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### VOL. VI .--- No. 132.

## PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

the Message will, as a whole, prove impalatable to those whom it directly concerns. Nettuer France nor Great Britain will indulge in cestacles on the

occasion. But that nothing very alarming is teared in Wall street may be inferred from the remarkable steadiness of the market for gold and national seca-

rifies yesterday after the coutents of the Message

The President's Message is before our readers. They will find it, as an exhibit of the working of the several Executive Departments during the last

the several Exocutive Departments during the last year, an interesting, instructive, and satisfactory State paper, while upon the great issue of Southern reconstruction, it reads like a chapter from "The World before the Deluge." Mr. Johnson devotes two two before the Deluge." Mr. Johnson devotes itwo two traines and general ideas of Southern restoration, including some beautiful extracts from washington's Fare well Address, and from Joffer-son and Jackson, in support of his theory of State rights and the powers of Congress, and then he drops the sulject. It is an argument to the court

son and backson, in support of his theory of Sinte rights and the powers of Congress, and then he drops the sulject. It is an argument to the court after the jury had rendered their vardiet. It may be congared to a history of France, omitting the revolution which overthress the Boursons, as a trivial matter, not worth mentioning in pleading their claims to the throne. It is, indeed, remarkable that after deliberately submitting bis Southern policy against the p an of Congress to the people in the late elec ions, the Pre-sident should not have a word to say of the will of the people, as n ade manifest in these elections. He taks of the ancient land marks," as if none of them had been swept away by the late Southern denne, and as if the recent elections had decided nothing. In a word, Mr. Johnson forgets that we have passed through the flery ordeal of a mighty revolution, and that the pre-existing order of things is gone and can return no more that a great work of reconstruction is before us, and that we cannot escape it. Indeed, the gist of the Message may be summed up

of reconstruction is before us, and that we cannot escape it. Indeed, the gist of the Message may be summed up in the simple remark that it turns over to Cougress the settlement of our domestic and our foreign troubles, and we can only hope that the two Houses will rise to the demands of the crisis, and prove equal to the task assigned them.

had become known.

From the Herald.

## NATIONAL BUDGET.

**Opinions of the Public Press on the** Message and Documents.

## Editorial Comments of Philadelphia and New York Journals.

Ric. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Message and Documents. From the North American and U.S. Gazette, Radi-

cal Republican. At present we shall consider these documents

together, as forming parts of the one general pre-semiation of the state of affairs and of the view and policy of the government. The first thing that occurs to the reader of these documents is that their whole tone, especially that of the Presideat' message, is very decidedly moderated from th h gh and insolent bearing which so inceased both Congress and the nation. There is really nothing to complain of in the language or temper of any of these documents. It is apparent even to the most superficial observer that they are all ex-tremely guarded, and that an effort has been mad tremely guarded, and that an effort has been mad to assume an air of courtesy and deterence to fh people's representatives, for which the election have probably afforded the hint. We may diffe from the senticients advanced, but no one can deny that the opinions held by the writers of th decoursents are stated in very moderate terms. Looking at the sentiments themselves, we find them to be identical with those advanced in the documents of last year, and the policy advocated by the President does not differ a hair's breadth from that he has rendered so offensive; so that all the professions in favor of impartial suffrage must have been intended to deceive those who underhave been intended to deceive those who under-took to deal with him. Not a step is taken in the direction of any conciliation with Congress, nor is any plac of agreement even hinted at. Just as the plan of admitting the rebel States uncondition-ally was submitted last year, it is repeated in the present mesone.

The statement made by this document is so smooth, plausible and insinuating, that many per-sons will probably overlook the misrepresentations it contains. The President, for example, says that the enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial pro-ceedings, which certainly is not the fact. All over ceedings, which certainly is not the fact. All over the south bands of regulators oppress the Union men and the freedmen, burn their houses, flog and even kill them, and no judicial proceedings can reach the outlaws. No attempt has been made to enforce the Civil Rights act, and the combinations at the south have rendered it a dead letter. It is curious that the President wholly ignores that statute in his message. The Freedmen's Bureau receives the col's shoulder in about the same style. The message as a that "the animosities engendered by the war are i koldly yielding to the beneficent inby the warare is pldly yielding to the beneficent in-fluences of our free institutions, and to the kindly effects of unrest icted social and commercial intercourse." We thish it were so, but it is not. The frightful outrapes that darkened the early history of Kansashave een transcended in magnitude and iniquity all over the south. The reign of terror is everywhere south fully mainlined, and there is really no protection there for northern men or loyalists of freedmen. The President rehearses his reconstruction ef-forts, for the purpose of again meddling with a matter of which Congress alone has constitutional jurisdiction—the admission of members from the course We tlish it were so, but it is not. The

nater of which congress note members from the rebel States. The triumphant manner in which the people have sustained Congress is coolly dis-regarded by this message. It is not necessary to traverse this portion of the document, and we notice it now only to call attention to the fact that all the attempts at a new basis of arrangement base fund on that the President states for the have failed, and that the President yields nothing ic opinion as declared in th elections. The President does not even attempt to present a reasonable excuse for interfering with the rolls of members of Congress, and it is not likely that either House will pay any attention to what he says on the subject. It is plain that it was written for the public and not for Congress, and hence the moderate language used. The Secretary of the Treasury goes out of his way in his report to meddle with the same matter, and to give it as one of the measures indispensable to the proper regulations of our finances. He makes the of Congress on reconstruction impairs the value of our public securities. Of course this argument is intended only to create opinion among the people hostile to Congress

been supported by amazing majorilles on the popular vote, and upon the direct issue whether the policy of the President should be ratified, it would have been decent at least in the Presi-dent to pay some attention to that subject, and to point out, if he could, in what particulars those propositions were harsh, burdensome or wrong. But he argues as if nothing had ever existed which militated against his own plains, and he asks Congress to adopt arguments which can only be sanctioned by perfect forgetfulness of all that has passed. We do not imagine that the President will have the least influence upon Congress. The ultimntum of the poople is the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments by the Southern States. If they will not do so, it is From the Times.
It will be seen that the President offers nothing the statement heard many times within the last nine months; his arguments have all been used before; and his recommondation withing in connection with his truggle with Congress. In no respect does the President attempt to meet, or even indirectly to recognize, the recent manifestations of public opinion throughout the states wouch elevated him to office. On the contrary, he explicitly doctares that his "convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone on change," and that "their correctness has been on the contrary, he explicitly doctares that his "convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone on change," and that "their correctness has been on change," and that "their correctness has been on change," and that "their correctness has been on the contrary, he explicitly doctares that his "convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone on change," and that "the ir correctness has been on the contrary, he explicitly doctares that his "convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone on the states would gladly have seen avorted in the session now opened. It has suited the Democratic press to belive the the significance of the recent of a lindness can have left Mr. Johnson to rely upon the Democratic pronounced at the polt.
When they d cided against him, therefore—when here on the add of Congress—it became his duty, not indeed to abandon his convictions, but to accept when the deciding to pursue one or the openeas the haw of his Administration, and either to withdraw all opposition to the Congressional plan, or to propose some new basis of distingent. By neglecting to pursue one or the openeas the haw of his Administration with the great From the Times. It will be seen that the President offers nothing the Southern States. If they will not do so, it is not likely that anything more mild and conci-liatory will be proposed, and something much more severe will be advocated.

#### The Message.

From the Public Ledger, "Independent Johnson

From the Fublic Ledg er, "Independent Johnson Democrat." The anxiety to see the annual message of the Pre-sident of the United states was gratified yesterday, by the prompt sending of that document to Con-gress, and its equally prompt publication by the newspapers in a popular form. It is a plain and clear statement of the principal topics in our na-tional affairs now pressing upon the attention of the country. It is moderate and statesmanlike in its tone, and, as was said in these columns yesterday, is calculated rather to soothe than to excite appro-hensions in the public mind. Its two principal sub-lects are the question of reconstruction and our re-

hensions in the public mind. Its two principal sub-jects are the question of reconstruction and our re-lations with France and Mexico. Reconstruction is substantially committed to the judgment and action of Congress, the only point re-maining to be acted upom-namely, the readmission of the Representatives from the ten unrepresented States-be onzing exclusively to that body. The President recommends, as a matter or sound policy and commercial interest, as well as of justice, that the Representatives from these States shall be ad-mitted, as was done in the case of Tennessee at the last session. This recommendation is sup-doried by mitted, as was done in the case of remeases at the last session. This recommendation is supcorted by a very full argument, but beyond this the President does not go i his Message. So far as our complica-tions with Fr. we on the Mexican question are con-cerned, the sucject star's almost identically as we

cerned, the subject star 's almost identically as we stated it yesterany. The French troops are to be removed from Mexico in accordance with an understanding with the French Government, but whether they are to be removed in separate detachments at intervas of two or three montis, or in one body, at a period some-what later than the time fixed for the withdrawal of the first detachment, is the matter now in con-troversy. The two Governments seem just now to be in conflict upon this point, b it there is reason 'o believe that their opposing views will be adjusted without much trouble. The other topics of the Message are. in the main, brief references to subjects more fully set forth in

brief references to subjects more fully set forth in the reports of the heads of Departments, which we publish either in full or in a condensed shape in other places, in this morning's issue.

#### The Message.

From the Daily News, Johnson Organ.

retreshing.

The Message is, beyond question, an admirable document; and, as we tal b it for granted that each of our readers will permin it at length, we forbear further comment at this ime. The President aw aits now the action of Congless, and with its members From the World.

## THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

To-day's London, Liverpool, Berlin, Frankfort, and Ham-

burg Telegrams.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Great Reform Meeting in London

More About John E. Surratt.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, December 4-Noon.-The Cotton darket opens steady at yesterday's quotations. The Manchester market is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, December 4-Noon.-The following rithes:-United States 5-20s of 1862, 704; do., do., 1865, 694; Etie Railroad shares, 464; Illinois Central shares, 77.

LONDON, December 4-Noon. -Despatches received from Berlin, Frankfort, and Hamburg, quote United States bonds firm.

Failure of a London Banking Firm.

Immense Reform Demonstration in London-Huge Procession of the Trade

ried to the "Wearing of the Green." LONDON, December 4 - The demonstration made yesterday by all the trade societies of London, in aid and approval of the Parliamentary reform movement, constitue of the most important political event which has ever taken place or been witnessed

special instructions have been issued to the commander of our troops on the Rio Grande with reference to Mexican affairs, the purport of which is said to be that he is to abstain from

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

#### JOHN WESLEY. Proceedings of Congress-Repeal of the Amnesty Act-Two Millions of Gold to

HIS LIFE AND CHARACTER.

Mr. Henry Vincent's Lecture at Union

M. E. Church Last Evening.

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH.]

Quite a large and intelligent audience assembled last evening in the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, to listen to the lecture by Mr. Henry Vincent, the English Reformer, on the "Life, Character, and Actions of John Wesley," the founder of Methodism. This was Mr. Vincent's third appearance before a Philadelphia audience, and by this time we are able to judge of him as an orator and thinker. A week ago we published a detailed sketch of his life, dwelling particularly upon his somewhat remarkable career as a public speaker. In personal appearance he has but little of the Englishman about him-at least, but little of the typical Englishman-except a burly form, and a bland, smiling countenance. For the rest, he is rather bald, wearing his hair, which is quite grey, pushed back in long locks upon his shoulders. His beard, which is of almost silvery whiteness, is worn full and long, giving him almost a patriarchal appearance. As a speaker, Mr. Vincent is peculiar and forcible, but not at all times pleasing. His voice has a hoarse rattle, which, in his long sentences-and to long sentences he is much given-almost destroys the effect of his well-rounded periods. In the matter of gesticulation he is extremely profuse, and many of the movements of his hands and arms tend rather to detract from than to add to the force of his sentiments. Yet, despite these many peculiarities, the wonderful success which has attended Mr. Vincent as a public lecturer, and the flattering reception which he has met with in this country, clearly establish his claim to rank as one of the first orators of the day. It is needless for us to discuss his rhetorical style, as that, can be clearly perceived in the verbatim report. of his lecture last evening, which we give below. The speaker was introduced by the Rev. Dr.

Carrow, and on coming forward, addressed his audience as follows:---

his andience as follows:--I assure you, Ladies and Geutlemen, that it is with intense gratification that I find mysell standing here in the presence of this andience; and yet this grati-fication is greatly dummed by the menory that I am in the presence of this whoare far be ter acquainted with the theme that I shall have the acnor to dre-cuss, than I can profess to be myself. Yet there comes to me on this platform, in pration that I cannot express; for I am reminded by he kindness of a irrend, that on this spot, some century ago, there stood that illustrious compect of John Wesley whose eloquence shook the churches and convalsed the land-that great pulpit orator who combined not merely all the requisites of the drafor, but all the cannestnesses of the Son of God-I mean Mr. Whit-field. (Applause.) I do say, that it anything could inspire me, next

field. (Applause.) I do say, that it anything could inspire me, next I do say, that it anything could inspire me, next Longention of the mighty and hallowed truths standard-bearers, it would seem to me that I stand on a spot which, by the grace of a mercilii God, has been dedicated to the conversion of souls and has been dedicated to the conversion of south and the building up of moral and spiritual life. I come then, to night, to speak to you a few pas-sages on the life, teachings, and actions of John Wesley; and I am compelled in the outset to re-Wesley; and there is something connected with which passed through the nation the outset to re-mind you that there is something connected with the birth of Wesley that calls to mind that singular action and reaction which, hke the mighty wind which passed through the nation itself, still in-fluences whole nations and affects the world. For England passed through a series of great commotions arising out of that mighty conflict between forcers and Pluetannism and whole passed commotions arising out of that mighty conflict between ropery and Protestantism, and which pro-duced so vast a change in all Christian States. England had been, for a ione time, bearing the burdens of papal misrule, and her in ellect and conscientiousness was clouded by priestly darkness and priestly devices. England, from the great days of John Wickliffe, which dawned upon it, the morning star of the Reformation-England entered upon an inconcertual and spiritual conflict, laanched out into social and political ba file; for it must be upon an intrifictual and spiritual condict, laanched out into social and political ba tie; for it must be remembered that the old papacy curbed the truth of Gou; it tecame inimical, to a very great extent, to intellectual and moral progress to mankind, and fatal fo the existence of independent offic govern-ment. Englard led the way, under great reformers, to resist the dogmas and teachings and the political usur; atoms of that mighty Church. This controversy did not chi, when Henry VIII overthrew the political and eccleusatical power of the papacy; it did not end with the natural Church compromise, to some extent, betwein Methodism. the papace; it did not eas with the natural Church compromise, to some extent, between Methodism, Popery, and Prtestantism—a conflict that did not end on the rise of various turitanical scots of the popular Independents. Presbyterians, and Low Church Puritans; a conflict which d d not end in the days of the Stuarts, but extended into a greater conflict of civil war in the times of Charles I—a conflict which continued through the brief protec-torate of Ohver Cromwell, and broke out ane w in the two reigns of the Second Charles and the Second James, and which was finally brought to a close in the great revolution of 1688. And after the tevolution of 1688 apoeared to be exhausted, you again with as a remarkable change exhausted, you again with ss a remarkable change in the Engish Church. You winess the rise of that High Church Earty that undermined the Protestantism of the Church of England; you wit-Protestantism of the Church of England; you wit-ness a sad decline of spiritual life; you witness all those forms of social disorder so detrimental to the Church, and a arming to Sia es; and verily we may say in the presence of such a state of things in Eng-land from the year 1700 to 1730, that there could be no greater proof of cominuous faith, continuous prayer, and earnest devotion to God. of He in the churches, of earnest devotion to God. of He in the churches, of earnestness in the schools-no greator proof of this than in the advance of English society, in the midst of which John Wesley, the great founder of your own churches, was born. On the 17th of June, 1708, in that little township of Epworth, in L'ncolushire, with which I am per-sonally familiar, and on its soil I barelooted trod, with reverence for his memory, was born this illus-trious man. trious man. Trious man. Bis father was one of those quiet, pains taking, earnest Eng sh clergymen, who do their duty on small salaries in the midst of parishioners able to compensate them well, who devote themselves with compensate them well, who devote themselves with Christian zeal to their service. His mother was one of those noble women, an exceedingly beautini woman, whose services were many, and who is the choices: gift of tod to man; for it must be stated without flatvery, in the pres-er ce of men and women, that there is bothing on God's ear h that exercises a more sandifying in-fluence upon the weiners of the human race than the presence of live'r, lowing, state in without, withous, and modest women, who accept the great frust that God imposes on them, and endeavor in His fear and love to carifedly and gracefully discharge it. (Applause.) Applause.) (Applause.) Mrs. Wesley was a mother of strong affections, A woman of race excellence of character, a tender repard, wise discretion, a mother of three noble boys, Samuel, John, and Charlez-a gronous trio to build up and strengthen any house. This noble mother, an example to her sex did not require a life of loxurious ease; the wife of a poor minister, she placed before her, next to the importance of the roul's education, the weitare of her family; and her preat pride was to hve frugally, and work hard, and gain mes. in every direction, that her boys might prest pride was to hye frugally, and work hard, and gain most in every direction, that her bows might be able to gain the education a scholarship would give them; while she, by her quiet, modest life, moulded their conduct and bound their afflections. John Wesley appears in early life to have been a bequitified by, and we should be extremely thankful to God for it. John was cast in a tender and lovely mould, and his discipline was that of maternal love.

NEW YORK, December 3.-The steamship Scotland, heretofore reported ashore on the Middle Ground, has sunk.- The brig Witheimine is ashore on the Romer shoals. She is rolling London Money Market. heavily, with no one on board or near her. AUGUSTA, December 3.—The steamships Gene-ral Barnes, from New York, Famine, from Balti-more, British barques John W. Harris and Ma-tanzas, and the John Edis, from New York, have

United States Bonds in Germany.

LONDON, December 4-Noon.-The acceptances f Abraham Trovel & Sons have been protested.

Societies-The "Stars and Stripes" Car-

movement, constituted the most important pointent event which has ever taken place or been witnessed in this country. As John Bright anticipated, in his speech at Man-chester a low days since. fully fiby thousand men paraded and formed in the procession, and there would have been many thousands more present but ior the rain which fell during the day. There were lorty-seven trade societies, with many branches of the Reform League organization. The nembers were formed by their officers into four diri-sions, each division being accompanied by a band or bands of music, and having appropriate dovices on line barners, quite in the American style. This hage procession was formed in St. James' Park at noon, and started at a given word, marching along Pall Mail, Piccadity and other prominent thoroughtares to Beautori House grounds, in the subtros of the etty. An immense meeting took place here in the even-ing. There were seven platform, occupied by fifty popular speakers and leaders of the people. During the march of the procession all the stores or shops along the route were closed and kept shuf. The streets were conded, perfectly "alive" with people. The windows were filled with spectators, There was great enthusiasm exhibited on all sides, The mean barved in a very orderly manner.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The following are the quotations for United States securities at the 10.30 o'clock call this morning:— United States 6s, 1881......113

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BALTIMORE December 4.—Wheat heavy; red at \$2.75@2.80 Flour inactive and heavy. Oats dull at 55@56c. Rye duil at \$1@105 Seeds quiet. Clover declined 12;c. Provisions dull and nominal Groceries inactive, with a downward tendency. Whisky very duil.

## The President's Message.

From the Inguirer, Moderate Republican. The Message of the President of the Unit ed States to Congress has this merit about it, that although the views of the Executive are de-cided as to the policy which should be adopted in regard to States lately in rebellion, the tone is moderate. In looking over it we cannot dis-cover anything that is absolutely new The cover anything that is absolutely new. The President recites the story of the measures which he had adopted prior to the last session of Congress in relation to the means of reconof Congress in relation to the means of recon-struction, and argues as he then argued, that those States should be admitted to Congress upon their presentation of "loyal men" as Senators and Representatives. In denomi-nating the persons who have been elected to those positions "loyal." the President assumes the whole question. Congress, during the war, determined the test of loyalty, and prescribed the oath which should be taken by all officers who were chosen to discharge duties under the Government. It is notorious that a vary large Government. It is notorious that a very large proportion of the individuals who have been chosen in the Southern States, to represent them in Congress, cannot take that oath, unless they are willing to perjure themselves, and that they were elected in defiance of the law upon the subject. It is, therefore, a fact, that no State lately in rebellion has commissioned "loyal" men, and if Congress, without further guaranties, were willing to admit Representa-tives from those States, there would be very few who are competent. But throughout his Message the President begs the question, and proceeds with his arguments as if it were ad-mitted that there is no controversy upon the subject. them in Congress, cannot take that oath, unles

There is much force in the plea of the Presi-dent that it will be judicious to admit Represen-tatives from the late insurgent States as soon tatives from the late insurgent States as soon as it can be done without injury to the Govern-ment. But the defect in the Message is, that he does not refer to the obstacles which undoubt-edly exist, and which must be entirely removed before Congress would be justified in relaxing its position. The Constitutional Amendments pre-scribe nothing more than is absolutely neces-sary, unless we are so foolish as to allow the Southern States to come back into Congress with no pledges for future good behavior. If nothing had ever happened to break off the connection of the Southern States with the Government-if they had not withdrawn violently and con-tempthously from Congress and emifavored to of the Southern States with the Government-if they had not withdrawn violently and con-temptioonaly from Congress and endeavored to overthrow the Government, every argument of the President would be unanswerable. But its weakness is, that it does not recognize the fact that past misdeeds need punishment and the necessity of material guaranties for future loy-ally and obedience to the laws. Hence, when he argues that by the Constitution each State shall have at least one Representative, and that no State shall without its consent be deprived of equal suffrage in the Sonate, he fails to notice that the States for which he pleads *did* consent to be deprived of such rights, and declared that they would have no Representatives either in the House or Senate, and solemnly washed their hands of all participation in the Government. The President argues that the Congress of the United States has no alternative but to sub-mit to be derived of such that the Congress of the United States has no alternative but to sub-mit to their whims when they withdraw, en-dure their treason while attempting to keep out, and to admit them with humble gladness, when, having failed in their object, they choose to come back. This course is not one which a high spirited nation will adopt, and when it is asseried, as it is in effect by the President, that certain States have a right to trille with and outrage their obligations, and then to resume outrage their obligations, and then to resume them at their pleasure, he makes a suggestion which is contrary to human nature. Consider-ing that the Constitutional Amendments were

proposed by Congress, representing the loyal people of the United States, and that they have

are the is use of peace s ad harmony throughout the country, or discord an /str-fe.

#### "Occasional" on the Message.

('My Dear Mr. Secretary," the Hon. John W. Forney, is not to be caught dirtying his fingers by handling the President's Message editorially. The Press ignores the document in its sanctum, and lays it on the shelf to dry, in this letter dated at Wo ington and signed "Occasional:"]-

The first day of the second session of the Thirty The first day of the second session of the Thirty-minth Congress has just closed, and all the indica-tions are auspicious. The President's Message has, product dittle more increasion than a steepy edi-torial in the National Intelligencer. It is the old story of treachery disguised in some of Mr. Seward's finded rhetoric, and touched off with the cheap logic of an obsequents Attorney-tieneral. So far from an original idea, it is the dismail iteration of rejected heresies and threadbare falschoods—so weary that it was listened to without an apparent emotion, and at the end, and before its reading was finished, the galleries were almost cleared.

galleries were almost cleared. Even the adherents of the President, in every case his o d opponents, held to him by the ties of office, or the expectation of office, have no word to say in its vindication. The rreat inajorities in Congress treated it with open contempt and laughed at it as reated it with open contempt and ingued at it as an argument a thousand times related, and as the last feeble enuncia ion of a recreant wao, a though uviversaily repudated by his conssituents, is still weak enough to adhere to his "pohey," and vain enough to believe that any class of the people con-tinue sincerely to favor it. The indifference with which the Message was received was not the least confident oven of the day.

which the Message was received was not the least significant event of the day. The passage of the bill repealing that section of the act of Congress, July 17, 1862, authorizing the President to extend amnesty to the Rebeis, by an overwheiming vote in the House, is only the begin-ning of curative and retributive legislation. So, too, of Judge Kelley's proposition to dismantle and re-model the whole internal revenue system, which, on a suspension of the rules, was referred to the proper committee. This measure removes the whole pa-tronage, under that tremendous system, from the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, and gives it to the Supreme Court of the United States. Another great i semedy is the bill of Hon. Thomas gives it to the Supreme Court of the United States. Another great iemedy is the bill of Hon. Thomas Williams, of the Pit sharg or Alleghany (Pa) Dis-trict, seen to be reported, substantially providing for the suspension of the functions of any officer while he is on trial for crimes and misdemeanors before the United States Lenate. The passage of such a statute closes the legal gap in the impeach-ment argument, and crystallizes the full power in Congress. The discussion of Andrew Johnson's cutrages upon solemn law and executive honor has established the recessity of such legislation, and you may test assared that neither his own intrigues nor the threats of his parasities, including the recent for the threats of his parasites, including the recen traitors, will deter Congress from discharging all their duties, even if among them is his own im peachment.

#### The Message.

#### From the Age, Radical Democrat.

The idea that the States were ever out of the The loca that the States were ever out of the Union is combated with entire success by the Pre-sident. He shows that Mr Lincoln, in his proca-mation of September 22, 1862, spoke of the constitu-tional relations between the United States and each to an re-status between the United Status and each of the Status as being "suppended or disturbed." not broken or destroyed, and declared that the ob-just of the war was to remove the disturbing causes, and allow the States to resume their old practical relations with the national Government. The President establishes the fact that the States were never out of the Union, and having done this, it follows that when armond resistance to have not

it follows that when armed resistance to law and constitutional authority ceases, the practical rea-tions between the States and the national Govern-ment should be restored, and representation should be accorded to South Carolina and Georgia upon the same principle that it is given to Pennsylvania and Manne.

The same principle that it is given to Pennsylvania and Maine. The position of the President upon this question of reconstruction and representation will be emi-pently satisfactory to the true friends of republican liberty in the nation. It is in full harmony with the theory of our Government and the teachings of the men who framed it and also has the sanction of a succession of acts and dec arations from the very party which is now agitating in favor of consolida-tion and despotiam. The line former y drawn by the President between himself and the radical party upon this vital is up has been again marked out with immistakable distinctness, and the contest is now. State rights and constitutional representation, on the one hand; and on the other, Congress, apon thosy insue mail consolidation. The battle upon thosy insue will how be opened in Congress.

It is probable that the Republican members of Congress knew of the President's inflexibility when they held their infurated caucus, on Satur-day evening. But this is a point of no conse-quence. What is certain, and what the country is most concerned to know is, that the President requence. What is certain, and what the country is most concerned to know, is, that the President ri-mains immovable, and Congress believerent. The elections have not awed him in o any degree of submi-siveness, and he restates his position with a masculine, convincing clearness, which must pro-duce a favorable impression upon all candid men. He does not deign to pay the Constitutional Amendment even the cold compliment of a pass-ing allusion; nor is there any reason why he should.

If, when the Legislatures have all acted upon the amendment, the rejections are more than one fourth of the whole number, the amendment will be just as dead as if it had failed to get a two-thirds vote in Congress. That this is to be the result no intelli-gent man doubts; and why should the President have occupied space with a measure which long since passed beyond the control of Congress, and is far on its way towards the limbo of lost or abortive

things Both the tone and the arguments of the Message, on this leading topic, are excellent. In cignity, decorum, and chaste simplicity of language, few messages over sent to Congress have been more cremessages ever sent to Congress have been more cre-intable. It is entirely iree from the asperity some-times too ire iy exhibited in Mr. Johnson's popular "peeches. In his reasoning there is nothing wire-drawn; there are no retches of ingenuity; but a straightlor ward presentation of the so id grounds of his policy. If the exclusion of part of the States from Congress is justifiable now, it will be equally justifiable ten, twenty, fitty years hence. The lowical consequence is a percetual dissolution of the Union. The reasons for the admission of the States are as strong now as they will ever be.

of the Union. The reasons for the admission of the States are as strong now as they will ever be. I he mere lapse of time can add nothing to the force of a constitutional obligation. There is no argu-ment for excluding them now which is not equally good for excluding them forever. But if the result of the war is the final dismemberment of the Union, it is something very different from what the Repub-heaus cromised while the war was in progress. licans promised while the war was in progress.

#### From the Tribune.

It is not so much what the President says as what It is not so much what the President says as what he declines to say. The first impression of the des-sage is that his Excellency is chastened. He mates no allusions to Congress hanging on the verge of the Government. This is something from an Execu-tive wao has been in the most unreasonable humor for so many months. Mr. Pierce could not have written a weaker mission. written a weaker message. Congress would as readily have heard an essay upon the cause of readily have heard an essay upon the cause of thunder as this tame and harmless disquisition. There is much that the President regrets. There are some good words from Washington and Jeffer-ton, thewise Jackson. We marvel that his Excel-lency neglected the other fathers of their country. For any living fact, for any suggestion, for any helpful thought, we might as well turn to the last novel of Mr. Trollope as to this Message. Ephraim seems irrevocably joined to his idols. There is much that Mr. Johnson might have done lie has missed many rolden opportantice—but none so glorious as this. Congress came from the people mignanimous and kind. There was no disposition to remember anything that had been done—not even the shameless antaronism to the people in the recent

he shameless antagonism to the people in the recent decisions. All good men trusted that one word unght be said which would show a disposition on the part of the President to reach a solution of the

the part of the President to reach a solution of the many difficulties surrounding the country. All that his Excelence has done was no longer remembered when we saw the peace he might bring to a hara-sed nation, loving kindness and test. We believe that there was no feeling of resent-ment to the President, not even in the hearts of she most radical members of Congress, that would hot have given away before the slightest tendency of the President to harmonize the country. In his Message he shows no such tendency. He clings to his dogmas with as much tenacity as when he hoped to carry the country in the late clections. There is not one word for the ne sen-tence which might not as well have been written a ence which might not as well have been written a undred years ago as to-day, for all the comfort and

hundred years ago as to-day, for all the confort and truth it brings. We have no heart to dwell upon this dreary, life-less document. There is nothing that any loval man car read with comfort or hope Andrew Johnson is as much an enemy as when he menaced the nation from his White House steps ten months ago. He does not mean to aid us in the work of reconstruc-tion. The duty devolving upon Congress becomes more soleran and responsible, and we look to Con-gress with infinite vearaing. Let there be kindness and patience, charity towards a l, malice fowards none, firmness and devotion: but, above all, a sin-ple-hearted determination come well or ill, despite Presidents or Cubinets, to labor without ceasing, until ever this had there shall be peace and rest, iberty and protection, and all rights for all. liberty and protection, and all rights for all.

here was great enthusiasm exhibited on all sides. The men b haved in a very orderly manner. Among the flags borne prominently in the proces-sion was that of "the Stars and Stripes." and among the airs played by aimost every band, was 'The Wearing of the Green."

#### MR. BRIGHT PRESENT.

LONDON, December 4.—John Bright was present at the great reform demonstration which took place im London yesterday. There were probably fifty thousand people in the procession, in spite of a heavy rain, only a portion of whom could enter the grounds where the meeting was held. A resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm. At the conclusion the people dispersed peaceably. Mr. Bright addressed an immense audience tast north.

#### JOHN E. SURRATT.

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Ilis Arrest in the Ranks of the Papal Army-His Escape. Florence (Nov. 14) Correspondence of London Post. It is stated that J. E. Surratt (one of the persons charged with compilety in the assessmation of the late President of the United States, Abrasam Lin-coln) has been serving for some time past in the late Tapal Zouaves, his company being quartered at Verol, one of the frontier towns of the Appenines, mass for exercise

He had assumed and was known in his regiment by the name of John Watson. Information of this fact having been communicated to General Rafus king, the Minister of the United States at Rome, the time was lost by him in tran-mitting the news to his Government, which straightway instructed the General to take such measures as might lead to the securing of Eurratt, alias Watson.

In compliance with his instructions, General King repaired to the Vatican, requested an audience of Cardinal Antonelli, and asked his eminence whether, in the event of his proving the identity of Surratt, the Papal Government would hand him over to that of the United States. The Gardinal Secretary promused the General all the facilities in his power. A few days after, on returning to the Vatican, General hing was made acquainted by Cardinal Antonelli with the measures he had taken. These were con-tained in a series of telegraphic instructions sent from Rome, with the corresponding telegraphic replies from the local authorities of Veroli and letri

They recorded the order to arrest Surratt, alias They recorded the order to arrest Surratt alias Watson; the successive stops taken in compliance with the order; the actual arrest; the conveyance to rrison; the removal from prison, under a guard of five solders of his company; but the series closed with the announcement that when thus led out, Surratt, alias Watton, made a sudden dash from his guards, jumped over a precipice more than one hundred feet high, and, though hotly pursued by fifty Zouaves, was enabled from the fact of their preferring a more circuitous route, to get clear across the frontier into the Italian territory. I he existing relations between the Italian and l'apai Courts on all, and jespecially extradition mat-ters, are notoriously of such a character that it is not l'kely that Cardinal Antonelli has addressed any very urgent communication to the Government

any very urgent communication to the Government of Forence, to assist in capturing the individual who evaded the vigilance of his own Zouaves; but who evaded the vigilance of his own Zonaves; but of course, General King lost no time in communi-eating the facts to his colleague at Florence whole the American Government is most honorably and most efficiently represented by Mr. George P. Marsh, the philologist, to whom the pre-ent gene-ration of English youth owe a large debt of grati-inde.

Inde. In consequence of the representations just made by Mr. Marsh to the Italian Government, tele sraphic instructions have been forwarded to the towns on the Papal frontier, and to all the seaports nde. towns on the Papar frontier, and to all the subjects of Italy, to recondure Watson, allas Surratt; but, if I am not exceedingly misintormed, the Ita ian Gov-orment in declaring its readiness to forward the great ends of international justice, has intimated that, even in the event of its giving up Surratt, anal Watson, it will stipulate that his life be spared.

Terrible Accident at Zanesville, Ohio-Giving Way of a Budge, Carrying with

#### it a Whole Passenger Train. By the United States Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, December 4. - A terrible accident docurred at Zanesville, Ohio, about 9 o'clock this morning. The large iron bridge across the Muskingum, at that place, broke down, carrying with it the morning passenger train bound East. The particulars have not yet been received, but it is supposed a large number of lives have been lost.

any interference whatever in the affairs of that country, unless ordered from headquarters to do 80.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 3 - The House has just repealed the 13th section of the Amnesty act, sutherizing the President to grant pardons,

by a vote of 111 yeas to 29 mays. This yote is a fair indication of the tone and strength of the

parties in the present Congress. A bill has been introduced in the House, by Mr. Boutwell, directing the sale of two millions

in gold on every Monday, and another, by Mr. Schenck, providing for a meeting of the next Congress on the 4th of March next.

A bill has just been introduced, taking from the President all appointments of revenue officers, and giving the appointing power to Chief Justice Chase.

From Louisville.

To the New York Associated Press. LOUISVILLE, December 3,-0. B. Dunte, the notorious Kentucky guerilla, captured by the military, was turned over to the civil authorities

General Von Schorder, of General Thomas' staff, leaves for the South iq-night on a mission

not made public. Seventy five bales of cotton was sold at auction

to-day. The receipts are steadily increasing, and large quantities of cotton in White river are swaiting shipment. The crop in that section of

Arkansas is the largest ever grown. Business is

Disasters at Sea.

Arrivals.

arrived here. Also, the American ship Ne Plus Ulra, from New York.

Financial News.

Markets by Telegraph

Rumored Return of Maximilian to Mexico.

NEW OBLEANS, December 3. - There are rumors here that Maximilian has acceded to the wishes of the conservative party, and returned to Mexico for the purpose of carrying on the

Askad

By the United States Associated Press.

to-day.

very dull.

be Sold Every Monday.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

#### OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Tuesday, December 4, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Govnent bonds there was very little movement. 1865 5-20s sold at 1084, a slight advance; and 10-40s at 100/@1001, an advance of 1. 1123 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 1054@1054 for June and August 7:30s. City Loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99], and old do. at 96, interest off . Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list, Catawissa preferred sold at 281, a slight advance; Penusylvania Railroad at 541, no change; and Reading at 564/0567, no change; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy,

In City Passenger Railway shares there was

nothing doing, Bank shares were drmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 101 was bid for Sixth National; 1484 for Philadelphia; 96 for Nortacca iberties; 31 for Mechanics; 57 (or Gitard; 90 for Western: 31; tor Manufasturers'; 100 for Trades-men's; 40 for Consolidation; and 625 for Union. Canal shares were unchanged. Lohigh Navigation sold at 561; 26 was bid for Schuytkill Navigation common; 342 for preferred do.; 86 for Morris Canal; 124 for preferred do.; and

14) for Susquehanna Canal. Onotations of Gold-103 A. M., 140); 11 A. M., 140]: 12 M., 141]; 1 P. M., 1414, an advance of on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad. . FIRST BOARD.

FIRST BOARD. \$600 5-20s. 65 cp Jy. 108 \$1000 U 8 10-40s. reg100-\$1000 Leh 6s. 84... 92; \$1000 Leh 6s. 84... 92; \$1000 Ph & E 6s.... 92; \$100 sh Cata pt....80 25; \$100 sh do...80 wn 28; \$100 sh do...80 wn 38; \$100

Mosh do ... sown 289 -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 141 (ctall), Silver is and is, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15]; do., July, 1864, 154; do., August, 1864, 144; do., October, 1864, 154; do., December, 1864, 122; do., May, 1865, 114; do. December, 1864, 122; do., May, 1865, 114; do.

Anrust, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 94; do. October, 1865, 94. — Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 56 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:--U.S. 63, 1881. Coupon, 112 @113; U.S. 5-20\*, Coupon, 1862, 108] @108]; do., 1864, 1062@107; do., 1865, 107@ 107]; do., new, 1855, 108 @1082; U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 901@1004; U.S. 7:30s, 1st series, 105 @1055; do., 2d series, 105 @1055; 3d series, 105 1054; Compounds. December, 1864, 13@134.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, December 4 - There is no improvement notice in the Flour Market, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no domand for shopment, and only 400@500 harre's were taken, in out, by the home consumers, at 85@8:50 P barrel for superfine; 89@10 for extras; \$11@12 25 for North-westorn extra family; \$12@1360 for l'ennsylvania and Obio do. do ; and at higher ra'es for funcy branes, according to quality. 150 barrels Rys Fiour sold at \$7 25@7 50, an advance, 500 barrels Com Meal sold on private terms. There is searcely any demand for Wheat, and the only sale reported was 1000 bas els New York amber at \$2 874; white tanges from \$3 20 to \$330. A small lot of Fennsyl ania Rye sold at \$1 85, a decline. Corn is dul at yesterday's figures; sales of old yel-low at \$1 12@1'14 and new do. at \$1. Oats are guiet with sales of 1000 bashels Pennsylvania at 500. Notsine doing in Barley or Mait. Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at \$0@10 P 64 ba, for new. No. 1 Quere'tron Bark is beld at \$35 P ton, bat without quotable change. There is no domand for

seed at \$3 20. No. 1 Quere'iron Baik is held at \$35 P ton, bat there is nothing doing. What's is unchanged; soles of Penneylvania at \$2 30a2 37, and Ohio at \$2 45.

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]