipal Corruption?

Some of the advocates of Mayor Hoffman's re-election claim for him the votes of respectable citizens and taxpayers as an honest executive and an enemy of fraud and corruption; and yet every intelligent man in the city knows that he is the friend and ally of all the corrupt "rings" that have robbed the treasury for years, and that he has aided them in all their jobs during his term of office.

About a year ago the exposure of the rascalities in the Street Commissioner's Department, under Charles G. Cornell, was made through the instrumentality of the Citizens' Association, and Cornell only saved himself from removal by resigning his position before the Governor of the State could expel him from office.

The notorious corruptions in that department must all have been perpetrated under the eye and with the sanction of Mayor Hoffman, or he must have been guilty of a gross neglect of duty, since the city charter requires him "to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers," and Cornell could not have drawn a single dollar out of the city treasury for any scheme of plunder without first receiving the consent and the official signature of Mayor Hoffman.

For the mismanagement in the Street Department which drove Cornell from the office, therefore, John T. Hoffman is directly responsible.

For the past two years the infamous new Court House jobs have been a byword all over the country. The Supervisors' "ring" has made large fortunes out of them. But the people could not have been plundered out of a single dollar for any one of these jobs if Mayor Hoffman had refused to sign the warrants upon which the money was drawn out of the city treasury.

Hoffman is, therefore, directly responsible for every outrageous swindle perpetrated in connection with the new Court House.

Corporation Counsel O'Gorman has recently been hauled over the coals by Peter Cooper for reckless expenditures in his office, for disregard of the interests of the city, and for other trifling little matters, such as extra fees of ten thousand dollars each for arguing a case in the courts, &c. O'Gorman, an innocent Irish gentleman, is a "subordinate officer" to the Mayor, and Hoffman was required, in the faithful discharge of his duty, to exercise a constant supervision over his conduct and acts. Nor could O'Gorman have drawn a dollar for fees or contingencies out of the city treasury without the connivance and official signature of the Mayor. Therefore, Hoffman is directly responsible for every offence charged to the Corporation Counsel by Peter Cooper.

This is the man the taxpayers and respectable citizens are called on to support; and they are asked to aid the notorious "rings" of the Supervisors, Aldermen, Councilmen and Tammany to re-elect him Mayor for another two years' term. Let them decide whether they will be found hunting in couples with all the thieves of the corporation, or whether they will unite on John H. Anthon, an old Knickerbocker and an honorable citizen, and defeat both Wood and Hoffman and the greedy expectants of new jobs by whom they are supported.

The European Congress.

In yesterday's Herald we published some important telegraphic intelligence relating to Napoleon's proposed Congress for the settlement of the Roman question. Munich, the capital city of Bavaria, has, it is said, been chosen as the place. The 11th of December has been fixed upon as a suitable time. The Pope no longer objects to the Congress. The governments of Italy, Bavaria and Wurtemberg have signified their willingness to take part in it. We have yet to learn that any of the Great Powers, with the exception of Austria, adhere to Napoleon's plan.

General Dix, it appears, has not made himself and the United States ridiculous by asking a place in the Congress. We never believed he had, but it is well to have one's opinion confirmed. There are two inferences which it is difficult to resist after reading this news. These are, first, that it is intended the decision shall be in the interest of the Pope; and, second, that the decision which it is wished to arrive at is already known to his Holiness. It is yet doubtful whether Russia, Prussia and England will take any part in a Congress in the proceedings of which they have, after all, but little direct interest.

The Impachment Project.

On Saturday that political mountain, the committee having charge of the impeachment project, groaned for nine hours. It is rumored that it will report to-day in favor of impeaching the President, and thus show to the country what a ridiculous little mouse all this radical noise and pother has been made over. It appears scarcely probable that the rumor can be true, and that the committee, which had so small a ground on which to rest its high charge that it dared not make it when the republican party seemed all powerful, should venture this move now that the people doubt the sincerity and honesty of that party in all respects. Yet it is not safe to reason from the supposed facts of an infatuation, especially when those facts could only result from sensible observation of the signs of the times. A day will tell whether radicalism is disposed to give itself the coup de grace.

American and English Naval Ordnance.

The rival maritime Powers of the world are striving hard to excel each other in perfecting naval ordnance. Constant experiments are being made against such targets as represent the heaviest armor that can safely be carried by an English sea-going vessel. Thus far the American gun appears to take the lead. The celebrated Warrior target has been pierced by it, while to English guns it has been impregnable. At first our friends across the water fancied that they would try our gun with what they deemed a sufficient charge to carry the ball. The result was that the target was not penetrated. A heavier charge of powder, however, sent the missile through and through the "Warrior"-sided target, and at the same time opened English eyes to the fact that while they have been theorizing over the problem of heavy ordnance and the impact of projectiles, we have, in true American style, been putting theories into practice and driving home the system of attack until defence trembles. Despite all the ingenuity of man in applying modern raising power, the old rule of centuries ago has held good, and attack has maintained the supremacy over defence.

It was formerly the rule for vessels to carry many guns of light weight and calibre. It was, however, first discovered in the United States that weight of projectiles hurled from heavy ordnance was the great desideratum to be reached. Our war of 1776 proved this, for in many a hard fought contest with English ships, we, with fewer guns but heavier metal, brought down the British flag. 1812-14 had increased the calibre of English guns, but they did not reach the weight of our naval ordnance, and the results of the battles were generally in our favor. To-day we stand far in advance in this particular, and our fifteen and twenty inch guns, throwing at a tremendous velocity an enormous projectile, tell of Western in comparison with European progress in the art of war.

The simple invention of our Monitors destroyed at a single blow all the navies of Europe; and the first little "cheese-box" we sent to Hampton Roads made us for the moment the most powerful maritime Power in the world. Our English rivals have made huge strides since that time to overtake us and regain their lost position among the nations. In the effort they have built unwieldy iron-plated frigates, and placed on board of them guns which still cling to the idea of quantity, not quality. The late experiments they have made with our fifteen-inch Rodman gun, however, disabused them of some of their prejudices. As the Monitor knocked down their wooden hulls, so now the Rodman gun knocks down their iron walls; and with the piercing of the Warrior target we have disgraced John Bull with the idea that his iron as well as his wood is vulnerable—an argument which will be a very cogent proof to him that the Alabama claims are reasonable.

It now becomes a question how far modern fortifications can resist heavy ordnance on board of the Monitor vessels. It is quite evident that old fortifications built from calculations made as to the impact of projectiles ten years ago are of little value. Formerly three guns in Casamata were considered equal to a frigate. The problem is now somewhat changed. We shall soon have to commence putting iron plates upon our fortifications. We believe that there is now more room for improvement in projectiles than there is in guns, and our scientific men should turn their attention largely in this direction; not for this, however, should the efforts be relaxed to reach the greatest perfection in the guns themselves. Very liberal appropriations should willingly be made by Congress for experiments; and red tape should freely be laid aside to welcome every improvement which may perfect us in the art of war on sea or land.

The Commerce of New York—One Day's Arrivals.

The shipping news of Saturday's Herald embraced the extraordinary list of two hundred and ninety-nine arrivals at this port, steamers and sailing vessels—a larger number than ever reported for one day in any newspaper before or since the first landing of Hendrick Hudson on Manhattan Island. There have, doubtless, been many days of more arrivals, but they have never before been so fully reported; and for this list of two hundred and ninety-nine for one day our commercial readers are largely indebted to the steam yacht system for collecting harbor news which has recently been inaugurated.

The publication of this immense amount of marine news shows the superior enterprise and activity of this journal over all its contemporaries in the shipping as in every other department of a great daily metropolitan newspaper, from day to day.

—A map of dry life. With all its fluctuations and its vast concerns. Wonderful as have been the advances of this business centre and settling house of the American Continent towards the proud position of the first commercial city of the earth, impressive as are the monuments of the wealth, enterprise, progress, improvement and expansion of our city, she is just now on the threshold, as we may say, of a new epoch of commercial development compared with which all that is past will dwindle into the feeble beginnings of her grand career. We have an active trade with Europe, but the vast and inviting commercial fields of the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, to say nothing of our new acquisition of Alaska, remain as yet almost untouched by the enterprise of "the universal Yankee nation." We have opened some lines of traffic between our Pacific ports and with what is to them the boundless traffic in the far West, of the Asiatic Continent and its prolific surrounding islands; but what this traffic will be to San Francisco and to New York after the completion of the Pacific Railroad who can conjecture? There are also in Africa the resources of trade which, before the close of the nineteenth century, may add to our shipping lists annually a thousand arrivals from African ports.

The New York Herald, which has grown with this imperial city and strengthened with its strength, in anticipation of these fore-shadowed events is preparing to meet them, so that hereafter, as at the present day, our shipping and commercial interests, together with all others of our business classes, as with the politicians of all parties, will, in increasing numbers, call for the Herald with their morning coffee to prepare them for the business of the day.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 24, 1867. 1:10 O'clock P. M.

Excitement in Richmond Regarding the Trial of Jeff Davis—A New Indictment to be Framed—The Cause to be Persecuted by the President's Counsel.

Information received from Richmond this evening states that the excitement concerning the very important state trial in regard to which proceedings will begin to-morrow is intense. Judge Underwood arrived in Richmond to-day. He was accompanied by William M. Everts, R. H. Dana and I. H. Chandler, who will represent the government, along with General H. H. Wells, who reached there yesterday. Messrs. Charles O'Connor and George Shea, for the defence, also arrived to-day. Chief Justice Chase was expected there to-day, but was suddenly called to Baltimore last night, and will be there, it is confidently asserted, to-morrow at half-past one P. M. The court will be opened at ten o'clock, and a recess taken till three to await the arrival of the Chief Justice, who will charge the Grand Jury. A letter was received to-day from General Robert E. Lee, who has been summoned as a witness by the government, saying that he will be in Richmond to-morrow. News from a reliable source that Mr. Davis will not be tried on the indictment already framed, but that a new one will be made, as I have heretofore stated, is ready to be made, as I understand the counsel for the defence will object to the Grand Jury on the ground that it is partly composed of negroes, and the week will probably be consumed in a legal argument. A precedent for this case is to be found in the Aaron Burr trial. If the trial should go on, Messrs. Chandler and Wells will be relied on by the government to argue the case before the jury, and Messrs. Everts and Dana to discuss the points of law that may be raised. The defence will be conducted by Messrs. Brady, Shea and Ould for the jury, and Messrs. O'Connor and Lyons for the legal discussion. Mr. Davis went to church to-day at St. Paul's and listened with great attention to the sermon of his former pastor, Dr. Minnigerode. He has improved very much in physical appearance since last spring, and his spirits are said to be perfectly equal. In the event that the government is ready to proceed with the general reports in the impeachment case, a formal application was submitted to the committee by responsible parties connected with the general newspaper press to permit, under such guards as the committee might require, copies of their reports to be made in advance of the documents being laid before the House, but not to be used before that time. The request did not receive the favorable consideration of the committee. Therefore they will have to be copied after the House shall have been informed of their contents. The members of the committee being enjoined to secrecy, nothing has been said by them to outside parties conveying even an idea of the character of the reports. No secret, however, was made of the fact that they are of very long. A report has prevailed that one of the members has recently changed his views, thus making a majority in favor of impeachment; but no information can be obtained to verify the statement.

The Judiciary Committee and the Impeachment Question.

The House Committee on the Judiciary had a very long session yesterday, and did not adjourn until night. Another meeting will be held to-morrow morning on business connected with the general reports in the impeachment case. A formal application was submitted to the committee by responsible parties connected with the general newspaper press to permit, under such guards as the committee might require, copies of their reports to be made in advance of the documents being laid before the House, but not to be used before that time. The request did not receive the favorable consideration of the committee. Therefore they will have to be copied after the House shall have been informed of their contents. The members of the committee being enjoined to secrecy, nothing has been said by them to outside parties conveying even an idea of the character of the reports. No secret, however, was made of the fact that they are of very long. A report has prevailed that one of the members has recently changed his views, thus making a majority in favor of impeachment; but no information can be obtained to verify the statement.

The Republicans and the Impeachment Question.

An incident occurred yesterday at the Capitol which is a fair indication of the feeling of Congress upon the subject of impeachment. Currency was given to a rumor in the afternoon that one of the Judiciary Committee, who had previously opposed a report in favor of impeachment, had changed his views and advocated the measure. A few radical members, happening to meet in the Rotunda, discussed the likelihood of this change of base and in the end resolved to invite all the republican members in the Capitol at the time to a sort of informal meeting, and for the purpose of gathering on the subject of supporting an impeachment report. Fifteen in all assembled, and a unanimous vote, with one solitary exception, was recorded against impeachment.

General Grant's Testimony Before the Judiciary Committee.

Politicians here manifest considerable impatience upon the subject of the testimony given before the Judiciary Committee. As the repeated efforts to draw out General Grant on political subjects have so signally failed, his testimony is looked for with intense interest, in hopes of eliciting some clue to his views. Various speculations are rife as to their probable bias. It is said that his testimony will relate merely to reconstruction, and upon this point, after having previously given his ideas on this important question. The revelation thus far of the mystery which has surrounded the General's views will doubtless prove quite a relief. Disposition is shown by a number of members to dip into the impeachment question, when presented to the House, by ordering the reports to be laid on the table.

The President's Views Relative to the Protection of American Citizens Abroad.

A leading point, and one upon which the President intends to express himself very strongly in his message to Congress, is the treatment to which American citizens have been subjected by foreign Powers. The consideration of the subject has been primarily suggested by the alleged arbitrary manner in which England has treated the claims of American citizens to the protection of the government. The President will deal at some length with the matter, and urge on Congress to take a decided stand in asserting the rights of citizens of this country, who have been either unjustly imprisoned or dealt with as they are legally entitled to when on trial in foreign countries.

Probable Recession of Congress.

I am informed this evening that the House will very probably adjourn three or four days before the close of the session, to enable the officers of the House to make up their reports.

Land for a Military Road in Oregon.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office yesterday transmitted to the Governor of Oregon a certified transcript of lands lying to that State, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1854, to aid in the construction of a military road from Eugene City to the eastern boundary of the State. The list embraces lands in the Roseburg district, containing the aggregate 19,153 acres.

Rev. Newman Hall's Sermon in the House of Representatives.

Rev. Newman Hall preached to-day in the House of Representatives to a large audience as ever met within its walls. The ladies' gallery was crowded to excess, and every inch of standing room on the floor was occupied. Quite a large number of members of both Houses attended. General Grant made his appearance before the sermon, and was introduced by the gentleman by Senator William M. Everts. The subject, "Christian Liberty," had, after sketching the growth of churches, drew a comparison between the difference in vitality and progress of the State endowed church of England and the freed unendowed churches of America, showing that the latter had disapproved of the separation of Church from State would be fatal to the prosperity of its former. In the afternoon Mr. Hall preached before colored congregation.

The Ravages of the Cholera at Havana.

Our Vice Consul General at Havana, under date of the 15th inst., furnishes to the State Department the facts derived from the reports of hygienists that, from the 19th of October to the 14th of November, there were 354 cholera cases and 241 deaths. He says: "I believe no case has been reported as yet from other parts of the island. For several days past we have had cool, dry weather, but its effect on the cholera has not been unfavorable. The disease has been confined almost entirely to the poorest classes and to the fouled portions of the town." The Quarantine Regulations at Teneriffe. The United States Consul at Teneriffe, under date of October 29, informs the Department of State that the Quarantine restrictions there have been so modified, that all vessels that have left in United States previous to June 1, 1867, and that came thence, bills of health were admitted to free pratique.

Malignant Fever at Capetown.

Our Consul at Capetown reports that a malignant fever is prevailing there, supposed to have been introduced from Mauritius. It is said to have been introduced by a lady friend, when the cholera had been brought away from Mauritius, and she had been confined to her bed by the disease. The disease was introduced to the island by the ship "The Quaker," which arrived from Mauritius on the 10th inst. The disease was introduced to the island by the ship "The Quaker," which arrived from Mauritius on the 10th inst. The disease was introduced to the island by the ship "The Quaker," which arrived from Mauritius on the 10th inst.

International Conventions.

The Commission of International Conventions has made the following decisions: The annual meeting of the Commission will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1868. The Commission will be composed of representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The Commission will be organized on the 1st of January, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Commission.

The annual meeting of the Commission will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1868. The Commission will be composed of representatives from the United States, Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia. The Commission will be organized on the 1st of January, 1868.

gold coin is controlled not by the relative value, but by the amount of gold dollars in circulation, and the purpose of this law