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# THE SUN.

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## THE FENIANS.

Further Operations in Ireland and England.

HARTELLO TOWER STORMED

ARMS AND AMMUNITION SECURED.

Attempt on the Dublin Post Office.

GREEK FIRE USED.

Faversham Powder Mills Blown Up.

Ten Persons Killed---A Large Number Injured.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Telegrams of a serious nature have been received today from Cork, giving the details of another Fenian escapade. Last night, about midnight, a large body of men, with blackened faces, stormed the Martello tower, near Cork. The guard of the tower was overcome and scattered, and the victors hastily collected together a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition, and escaped with it without molestation.

Another Fenian outrage was perpetrated today at Dublin. An effort was made to fire the General Post Office by means of Greek fire. The attempt was happily frustrated. Beyond the destruction of a few letters, no great damage was done.

Many improbable rumors are afloat, including one that a Fenian cruiser had been seen off the Irish coast, and was chased away by the British war vessels.

**The Fenian Excitement Increasing in England.**

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Fenians seem to be unusually active all over the country. Nearly every hour in the day dispatches are received by the authorities announcing either a contemplated movement by the Brotherhood or its absolute occurrence. The late operations have had the effect of redoubling the public excitement, which had nearly died out.

A man was arrested in this city last evening on the charge of having fired the fuse which caused the recent terrible explosion at Clerkenwell. From information in the hands of the authorities, it is believed that the true culprit has at last been captured.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The *London Observer* says no new or extraordinary powers will now be asked of Parliament by the government for the suppression of Fenian plots or disturbances.

**A Powder-Mill at Faversham Blown Up---Ten Lives Lost.**

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Reading.—A large powder mill at Faversham, about fifty miles from this city, was blown up and utterly destroyed this afternoon. Ten persons were killed outright, and a large number injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown. [Probably by the work of the Fenians.]

## GENERAL NEWS BY CABLE.

### FRANCE.

**Reorganization of the Army.**

PARIS, Dec. 27—Evening.—In the Corps Legislatif today the bill for the reorganization of the army was passed after several amendments. Mr. Rouher proposed nine years' service instead of eight, which, after a sharp contest, was carried. There were thirty-one opposing votes. In his speech on the proposed amendment, Mr. Rouher called attention to the armaments of the neighboring powers, and supported his plan as the only one practicable. The bill is certain to become a law.

### ITALY.

**Excitement in the Country—Riots Against the Government Decree.**

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Dispatches from Italy represent that there is much political agitation in northern and southern Italy. In Naples and in the cities of Piedmont the excitement is dangerous, and fears are entertained that it may culminate in riots against the authority of the government.

**The Papal Bonds.**

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Papal government offers to pay the interest on those Italian bonds which represent the debt of the Pontifical States annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. The Italian Parliament recently refused by a decisive vote to pay the coupons on the bonds.

### RUSSIA.

**A Conference.**

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A number of eminent Russian statesmen and diplomats have met in St. Petersburg and are holding a conference on the Eastern question.

### SPAIN.

**Queen Isabella Pledged to the Support of the Temporal Power.**

MADRID, Dec. 27.—The session of the Cortes commenced yesterday. In the usual speech from the throne, Queen Isabella pledged the support of the nation to his Holiness the Pope for the preservation of the temporal power.

**Maximilian's Remains at Cadiz.**

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The steamer in command of Admiral Tegetthoff, of the Austrian Navy, having on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilian, arrived at Cadiz yesterday afternoon.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Trade Returns.**

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It is expected that owing to the prostration of commerce and trade during the past quarter of the year, the January returns will show a serious decrease in the amount of the receipts from revenue during that period in the United Kingdom.

**Marine News by Cable.**

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—Evening.—Information has been received here that the bark Palermo, Capt. Merrich, which left New Orleans on the 25th of October last for Vigo, Spain, recently went ashore on the coast near that port, and was completely destroyed.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29—Evening.—The Hamburg American Steam Packet Company's steamship Borussia, Capt. Brauns, which sailed from New York on the 11th inst., arrived off Cowes at 7 o'clock this evening, and after landing her London passengers, mails and freight, sailed again for Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 29.—The steamship United Kingdom, Capt. Smith, which left New York Dec. 14th, touched at Moville today, and after a short stay, sailed for the Clyde.

## WEST INDIES.

### CUBA.

**The New American Consul—Important Orders of the Captain General.**

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Mr. Larrinetre has taken possession of the American Consulate, where he succeeds Mr. Savage as Consul General of the United States in Havana. Captain General Jovellanos has issued order-some orders against thieves, brigands and slavers. The steamship Juniata has arrived from Philadelphia.

### HAYTI.

**The Revolt of the Peasantry Assuming Alarming Dimensions.**

By late arrival at this port we have advices from Port au Prince to the 8th December.

The revolt of the peasantry known as Cacos had assumed such alarming dimensions that President Salnave had been compelled to leave Port au Prince for the north, with the view of directing operations in person against the rebels. He had issued orders to the troops and mobilized the national guard forming the active army, to march immediately to that part of the country in insurrection. The national guard at the Cape and at St. Marc had already left for the scene of action. That of Gonaives was to go forward with the President himself, and that of the capital (Port au Prince) would leave immediately. The greatest feature of the insurrection was that it had transpired that the insurgents were receiving aid and comfort from the Dominican authorities. The *Moniteur* (the official organ of the Haytian government) says:

It is evident, from the depositions of the prisoners and from authentic papers which have been found, that without the complicity of the Dominican authorities, this war of the Cacos would have ceased to exist three months ago. "This is to be regretted," it adds, "especially after the efforts of the government to maintain by means of the convention of 20th July last, those relations of peace and friendship which are essential to the welfare and progress of the two republics."

The same paper adds:

"The most complete order will be maintained in all other parts of the republic. The government have given their instructions to this effect."

The legislature was still in session. The committee to whom had been referred the petition to the Senate asking the recall from exile of certain relatives and friends of ex-President Geffrard, made a report recommending that in view of "the political exigencies of the situation" any decision upon that grave question should be adjourned. After a lengthy debate in the Senate, the report was agreed to.

The President had given orders that all the pieces of old cannon in the several districts of the interior should be collected at the capitals, in order that they might be exchanged for foreign pieces of heavier calibre, and of heavier rattle, for the armament of all parts of the Republic.

The government had ordered from the 14 of December all tonnage dues and import duties should be paid either in gold or in the national paper money at the current rate of exchange. Hitherto these dues have been paid at the rate of 20 Haytian dollars to the gold dollar.

Mr. Lewis Adolphe de Pall Perinault had been appointed Haytian Consul at New York.

**The Recent Earthquakes and Hurricanes at Dead Island, Interesting Account by Eye-Witnesses.**

*(Correspondence of the Sun.)*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Secretary of State has received the following communication:

The undersigned, Otto Frederick Ramsach, a Dane, born in the West India Island of St. Thomas, planter and estate owner in the said Island, takes the liberty most submissively to lay before Your Excellency a complete and accurate list of all the shocks and rumbling noises which followed the dreadful earthquake our Island experienced on the 18th of November last. My intention is not to give Your Excellency a scientific description of said catastrophe, but I feel that, perhaps the learned societies of your enlightened country may make use of such minute observations as those I have made; and, if so, I shall feel highly flattered by your acceptance of it. I enclose the list, and subscribe myself Your Excellency's most submissive servant,

RAMSACH.

LIST OF SHOCKS AND RUMBLING SOUNDS WHICH FOLLOWED THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIA ISLAND OF ST. THOMAS ON THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER LAST.

The 18th of November was a beautiful clear day, with a fine blue West India sky. The wind was East by North, but very little of it. The ocean was quiet, nearly a calm. The sun shone bright and warm, and the barometer stood at 29 degrees Reaumur in the shade. There was not the least sign of any kind that foretold this great revolution in nature, which at 2 o'clock P. M. came so near to be our last day. But about a quarter to two o'clock in the afternoon we heard the underground rumbling noise, which was immediately followed by a terrible earthquake, which crossed to come from South by West, and pass on to the North by East. The earth seemed to be composed of small waves rising and sinking under your feet, so that if you made a step forward your foot seemed to meet higher ground, and if you put it backward it also there met higher ground. To stand still in one spot was impossible, and when trying to walk it was like walking upon very rough ground. The underground rumbling, while the first shock was going on, for about one minute and a half, was most dreadful. It terrified every living soul. The sun seemed at once to become dim; it was as if eclipsed. And this dimness lasted that first day until sunset, and continued the whole on the next day, but in a smaller degree, and only were entirely away in the course of two days more. It was as if the sun, though apparently as bright as usual, had lost some of its warmth and illuminating power. After the first terrible shock, the ground kept on groaning and trembling, when about ten minutes after a second strong shock was felt. Directly after this second shock, the ocean, which shortly before the first shock had receded from the land several hundred feet, was seen to rise like one huge wave, and come in toward the harbor. It used up like one straight white wall, about from fifteen to twenty feet high, and advanced very fast into the harbor, sweeping or upsetting the small vessels indiscriminately, and raising the large men-of-war and steamers to its top. The appearance of this wave was like a white massed wall, erect and straight as if made after a rule; it had to appearance not all of a wave in gained. It broke in over the lower parts of the town to the height of a couple of feet, and to the extent of about two hundred and fifty feet inland, according to the level of the houses. This wave rising was repeated a second time after an interval of about ten minutes, and this seemed to be even a little larger than the first, and went a little further inland. After these two waves had passed away the ocean remained, as far as the eye could see, again quite calm, just as before the first shock of the earthquake.

The shocks continued and were felt every few minutes. It was if the shocks of the first day hung together as in one chain, but from a quarter before three o'clock on the morning of the 18th of November, the shocks were felt more separately and distinct, and, therefore seemed as if they were more frequent.

From 2:45 o'clock P. M. on the 18th till 2:45 o'clock A. M. on the 19th, there were eighty-nine shocks. From 2:45 o'clock A.M. on the 19th till midnight there were two hundred and thirty-eight shocks. The shocks became less severe from the 21st of November.

The writer gives the exact hours of every one, also the hour of every rumbling noise without perceptible shock accompanying it.

**Additional Details of the Disaster to the Monongahela—Fearful Scenes.**

A private letter from an officer of the Monongahela to a friend in Yonkers, is published in the Yonkers *Statesman*, from which we take the following additional particulars of the St. Croix earthquake:

You will be somewhat startled to learn from this that the Monongahela lies at this time high and dry on the island of St. Croix. We have just passed through the shaking of a terrible earthquake, which, while currently agitating this and the adjoining islands, stirred up the sea to its very depths, and left us, since the roughest kind of mountains, where we now are, and where, I may safely say, no ship has ever been before.

We had just finished dinner on the afternoon of the 18th Nov., and I with several others had gone on deck to have our second cigar, when we were suddenly startled by a loud rumbling noise and a violent shaking of the ship from stem to stern. Our first thought was some accident in the engine room, or some damage to the boilers. The men below decks rushed up in dreadful consternation, some running to the sides of the ship to throw themselves into the sea, and all apparently commended with the most wild and agitated, so strange and unmanageable. At that moment one of our officers, who was looking toward the land, exclaimed: "It is an earthquake! There goes the tower of the English church!" But just then all was quiet again. We thought our danger past; when, now, seemingly in a second, far so rapidly did all these things happen, that we could not note the time, I saw a large flatboat, which was anchored a short distance ahead of us, coming at a tremendous speed directly on to the land, and our own vessel simultaneously settled upon the bottom of the bay, from which every inch of water had disappeared.

The chain to which our anchor was attached brought us with a violent jerk. We immediately let out more, which ran with a rattling noise, which continued until the whole length of the chain was run out in less time than it takes to tell it. As our chain was going out, we saw a wave, nearly all the way round, and were thus being fast driven on to the shore. Our position now was perfectly terrible, death seemed imminent. We were anchored about a quarter of a mile from the land in five fathoms of water, but with the rapidity of the tide all this water had receded from under us, the ship had canted over, and was fast aground on a bottom which seemed strewn with sticking hedgehogs. At this moment one of the men shot up the rigging and cried: "My God! Look, look—a wave!" Looking ahead, we saw a perfectly solid wall of water, coming directly toward the ship, and threatening to carry everything before it like irresistible destruction. It was about 30 feet in hight, and extended the whole length of the island. You will not wonder that for a moment a fearful panic should have paralyzed some of the men, but it is no more than simple justice to say that at this awful moment the majority of the crew behaved perfectly, and in every order quietly and with activity, though expecting in a very few minutes to be overwhelmed in the impending destruction. Most providentially, however, before the sea struck us, the water had deepened under us sufficiently to float the ship again. But it not been for this, nothing could have saved us. It came on majestically and swept everything before it, the ship was actually lifted from the bottom and bodily carried in upon the land, a good part of a mile. When the wave receded, we were left high and dry on our port side, for the ship had settled down so as to touch ground on her starboard side. Houses, cane shanties, and all kinds of rubbish covered our port side. It was a fearful sight, and all hands would most certainly have been lost.

Forty-forty behind this wave were two others not quite so large, yet more than sufficient to sweep everything before them. Each one of these, as in turn they struck the ship, made her tremble heavily from keel to keelson. Always we were on the flatboat side of the street which runs parallel with the water, and the series of these concentrated waves was first to draw us from a little in the morning, and then to incline us forward against the bank on a bed of rock, but impossible to get a hold from which I was not willing. Now we felt the sea to carry back, which we felt to be the sea to carry back, and the dreadfully swift current of the sea, and by a sudden jerk we were upon the street, which, as well as could distinctly hear, as we went along, the heartrending groans of the unfortunate women and children, who had not had time to make their escape.

It is in accordance that, not without effort the Dutch Consul and other officers, the men of the crew, we passed, not a single man was lost. The fifth gun upon the forecastle was forced from its fastenings upon the first heavy, and lost overboard, carrying one of the crew with it, who, however, was fortunately rescued. One man jumped overboard and at once disappeared, and the crew, as soon as the boat was clear, searched. Such bodies have been recovered and identified, but this man was not found. As soon as we were landed the crew made a rush for the sides of the ship, and began to scramble down to the ground, each of rope, or whatever they could lay their hands upon. This was not stopped. Lawyers, and I was detailed to go ashore and bring back the officers. I found that quite a number of men, in their rapid descent, had badly burned, and some almost killed outright. One poor fellow, when he was about half way down, fell and broke both legs, which have since been amputated. We are now busily employed in getting everything out of the ship to lighten her. She is perfectly uninjured, and if the weather is clear and pleasant, and no more earthquakes, it is thought the sun to get afloat again.

The people on shore are completely demoralized. This is about the first real earthquake that they have ever felt. They have had severe only since troublings. Nearly all the population have deserted their houses, and are living in tents made out of sails and awnings, which have been sent to the town from our ships. In the largest tent are gathered nearly all the officers of the town, and we take turns in mounting guard over the property left. They are, as you may well imagine, decidedly frightened and fearful of a repetition of every sound. And we are constantly having shocks—nothing like that of Monday last—but still now and then a rather heavy one among the rest. The danger, I presume, is over, as we have had a change of weather, it rained yesterday, and those who know the habitual earthquakes say that there are no shakings after a rain.

The negroes are most horribly frightened. They crowd together in groups, and on the slightest alarm, or at the ground they commence to scream, sing, and pray. As soon as it is dark they begin one long, loud wail, which they keep up steadily all night long. It is necessary to have a strong patrol force to keep those from the country out of the town. The chance for pillaging is good, and they come in in shoals to ransack the deserted houses for anything that can be carried off. We have been filling 155 day on them at times, so desperate and determined are they in their intent to plunder.

All our officers are completely tired out. We are hard at work all day long in wrecking the ship, and at night, besides guarding the ladies every now and then we are called upon to go after some of our own men who have left the ship, and, under too much excitement, are creating rows. It will be a curious experiment in engineering to float the Monongahela again; and if I am detailed to remain here, I shall be able to predict by what would not probably be ever witnessed again. Still, it is believed it can and will be done.

The houses in St. Croix are terribly shattered—many will have to be pulled down and rebuilt. The hotel from which I am now writing is so badly cracked that another even very light shock would topple it over. I cannot say too much in praise of the kindness of the inhabitants—their hospitality is bounded only by their ability, which, however, unfortunately for us, is rather restricted at that time. So far as they can, however, they are showing us every attention.

## Dominion of Canada.

**Opening of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada.**

TORONTO, Dec. 28.—The Legislative Assembly Chamber to-day presented a brilliant appearance. Large numbers of prominent citizens and many ladies in full dress were present. The military display was very imposing. After the usual preliminaries His Excellency delivered his speech. It commenced with a reference to the Union and new political era upon which the Province was entering. Hope was expressed that the resources at the disposal of the Legislature would be sufficient for all necessary purposes. The best means of disbanding and increasing these resources was advertised to. The expediency of encouraging immigration and the occupation of the public lands of the Province, the enactment of a liberal homestead law, and the adoption of a system of a free grant of land to bona fide settlers was recommended. The Legislature was informed that arrangements are being made to settle the partnership affairs of the late Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The estimates for the ensuing year were also promised. Reference was made to private bill legislation, and confidence expressed that the House will look to the protection of the general interest while duly encouraging individual enterprise. In conclusion, hope was expressed that the new Dominion would soon extend across the continent from ocean to ocean.

**The Province of Quebec—Opening of Parliament.**

QUEBEC, Dec. 28.—This afternoon His Excellency Sir N. F. Belleau proceeded to Parliament House, and delivered his speech from the throne. His Excellency expressed the hope that the sentiments of fidelity to British institutions and devotion to the interests of the Confederation will characterize the first session of the Quebec Legislature. Measures, which will come up for legislation, were enumerated, comprising laws for the administration of justice, public education, public charities, encouragement of science, letters and arts, the improvement of the public domain, including forests and mineral wealth, the development of resources of immigration, colonization, &c.

**The First Parliament of the Province of Ontario.**

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 28.—The first Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened yesterday afternoon, with appropriate ceremonies by his Excellency Lieut.-Gov. Stirling. Mr. John Sanderson, the member from Lennox, was chosen Speaker by a unanimous vote. The House then adjourned till to-day.

## New York.

**The Ice in the Hudson River.**

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Some time during Saturday night the ice in the Hudson River, between Albany and Troy, broke up and commenced moving down, but its progress was stopped by the piers of the railroad bridge at this point. Large masses of ice were driven into the basin at the upper end, and serious danger was threatened to the canal boats and other craft therein, but all were finally made fast and without much loss. A man named Farrington, who while crossing was carried on a large cake of ice, was rescued after floating down three or four miles.

## Arizona.

**Military Operations—Indian Matters.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Arizona advices to the 5th of December state that Gen. Strong had been relieved of the command of the District of Arizona, and ordered to assume the command of military operations in Nevada. General Crittenden had been ranch has disappeared. The Pahute Indians have submitted to the military authorities, and turned over their arms at Fort Mohave. General Palmer, of the Union Pacific Railroad Survey, had been attacked by Indians northward of Prescott, but without fatal results. The Territorial officers have left Prescott for Tucson, the new capital of the Territory. The mining news is encouraging.

**From the Pacific Coast.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The Board of Supervisors for this county have accepted the eight hour labor system for all contracts with the city and county of San Francisco.

The steamer Idaho has arrived from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, with advices to the 16th of December. The British war vessel Challenger had arrived from Tahiti, and intended to remain at Honolulu for several weeks. She lay alongside the United States steamship Lackawanna. The band of the British man-of-war struck up "Dixie" and "Bonnie Blue Flag." The American band gave them "Washington of the Green," effectually silencing the Britishers.

From September 1st to December 10th, 40 ships of the whaling fleet had sailed for the Arctic with an aggregate of 31,720 tons, and 724 men in search of home. The last whaler had sailed for a cruise or home.

Late advices from the North Coast represent that the Idaho and Oregon Railroad Company have organized at Portland for the purpose of trying to form a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, so as to run through Idaho and Eastern Oregon to the navigable waters of the Columbia River. The Legislature of the Idaho and Oregon Company is to induce the Union Pacific Company to take stock in the road and assist in building it.

A convention has been called to meet in Boise City, Idaho, on the 6th of January, to memorialize Congress to make a grant in aid of a railroad in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad to the navigable waters of the Columbia River via the Snake River valley, probably to act in conjunction with the Oregon Railroad Company.

The Legislature of Washington Territory met on the 2d of December, and a memorial was introduced asking Congress to appropriate money to erect lighthouses at important points on the Straits of San Juan de Fuca and Puget's Sound; also, for establishing a naval depot at some point on the sound.

The mining news from British Columbia is encouraging. A London letter states that the scheme of inducing immigration from England and the continent of Europe to that colony has failed. The Board of Education at Victoria has closed its schools for want of funds to keep them open.

## MAIL ITEMS.

DON CARLOS OSOWA is Colonel Parker's original and aboriginal name.

WHITTIER'S BANK, in Carthage, N. Y., recently closed its doors "on account of some temporary embarrassment."

THE small village of Cudrifin, Neufchatel, in Switzerland, consisting of thirteen houses and a school, has just been destroyed by fire.

TWIGGELL & COMPANY, of Brookfield, Mass., in whose shoe shops over two hundred persons are employed, have cut down wages twenty per cent.

A RICHMOND, Va., paper charges that an official, unknown to the Bureau of Statistics, has seized on the state treasury to pay the expenses of the "black and tan" convention.

VESSELS carrying 18 feet of water can now come to New Orleans from the sea. The passes have been dredged out to accomplish this, and the channel is better than ever before.

SENATOR SHERMAN is preparing a report on international coinage. He has received specimen coins agreed on at the Paris Congress, which will pass for the same value among the nations represented there.

MISS SACKETT, whose marriage with Colonel Parker, of General Grant's staff, is reported, is the daughter of Amos, the well known opera singer. Her mother married General Sackett for her second husband, and her child took his name.

TURGENIEF, the liberality of Queen Victoria, fifty acres of meadow land, dotted with fine elm trees, at Portsmouth, is to be given over to the people, who will now have a Victoria Park, "on payment," as the treasury missive has it, "of a rent consistent with precedent in similar cases."

H. VIELUS, living near Aurora, Ill., died on the 6th inst., from the effects of inoculation in doctoring a sick cow, in May last. The cow, it is supposed, had the hydrophobia, and Mr. V. received the inoculation while attempting to thrust a piece of fat pork down her throat, the saliva coming in contact with a sore on his hand. He was taken with spasms on the 4th, and continually grew worse till his death.

## WASHINGTON.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Interesting Facts and Figures.

DECEASED UNION SOLDIERS.

10,000 Photographs on Hand.

THE RECENT CYCLONE.

Experience of a U. S. Steamer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.

A. R. Spofford, Esq., the Librarian of Congress, in his report to the Joint Committee on the Library, says:

The past year has been marked by a degree of progress in all the interests of the library unexampled in its past history. The extension of the library rooms, authorized by act of Congress of March 4th, 1865, has been fully completed, and the new fire-proof wings, each capable of containing over 50,000 volumes, are completed, and to a large extent filled with books. The space now at command in all departments of the library is adequate to the accommodation of about 200,000 volumes. An enumeration of the books on hand, including the heavy acquisitions of the present year, shows an aggregate of 165,467 volumes, exclusive of unbound pamphlets, periodicals, manuscripts and maps. This aggregate, 165,467 volumes are in the law department of the library. The unprecedented strength of the library has thus been added within the past two years, and the values of the collection has been incalculably increased.

The removal to the capitol of the library belonging to the Smithsonian Institute has been completed, and the books, with the single exception of the pamphlets and periodicals, have been catalogued and placed upon the shelves. A catalogue of the transactions of learned societies in that library has also been printed, under the auspices of the institution, and is complete up to the last year. The accessions to the library through the medium of exchanges made by the Smithsonian Institute during the current year, number 1,132 volumes, and 4,417 pamphlets, or parts of volumes, besides 187 maps.

The valuable historical library of Peter Force, of this city, purchased by Act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, was removed to the capitol during the same month, and the larger portion of the books have been catalogued and placed upon the shelves. The immense mass of newspapers and other periodicals, pamphlets, bound and unbound, maps and other materials, acquired with this library, and the very large collection of pamphlets belonging to the Smithsonian Institute, will be prepared for the catalogue as soon as the titles of the unbound books, now nearly completed, are disposed of. An enumeration of these, similar to that already effected with regard to books, will then be made, and reported to Congress.

The accessions to the library during the year ending December 1, 1867, aside from the special collections already alluded to, number 9,474 volumes, derived from the following named sources:

| | Volumes. |
|---|---|
| By purchase | 5,751 |
| By the operation of Copyright law | 1,448 |
| By the exchange of the Smithsonian Institute | 1,489 |
| By the catalogue (chiefly official documents) | 766 |
| Total | 9,474 |

This aggregate is exclusive of about 2,000 pamphlets, and exclusive also of the additions of the present year (1868) by 2,500 volumes. By the Copyright laws of the United States, as amended March 3, 1865, and February 18, 1867, one copy of each publication for which the government grants a copyright is required to be deposited in the library of Congress. The operation of the act during the year has been satisfactory, and will greatly increase efficiency.

The Post Office Department has on hand, taken from the dead letters which accumulated during the war, more than ten thousand photographs of Union soldiers. Although it is believed that many of their relatives would be glad to obtain such pictures, the Department has not yet been able to decide upon a plan by which the gratification may be afforded.

A private letter from Senor Romero, dated Mexico, Dec. 9th, says that the prospects continue to be satisfactory, and he has not changed his opinion that the Mexicans are now to have permanent peace and a settled government.

It appears from an official letter that on the 8th of November there were flying in the harbor of Honolulu forty-two American flags, from as many whaling and merchant ships, two English, one French, and three Sandwich flags. All the American whaling fleet had not arrived. Six whalers had entered and sailed again on their winter cruise.

The total receipts from internal revenue from the 12th of December to yesterday morning were $13,110,000, and the total receipts since July last were $48,261,000.

Liberal subscriptions have been made by the citizens of Washington for the relief of the poor. Gen. Grant has directed to be turned over for distribution among them about fifty cords of refuse lumber to be used as fuel.

Among those at the funeral yesterday of the late Gen. Griffin, were Gens. Grant and Sherman, and other military officers of prominence.

Dispatches were received yesterday at the Navy Department, from Commander Creighton, of the United States steamer Oneida, dated at Singapore, China, Nov. 5, reporting his arrival at that port. Her passage from the Cape of Good Hope was of a very boisterous character, having encountered a very severe cyclone, which lasted forty-eight hours. The ship behaved remarkably well, but the seas were very high and irregular; she shipped a great deal of water and lost a few sails. All well.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

**Removal of Gens. Pope and Ord—General Meade to Command the Third Military District.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following order was issued this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 106.—By direction of the President of the United States, the following orders are made:

1. Brevet Major Gen. E. O. C. Ord will turn over the command of the Fourth Military District to Brevet Major Gen. A. C. Gillem, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., to take command of the Department of California.

2. On being relieved by Brevet Major Gen. Ord, Brevet Major Gen. Irwin McDowell will proceed to Vicksburg, Miss., and relieve Gen. Gillem in command of the Fourth Military District.

3. Brevet Major Gen. John Pope is hereby relieved of the command of the Third Military District, and will report without delay at the headquarters of the army for further orders, turning over his command to the next senior officer until the arrival of his successor.

4. Major General George G. Meade is assigned to the command of the Third Military District, and will assume it without delay. The Department of the East will be commanded by the senior officer now on duty in it, until a commander is named by the President.

5. The officers assigned in the foregoing orders to the command of military districts will exercise therein any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and also any all powers pertaining to Military Commanders under the 4th Rule of War Conv. U. Wage Sawyer, Colonel Fourteenth United States Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees of Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., and assume command of his regiment.

By command of GEN. GRANT.
(signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass. Adj. Gen.

**The Louisiana Convention.**

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.—The following was adopted by the Convention today, as the second article of the Constitution, after two days' discussion: "All persons, without regard to race, color, or previous condition, born and naturalized in the United States, and residents of this State one year, are citizens of this State. They shall enjoy the same civil, political, and public rights and privileges, and be subject to the same pains and penalties." The Convention adjourned till Monday, the 30th inst., at 11, A. M.

To-day was the twenty-sixth day of the session of the Convention, and they have progressed as far as the second article of the Constitution.

**Nominations for the Alabama Legislature. A Negro Murdered.**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 28.—The County Republican nominating Convention today nominated eight negroes and sixteen whites, and four whites and two negroes for the two Houses of the State Legislature. A majority of the whites are Northern men, and are connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

A negro was shot dead, yesterday, on the plantation of Mr. Merriweather, near this city, for declaring himself opposed to the Union League.

The Montgomery Council, which claims to be the genuine League, has expelled John F. Keller, a leading Radical, for dishonorable conduct and action calculated to excite a war of races. Keller has a League which he claims to be genuine. The whole affair will be laid before the Grand Council of the Union, for action.

**The South Carolina Convention.**

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—General Canby has issued an order officially announcing that the Convention has been carried in South Carolina, and appointing Charleston as the place and January 14th as the day for its assembling.

**Republican Meeting in New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 28.—A Republican meeting was held to-night in Lafayette Square, under the auspices of the Union League, and was addressed by Mr. Conway and several members of the Convention. About one thousand persons attended. The meeting was quiet.

## DISASTERS.

TERRIBLE STORM IN CALIFORNIA.

IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE.

Marysville Overflowed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The most severe storm that we have had for many years has prevailed for the past two days. Most of the shipping in the harbor is damaged, and the city has suffered to a great extent. Reports from the interior give accounts of the disastrous effects of the storm. Stage and railroad communication is temporarily suspended.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 27th.—Reports from the Sacramento Valley indicate that the destruction caused by the flood is equal to that of 1861 and 1862. The whole valley is submerged, and travel suspended in every direction. Several railroad accidents have occurred, caused by the washing away of the track. The American river is higher than ever known before. The levees at Sacramento withstood the flood, and no fears need be hereafter entertained for the safety of the city. The levees at Marysville were broken away, and the greater part of the city overflowed. The roads over the Sierra Nevada mountains have been rendered impassable by animals, and the mails and express matter from Virginia City and other places in Nevada are carried by men on foot. Such a disastrous storm has never heretofore been known on the mountains.

The ships Derby and Calabar, which arrived yesterday, report severe shocks of earthquakes off Cape Horn, October 27th, which lasted at intervals for thirty hours.

**The Late Railroad Accident at Angola.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—From the investigation made by the coroner's jury on Saturday last of the trucks of the cars thrown from the track at the late Angola disaster, it is established that the rear car was not thrown from the track by a broken wheel, but by the axle of the Cleveland and Toledo coach (the rear coach) being sprung, thus throwing the wheels an inch and a half out of proper position. This fact will be officially brought out before the coroner's jury to-morrow. No compromise cars were attached to the train on which the accident occurred.

**Destructive Fires.**

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 28.—The extensive flour and grist mills at this place, together with the large elevator and all the mills, were totally destroyed by fire last night. These mills were known throughout all New England, and the elevator is said to have been of greater capacity than any other this side of Albany. The loss was not ascertained. A fire at Squantum, last night, destroyed two dwellings, two barns, sixty-two tons of hay and two valuable horses. The loss is heavy. No insurance.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 29th.—A fire occurred in Milford, on Saturday afternoon, which consumed a barn containing 15 tons of hay, a large quantity of grain, eleven cattle, and three sheep, the property of Nelson Madden. It was set on fire by a little boy three years old. Its loss will amount to about $3,000; insurance small. Cutters' mills, at Ashland, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is about $20,000; insurance $10,500 on the mills and stock.

The fire was the work of an incendiary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—The drug store of R. D. Ward & Co., on Main street, was destroyed by fire this morning. The stock was valued at $20,000, and insured in the Hartford Company $7,000. The owner of the building loses $4,000.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 29th.—A portion of Seig & Co.'s forge, connected with the Sable Iron Works, was burned last night. Loss about $15,000—fully insured. The mill and machinery were not injured.

**Suicide of a Woman.**

A distressing suicide, says the Albany *Express*, occurred in Poestenkill, Rensselaer county, on the 24th. The wife of Durfee Reed put an end to her existence while laboring under the effects of a temporary aberration of mind. It seems that on the fatal occasion she was left alone with a little daughter in her apartments. Upon finding means of the room, and in order to get rid of the child she sent it into the kitchen for a pail of water, and then slipped up stairs, and taking a clothes-line from a bureau drawer she fastened her feet and with a revolver for one end of the rope, passed the other around her neck, and then jumped from a window in the second story, a distance of about twenty feet, breaking her neck, and dashing the entire top of her head into fragments on the stone walk below. The child returned to find its mother lying in the yard, and ran to the house, where she found her hanging by the neck. Her husband was absent at the time. Mrs. Reed was forty-four years of age, and a most estimable woman.

**A Man Scalped by Accident.**

The Milwaukee Wisconsin of 26th, thus describes an extraordinary accident:

Yesterday a singular accident took place at Bodley packing house. There being enough prospects of a thaw, the men were at work steadily cutting up hogs. Jacob Eberwein was at one of the benches and while moving a hog forward, his foot slipped, and his head came directly under the descending cleaver, which struck him taking off the scalp neatly and cleaner than a razor could do it. The scalp was not injured in the least. Bodley fell back on his heels, and with a wild look stared at Jacob. The man who had struck the blow left the head, said that blood was alone to blame for the accident. He went home and was attended to, but there is no danger of the scalped portion of the man. When he was the cleaver dropped it, the blade had half killed his companion taking away all of his strength.

## CRIME.

**Judge Busted Shot at Mobile.**

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 28.—District Attorney L. V. P. Martin met Judge Busted, of the United States District Court, this morning, in front of the Custom House, and accosted him, saying, "Judge, will you allow that indictment against me to take its course?" Judge Busted replied: "Sir, the law must take its course." Martin then drew his revolver and fired upon the Judge, who fell to the pavement, having received two shots—one below the breast bone, and another in the right leg. Martin had been indicted by the United States Grand Jury for revenue frauds and extortion. He is now in jail. Judge Busted's wounds are not considered mortal.

**Defalcations in Boston.**

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 28.—In regard to the defalcation of the Shawmut Bank in this city, it is ascertained that the cash of the defaulting teller (Gray) is short $[illegible] of $6,000 from omitting to credit drafts when received, and the balance, viz., $27,000 in compound interest notes and $[illegible] in bills, which are said to have been stolen from the bank in the bank vault on the day the defaulter disappeared.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Robert Preston, a clerk in the employ of the Dorchester Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is charged with appropriating funds amounting to $10,000, with which he has disappeared. The depositors are the principal sufferers, the town of Dorchester losing $3,000.

**Two Murdered Men Found.**

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 29.—The bodies of two men were found in the Hoosahatchie River, near the Mason depot of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday. One had been shot through the head and the other through the body. One had red hair, and in his pocket was found a letter from a mother to her son bearing the address of "J. Pratt." Nothing was discovered by which to identify the other body. It is supposed they belonged to a band of robbers, who, for some months have infested the neighborhood and had fallen into the hands of lynchers.

**A Negro Burned in a Stable.**

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—A negro who raped a white girl on the public road near Louisville, Jefferson county, on Saturday last, was arrested on Monday, and tied to a stake and burned by a mixed crowd of whites and blacks.

**Suicide of a Prisoner.**

NEW HAVEN, Ct.,