# HOW DAY DISTRIBLE BURNER REPORTED

In the Land la now Present on HIV JOY

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1867,

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## FINANCIAL BUDGET.

Abstract of Secretary McCulloch's Report.

Improvement in the Economical Condition of the Country.

Restoration of the Specie Standard-How it May be Achieved.

The Question of Contraction.

Failure of a High Tariff.

Mto., Etc., Mto., Mto., Etc.

Owing to the great length of the other Executive documents which we publish this afternoon, we are able to give only an abstract of Secretary McCulloch's report. In it will be found, however, the most material portions. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 30,

1867 .- In conformity with law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the bonor to submit to Congress this, his regular annual report. The finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depreciation of the currency, are in a much more satisfactory condition than they were when the Secretary had the honor to make to Congress his last annual report. Since the 1st day of November, 1866, \$193,999,263 of interest bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness and of temporary loans, have been paid or converted into bonds, and the public debt, deducting therefrom cash in the Treasury, which is to be applied to its payment, has been reduced \$59.805.555. During the same period a decided improvement has also been witnessed in the general ecenomical condition of the country. The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to that extent authorized by law, has prevented an expansion of credits to which a redundant and especially a depreciated currency is always an incentive, and has had no little infinence in stimulating labor and increasing production. Industry has been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although omes have been small and trade generally in-ive, in no other commercial country has there en less financial embarrassment than in the United

been less financial embarrassment than in the United States.
Since the 1st day of September, 1865, the temporary loans, certificates of indebtedness, and five per cent, notes have all been paid, with the exception of small amounts. The compound interest have ocen reduced from \$217,023,169 to \$71,78,800 \$1,580,000 having been taken up with the three per cent, certificates; seven and three-tenths notes from \$630,000,000 to \$337,978,800 United States notes, including fractional currency, from \$469,004,311 to \$377,571,477; while the cash in the treasury has been increased from \$88,218,055 to \$123,998,306; and the funded debt has been increased \$85,504,\$00. While this has been accomplished there has been no commercial crisis, and outside the Southern States, which are utili greatly suffering from the effects of the war, there has been no considerable financial embarrassment.

Inianacial emburrasances.

In his jast report the sevolary remarked that, after in his jast report the sevolar field, he was of polition that appece payments might be resumed, and output to be resumed, as early as the first day of July, 1968, while he induiged the hote that such would be the character of future legislation, and such the control of t

save some eighteen mailtons deliars interest which is now a gratuity to the hanks. That there would be no such saving, not any saving, by the proposed substitution, is clearly shown by the Competciler of the Currency in has accompanying report, to which the attention of Congress is especially asked. If an account were opened with the banks, and they were charged interest on three hundred millions of dollars, and the losses sustained abrough those that have failed and or dited with interest on the United States, and the losses sustained abrough those that have failed and or dited with interest on the United States, and with a commission covering only what has been saved in transferring and disbursing the public money, it would be ascertained that the banks were not debtors to the United States.

It is not necessary however, for the Secretary to dwell on this point, as his main objection to the substitution would not be removed if a saving of interest would be effected by it. Regarding, so ne does, the lasse of United States notes in the first instance as having been a misfortune, and their continuance as a circulating medium, unless the volume shall be steadily reduced, as fraught with mischlef, it exacetary can conocive no circum's ances that would justify a further issue. These depreciated but legal-tender notes, notwithstanding the reduction that has taken place, still atand in the way of a return to specie paymenia. A substitution of them for bank notes would be regarded by him and been indefinitely postponed. If those now outstanding shall be retired at the rate of four militons per month, the amount in actual circulation will soon be reduced so that they may not seriously retard the restoration to a twue measure value. It, on the country will decline, and great risk be incurred. That fluancial health will be easily obtained by a revulsion, the effect of which upon the material interests and credit of the country, a false massure of value will be continued.

Apprehension that this judgment, unfounded. Legit

It is frequently urged by those who admit that the currency is redundant, that the country is not now in a condition to bear further contraction; that its In a condition to bear further contraction; that its growth will soon render contraction unnecessary; that business, if I fit to itself, will rapidly increase to such an extent as to require three hundred and eighty millions of United states notes and fractional currency, and three hundred millions of bank notes now outstanding, for its proper and needful accommodation. Nothing can be more failacious than this unfortunately popular idea. An irredeemable currency is a financial disease which retards growth instead of encouraging it; which stimulates speculation, but diminishes labor. A healthy growth is to be secured by a removal of disease, and not by postponing the proper treatment of it in the expectation that the vigorous constitution of the patient will eventually overcome it.

poning the proper treatment of it in the expectation that the vigorous constitution of the patient will eventually overcome it.

The next subject to be considered, in connection with the permanent resumption of specie payment, is the maintenance of public faith, which involves the necessity of wise and stable revenue laws, impartially and ricorously entorced. Economy in the public expenditures, and a recognition of the obligation of Government to pay its bonds in accordance with the onderstanding under which they were issued. The remarks of the Secretary in this report upon the aubject of public revenue must necessarily be brief and general. Fortunately, the accompanying report of the commissioner of the Revenue is so full and exhaustive as to render any elaborate discussion of this great subject on his part unnecessary. Taxallon, the power to tax, is one of the most important powers exercised by a Government. To tax wisely, so as to raise large revenues without oppressing industry, is one of the most difficult duties ever devolved upon the law-making power. Taxallon can never be otherwise than burdensome, and it becomes especially so when subject to frequent changes: it is, therefore, of great importance that the Revenue laws should be stable. By this it is not meant that they should be unchangable, but that while from time to time they may be modified to meet the changing condition of the country, the principles upon which they are based should be so wise and just as to give them permanency of character. Perhaps as much mischief has resulted from the frequent changes in the tariff laws of the United States as from their defects. From the time when the first tariff was framed, in 1789, up to the last session of Congress, the tariff has been a frautul subject of discouston, and at no perion has the policy of government in regard to customs duties been considered as definitely settled. There has been a constant struggle between the advocates and opponents of protection and free trade, as no period has the policy of government in regard to customs duties been considered as definitely settled. There has been a constant struggle between the advocates and opponents of protection and free trade, ascendency generally being with the protectionism. The tariffs of 1816, 1834, 1822–1812, and 1861, were all of a highly protective character. Those of 1832 and 1862 reduced duties largely and looked in the direction of free trade. So evenly, however, have parties been divided, that although protective laws have generally been in force, at no period from 1782 to the present day have importers and manufacturers had any reasonable assurances that the existing tariff laws might not be suddenly and materially altered. That the effect of these changes, actual and apprenended, has been highly injurious to the country, cannot be questioned. That it has not been disastrous indicates the readiness of the people of the United States to adapt their business to policy of the Government, whatever it may be. Frequent changes of the tariff laws are attributable to the fact that in none of them has revenue been the principal object. There has never been in the United States a strictly revenue tariff, and consequently there has been no stability in the tariff laws. Up to 1851 the revenue from customs under any scale of duties adapted were sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and therefore the question now so interesting was hardly a prominent one.

under any scale of duties adapted were sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and therefore the question now so interesting was hardly a prominent one.

In the present financial condition of the country large revenues are indispensable, and in adjusting the present tariff the question of revenue must necessarily be a question of paramount importance. When the Government was substantially free from debt, and the public expenditures were small, as was the case before the Rebellion, a revenue tariff, properly adjusted to the public necessities, would have been a low tariff; but now, when a heavy debt and liberal expenditures create a necessity for large revenues, a considerable portion of which must for some years to come be derived from customs, it is difficult to perceive how, without excessive importations, a strictly revenue tariff can fall to be a high one. It may thus turn out that the necessities of government may give incidentally to American manufacturers the production they are supposed to require, without special legislation, always odious and generally unreliable, in their behalf.

Inasmuch as large and permanent revenues cannot be realized ucless the laws are so framed as not to bear heavily upon industrial pursuits, a tariff which, harmonizing with the internal taxes, should year by year yield the largest revenues, would undoubtedly prove to be the least prejudicial to the national growth and prosperity. A high tariff, by reducing importations, or by eppressing important brauches of trade and industry which are subject to internal duties, might prove to be as unfavorable to revenue as a low one, and equally unsuited to the public necessities. The present tariff, although a high one, has not proved to be a unfavorable to revenue as a low one, and equally unsuited to the public necessities. The present tariff, although a high one, has not proved to be a unfavorable to revenue a revenue tariff, it has failed to give to American manufactures the protection it was intended to afford, and it when it must pay for wint it purchases, not in its bends, but in its own productions.

In order that the present tariff should be a revenue tariff, important medifications will be necessary, which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by an irredesemable currency. The Secretary does not, the enore, recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session; but there are some features of it, and some matters connected with h, which require early aftention.

attention.

The experience of the department discloses many disadvantases attendant upon the collection of duties on imports when the rates are high, and estimates on an ad valorem basis. For the collection of such duties machinery more or less compideated is necessary for verification abroad of involces of importations, and for examination and appraisament of mechanise on its arrival in this country. In every instance a comparison is required between the involve estimate and the general value in the principal markets of the country to which a commodity is exported. The difficulty of ascertaining the foreign market value, especially is cases where a commodity is nanofactured expressly for transportation, affording tempting opportunities for successful under valuation and high rates of duty, offer inducements for evaluon more than commensurate with the risk of detection, Since the passage of the Tarliff act of March 2. 18d. the rates of duty, which were exclusively advalorem, have on many articles been specific. The patient of specific duties appears to have given much satisfaction to be because of the with which the obstracter and quantity of merchandise imported can be determined, for the uniformity with which duties may be as seased at differents acrts, and particularly as it preciodes the possibility of frantitiens may be as seased at differents acrts, and particularly as it preciodes the possibility of frantitiens may be as seased at differents acrts, and particularly as it preciodes the possibility of frantitient is may be as seased at differents he extended to all commodities on which the duties, the Secretary would augrest for the consideration of Congress whether the system migh not with the specific duties, the Secretary would augrest for the opinion, of the possibility of frantitient to great fluctuations, to be from other causes with difficulty ascersined.

[Continued in Third Edition.] attention.

The experience of the department discloses many.

[Continued in Third Edition.]

CHARLES DICKENS. HIS FIRST READING IN AMERICA.

Boston, Dec. 2.—Ever since it was announced that Mr. Dickens would give his first Reading on this side of the Atlantic in Boston, the inhabitants of our quaint, old-fashioned sister city have been in a state of feverish excitement. on this side of the Asianico in Boston, the inhabitants of our quaint, old-fashioned sister
city baye been in a state of feverish excitement.
No soones was the news flashed along the caule
that he was coming, that everything was immediately put in apple-pie order. The streets
were all swept from one end of the city to the
other, for the second time in the twenty-four
hours; the State House and the old South Church
were painted, off hand, a delicate rose pink; a
new statue of Edward Everett was put up in the
Public Garden, in the attitude of throwing up
his hat and shouting "Hurran!" every bookseller's window was stacked up with copies of Fleknor & Field's new edition of "Dickens," to
the temporary displacement of Longfellow's
"Dante" and Dr. Holmes' "Guardian Angel;"
the cigar-shops came out as one man with their
brands all new-christened, and nothing is
smoked, chewed, or taken in suuff to-day but
"Little Nell Cigars," Mr. Squeers' Fine Cut, the
Mantilini Plug, and the "Genuine Pickwick
Snuff," while at every turn, in the illustrated
newspapers, in the hotel offices, and in all the
shop windows, the new portrait of Mr. Dickens
is to be seen, showing us a man somewhat past
middle life, with thin gr ey hair, a scanty beard,
and eyes downcast reading on a book; a striking
contrast to the boylsh face of twenty-five years
ago, with its large eyes full of wonder and sensitive feeling, its delicate, almost girlish contour, and its iong locks of dark, abundant hair.
The younger portrait was, perhaps, a little
flattered; but the older one is as good as a quiet,
impassive picture of a face full of life and expression, and rarely at rest, can be. We had the
pleasure of meeting Mr. Dickens at dicner a
few days ago, and, of course, it was not difficult
to recognize him, even though seeing alm for
the first time; but this portrait would, we think,
have helped us but little. All we can say is, to
these who wish to know beforehand how so
famous a man will look when they see him, is
that this portrait prepares th that this portrait prepares the mind to recognize him, but that is all its office. It shows us all that time, and labor, and care have done, to batter do on the beautiful house of youth and haunting fancy, but it gives no gleam of the radiant spirit that still lights up the encountry force. chanter's face.

chanter's face.

Meanwhile, until to-night, Mr. Dickens has kept himself strictly secluded from all but one or two old and intimate friends. His rooms are at the Parker House, and there he has remained, busily engaged all day, in writing and study, except when he is taking his daily eight to the constitutions? mile "constitutional" walk with his publisher, Fields, and steadily declining all the invita-tions to breakfast, dinner, tea, supper, parties, balls, and drives that hospitable Boston pours bails, and drives that hospitable Boston pours in upon him in an unfailing stream. Much of his time is spent in the most laborious painstaking study of the parts he is to read. Indeed, the public has but little idea of the cost—in downright hard work of mind, and body, and voice—at which these readings are produced. Although Mr. Dickens has read, now, nearly five hundred times, I am assured, on the best authority, that he never attempts a new part in public until he has spent at least two months in study over it as faithful and searching as Rachel or Cushman would give to a new character. This study extends not merely to the analysis of the text, to the discrimination of character, to the minutest points of elocution; but decides upon the facial expression, the tone of the voice, the gesture, the attitude, and tion; but decides upon the facial expression, the tone of the voice, the gesture, the attitude, and even the material surroundings of the actor, for, Acting it is, not Reading, in the ordinary sense, at all. Mr. Dickens is so essentially an artist that he cannot neglect the slightest thing that may serve to heighten the effect of what he has undertaken to do. And he is as conscientious, so strict in all his dealings—a very martinet in business and thorough man of affairs—that he will leave nothing undone, that time and labor can do, to give to the public that pays so much for the pleasure of hearing him, the full worth of its money. This is the reason why he, a man of the world, greatly delighting in society, thoroughly fitted to enjoy it himself, and to make others enjoy it—deliberately cuts and to make others enjoy it—deliberately cuts himself off from it, until his task shall be done. "I am some here," he says, "to read. The people expect me to do my best, and how can I do it if I am all the time on the go? My time is not my own, when I am preparing to read, any more than it is when I am writing a novel, and I can as well do one as the other without concentrating all my powers on it until it is done." Whoever, then, fancies that the crowd that packed the Tremont Temple to-night, that the crowd which, after the splendid success of this first and to make others which, after the splendid success of this first reading, will continue to pack it till the readings are all over—have given their money for a bagatelle, an hour's careless play of genius— whoever thinks this, is quite mistaken. This wonderful two-hours performance—so full of varied power: brimfull, from end to end, of feeling, pathos, mirth, and fun, a sunlit shower of smiles and tears, not to be described

shower of smiles and tears, not to be described in words, hardly to be comprehended by the mind; all this—If it be not the pure result of unremitting study, and thought, and physical labor, would, at least, not have been the perfect thing it is, without these helps.

Although the tickets for the readings carry twice repeated on their face the request that "the audience would all be seated punctually at 8 o'clock," it was nearly 8 15 before the vast crowd had simmered down to a state of comparative quizzeence. And it was indeed a vast audience—such a crowd as is seldom gathered in a single hall to meet any single man. The line of carriages ran down all manner of streets in a single hall to meet any single man. The line of carriages ran down all manner of streets and lost itself in the suburbs. All the cars leading from the outlying towns brought in fresh recruits to the great army, and the snow that had been falling all the afternoon at last gave up trying to get to the pavement, and went to some other place, while the moon shone out and helped the gas-lamps light the gay, struggling, swarming multitude that was trying to get inside the doors—watched by a long-faced, silent multitude that crowded round the door-ways without tickets and no hope of getting in at all. Inside the house the scene was door-ways without tickets and no hope of get-ting in at all. Inside the house the scene was striking enough. Few cities, anywhere, could show an audience of such character. Hardly a notable man in Boston, or fifty miles about, but was there, and we doubt if in London itself Mr. Dickens ever read before such an assem-blage. There sat Longfellow, looking like the very spirit of Christmas, with his ruddy cheeks and bright soft eyes looking out from the vest of snow-white hair and snow-white beard. There was Holmes, looking crisp and fine like There was Holmes, looking crisp and fine like a tight little grape-skin full of wit instead of wine. There was Lowell, as if Sidney himself had come back with his poet's heart smiling sadly through his poet's eyes. Here too was the elder Dana, now an old man of eighty, with long grey hair falling round a face bright with long grey hair falling round a face bright with shrewd intelligence, as able now as thirty years ago to write "Paul Felton; or, the Buccaneer." Bunning the eye over the hall, one saw other men widely known. Charles Eliot Norton, whose translation of Dante's "Vita Nuova" may well stand side by side with his master Longfellow of the grander song. There in the gallery is Edwin Whipple. Yonder is Fields, to whom all owe this great pleasure, for he suggested, urged, and made this visit of he suggested, urged, and made this visit of Dickens easy to him. Bishop Eastburn, over on the other side, seems thankful that clergy-Dickens easy to him. Bisnop Eastburn, over on the other side, seems thankful that clergymen have yet some pleasures left. There is Poole, the Librarian of the Athenseum, one of our men who knows most about books, and Samuel Eliot, the President of the Social Science, and George Green, who recently crossed blades with Eancroft. Emerson's face I could not catch. Concord is far away, and snow storms no joke to travel in. Nor did Whittier come as was promised—Whittier, who has never in his life been present at an evening entertainment of any description, concert or even, strange to say, a lecture. He promised, but at the last his heart failed him; and the "good grey head that all men know" did not bless our eyes to-night.

I have said that Duckens is an artist in all be does, and seldom have I seen a more finished piece of work than this whole reading. So careful is he of every point, that nothing shall so amiss, that he has brought with him from England all the appointments by which he is surrounded when he reads at home. At the back of the piatform is stretched a long screen covered with dark red cloth—red at lens it looked by gastignt, though Fields told me it was purple—and in tront of it stands a table with square legs covered with the same, hanging over the edge, and bordgred with a heavy fringe. At one fide of this table projects a little shelf, also covered with velvet, on which are a water-bottle and glass, and at

the left hand corner is a square block about eight inches high—that also covered, top and sides, with velvet, like the rest. On this block the reader rests his book, and uses it, besides, as an accessory in his byplay. Now it is Bob Cratchite's desk in Scrooge's office. Now it is Mr. Fisziwie's desk, from which he looks benignantly down on his apprentices. Now it is the desk on which rests the Christmas goose of the Cratchite family. A very useful little velvet box Mr. Dickens makes it, I assure you, and the audience gets to look upon it as quite a delightful piece of furniture.

Mr. Dickens is not quite as rigid in his punctuality as dear Fanny Kemble used to be, who began like a beautiful fate, the minute the clock struck 8, no matter whether people had come or not, and treated the laggards to bewitching frowns, as they crept, belated, up the isles. But at last he comes! He enters, holding the book in both hands, comes up the steps with a quick, springing walk, and, standing at his velvet desk, proceeds to work, like a man of business. He is dressed with perfect neatness and simplicity, but a trace of the old foppery—the autumn's flower of all the youthful dandylsm—is seen in his buttonhole in the shape of a white carnation, and a pink rosebud on his shirt front. There is nothing more pretending than a plain gold stud. He has, to be sure, considerable wa ch-chain, and on his finger a diamond ring, but nothing is noticeable in his dress. He stands there a quiet gentleman, plain Charles Dickens; and that name is grace and ornament enough.

For a Boston andience, his reception is remarkably enthusiastic. Seldom does the polished ice of this groper community crack as ioudly and as cheerily, under the thawing beams of any intellectual sun, as it did to-night when Dickens stood before them, and while cheer after cheer broke forth, and c les of welcome and clapping of innumerable kids, rose and fell and rose again in a friendly roar, tried to speak and was defeated and returned gal-

cheer after cheer broke forth, and cles of welcome and clapping of innumerable kids, rose
and fell and rose again in a friendly roar, tried
to speak and was defeated, and returned gallantly to the charge again, but has scarcely got
as far as "Ladies" when he was colleged to succumb, and made another dash at "Gentlemen,"
and gave it up, and at lastsaw that one Engishman was nothing to so many hundred Yankees, and waited smiling and bowing until they
had had their will, and were ready to let him
have his. have his.

kees, and waited smiling and bowing until they had had their will, and were ready to let him have his.

The very first words "Marley was dead, to begin with! That was certain"—settled the question of success. The way in which those words were uttered, showed also that the reading was to depend for all effect upon the worth of what was read, and upon the sincerity of the reader. From first to last there is no trickery in it—full of action, abounding in gesture, with a voice for every man, woman, and child, reflecting every feeling. There is no straining for stage effect, no attitudizing, no affectation. The most effective reading we ever listened to—it was the most beautifully simple, straightforward, hearty piece of painting from life. Dear Bob Cratchite made twenty-five hundred friends before he had spoken two words, and if everybody had obeyed the impulse of his heart, and sent him a Christmas goose, he would have been suffecated, in a twinkling, under a mountain of poultry. As for the delightful Fizziwigs, not the coldest heart in the audience but warmed to them at once. Probably never was a ball so thoroughly enjoyed as the one given by these worthy people to their apprentices. The greatest hit of the evening was the point were the dance executed by Mr. and Mrs. Fizziwig to Miss Fizziwig was described. The contagion of the andlence's laughter reached Mr. Dickens himself, who with difficulty brought out the inimitable droitery, "after which Mr. Fizziwig cut positively—cut so that a light seemed to shine from his very calves, and he actually winked with his legs." This was too much for Boston, and I thought the roof would go off. Next to this, the most effective point was Tiny Tim, whose plaintive treble, with Bob Cratchite's way of speaking of film, brought out so many pocket handkerchiefs that it looked as if a snow-storm had somehow got into the hall without tickets. Seldom do we hear such genuine pathos as that with which Mr. Dickens read the poor father's lament over his little lame child, and great was the poor father's lament over his little lame child, and great was the genius which enabled him to walk so safely on the dangerous edge that separates nature, pure and simple, from mere travestie,
The Christmas party at the house of Scrooge's

The Christmas party at the house of scrooge's nephew, where Tuppins plays blind man's buff with the plump sister in the lace tucker, was a thing never to be forgetten. When Dickens said, "I no more believe that that man was blindfolded than I believe that he had eyes in his boots," his factal expression—indignant as of a man who is being put upon, and yet with a consciousness of the absurdity of the statea consciousness of the absurdity of the statement that makes him laugh in spite of his anger—was inimitable, and it was long before the audience would let him get on. At last we had it, and the plump sister with the lace tucker became immortal. There was an intermission of about ten minutes between the reading of "The Christmas Carol" and "The Trial Scene from Pickwick," and as he closed the book with Tiny Tim's "God bless us every one" the enthrusism of the year assemone," the enthusiasm of the vast assem-bly broke forth in such expressions as, to those who know the impassive nature of Boston who know the impassive nature of Boston audiences, showed plainly enough that the heart under all their silk and broadcloth was fairly stirred and beating with warm good-will. But Dickens was plainly not to be persuaded into a speech. For all the uproar, he did not appear again, until the court called up the case of Bardell versus Pickwick. It was easy to see that the reader himself had a peculiar affection for this part—a leaf torn from a book that is associated with the beginning of his tame, the end out of which this splendid a book that is associated with the beginning of his iame, the end out of which this splendid tree-stock, set with flower and fruit, has grown. He read it with full force, throwing himself into it with all his beart, and, I may add, with all his body, for he put much more acting into this part of his reading than into the first part. Sergeant Buxfuz's speech to the jury was without a flaw, a pearl of the art of acting, and no words of mine. Or anybody could express the out a flaw, a pearl of the art of acting, and no words of mine or anybody could express the way in which Nathaniel Winkle was before us. Not less excellent was the Judge—the sourest, dryest, most cross grained piece of legal stupidity that ever was seen or heard of. Talk about facial expression, nothing more wonderful was ever seen than the change from the Judge, who seemed to always be smelling something disagreeable, to the frank, cheery face of Samuel Weller, as fresh as a rose and as good to look at. Here was a scene. The minute the Court said, "Call up Samuel Weller," that friend of near thirty years' standing was recognized by all Boston at a glance, and his mounting the stand was a signal for such a hand-shaking (speaking in a figure) that he will never forget. And wasn't it joily to see him, joily to hear him, and joiliest of all to hear that deep, rich voice of his old father, deep and rich as the foam on his quart pot of sie, calling out from the gallery, "Put it down with a we, my lord, put it down with a we."

In reading these works of his, Mr. Dickens neither follows the original text, nor adheres closely by any means to the text of the pretty and convenient handbooks which he has him-self condensed and prepared. He leaves out a good deal, changes words, mistakes words sometimes, and really much of it seems im-promptu. I thought, now and then, that he was thinking of his present audience, and put-ting in what he familed would sait better. promptu. I thought, now and then, that he was thinking of his present audience, and putting in what he fancied would suit better here than in London. \*His delivery has marked peculiarities, and is thoroughly original. He deals much in the rising infection at the end of sentences, is sometimes monotonous, and keeps up old pronunciations that we seldom hear on this side of the water.—"Clark" for clerk, "wind" with a long "i," "Glus" for odious, are a few. But, on the whole, his accent and pronunciation are not what we call English. The great difference between his delivery, and that of our best Americans, is in its slow, deliberate, clear-cut distinctness. This is in the descriptive parts. Where it suits the occasion, his delivery takes every shape, and is good for all needs. Scrogus' growl, Bob Clatchit's trembling appeal, the pompous bluster of Busfuz, Mrs. Cluppin's maundering whine, and Sam Weller's manly yeoman's shout are all echoed by that magical voice, which will be recognized wherever it is heard in Americans the voice of a great author, and of the greatest, perhaps (certainly in versatility of power the greatest), that has ever charmed our Western World.

THE POWER OF THE TIMES,-A correspondent of the paper says: "The Times having taken up the subject of cheap food, it is now in everybody's mouth." Which causes foolish Fun to ask whether it is the Times or cheap food that is in everybody's mouth?

## STATE OF THE NATION.

The American Annual Budget,

Second Message of President Andrew Johnson.

The Repeal of the Reconstruction Acts Demanded.

Negro Suffrage and its Dangers

**Bitter Opposition to Congress** 

Southern States Ought to be Admitted at Once.

Important Financial Views.

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

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and

House of Representatives. The continued disorganization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. We may, however, find some relief from that anxiety in the reflection that the painful political situation, although untried by ourselves, is not

new in the experience of nations. Political science, perhaps as highly perfected in our own time and country as in any other, has not yet disclosed any means by which civil wars can be absolutely prevented; an enlightened nation, however, with a wise and beneficent Constitution of free government, may diminish their frequency and mitigate their severity, by directing all its proceedings in accordance with its fundamental law. When a civil war has been brought to a close, it is manifestly the first interest and duty of the State to repair the injuries which the war has inflicted, and to secure the benefit of the lessons it teaches, as fully and as speedily as possible. This duty was, upon the termination of the Rebellion, promptly accepted, not only by the Executive Department but by the insurrectionary States themselves, and restoration in the first moment of peace, was believed to be as easy and certain as it was indispensable.

Disappointed Expectations.

The expectations, however, then so reasonably and onfidently entertained, were disappointed by legislation from which I felt constrained, by my obligations to the Constitution, to withhold my assent, It is therefore, a source of profound regret that in comply ing with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give to Congress from time to time information of the state of the Union, I am unable to communicate any definitive adjustment satisfactory to the American people, of the questions which, since the close of the Rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can exist only where all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress, "where one State is as free as another to regulate its concerns according to its own will," and where the laws of the central government, strictly confined to matters of national jurisdiction, apply with equal force to all the people of every section.

That such is not the present "state of the Union" is a melancholy fact, and we all must acknowledge that the restoration of the States to their preper legal relations with the Federal Government, and with one another, according to the terms of the original compact, would be the greatest temporal blessing which God, in his kindest providence, could bestow upon this nation.

It becomes our imperative duty to consider whether or not it is impossible to effect this most desirable consummation. The Union and the Constitution are inseparable. As long as one is obeyed by all parties. the other will be preserved; and if one is destroyed both must perish together. The destruction of the Constitution will be followed by other and still greater

The Constitution.

It was ordained not only to form a more perfect Union between the States, but to "establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Nothing but implicit obedience to its requirements, in all parts of the country, will accomplish these great ends. Without that obedience we can look forward only to continual outrages upon individual rights, incessant breaches of the public peace, national weakness, financial dishonor, the total loss of our prosperity, the general corruption of morals, and the final extinction of popular freedom. To save our country from evils so appalling as these, we should renew our efforts again and again.

To me the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the Constitution and the laws. The execu tion of the laws is not now obstructed or opposed by physical force; there is no military or other necessity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience to the Constitution, either North or South. All the rights and all the obligations of States and individuals can be protected and enforced by means perfectly con-sistent with the fundamental law. The courts may be everywhere open, and, if open, their process would be unimpeded. Crimes against the United States can be prevented or punished by the proper judicial authorities in a manner entirely practicable and legal.

There is, therefore, no reason why the Constitution should not be obeyed, unless those who exercise its powers have determined that it shall be disrogarded and violated. The mere naked will of this government, or of some one or more of its branches, is the only obstacle that can exist to a perfect Union of all only costates. On this momentons question, and some of the measures growing out of it, I have had the misfortune to differ from Congress, and have ex-pressed my convictions without reserve, though with becoming deference to the opinions of the Legislative

The President's Position Unchanged. Those convictions are not only unuhanged, but strengthened by subsequent events and further reflection. The transcendent importance of the subject will be a sufficient excuse for calling your attention to

some of the reasons which have so strongly influenced my own Judgment. The hope that we may all formally concur in a mode of settlement consistent at once with our true interests, and with our swern duties to the Constitution, is too natural and too just to be easily relinquished.

The Late Insurrectionary States.

It is clear to my apprehension that the States lately n rebellion are still members of the National Union. When did they cease to be so? The "Ordinances of Secession" adopted by a portion-in most of them a very small portion-of their citizens were mere nullities. If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by their authors, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war. Were those States afterwards expelled from the Union by the war? The direct contrary was averred by this government to be its purpose, and was so understood by all those who gave their blood and treasure to aid in its prosecution.

It cannot be that a successful war, waged for the preservation of the Union, had the legal effect of dissolving it. The victory of the nation's arms was not the disgrace of her policy; the defeat of Secession on the battle-field was not the triumph of its lawless principles; nor could Congress, with or without the consent of the Executive, do anything which would have the effect, directly or indirectly, of separating the States from each other. To dissolve the Union is to repeal the Constitution which holds it together, and that is a power which does not belong to any depart-

of the government, or to all of them united. This is so plain that it has been acknowledged by all branches of the Federal Government. The Executive, my predecessor, as well as myself, and the heads of all the departments have uniformly seted upon the principle that the Umon is not only undissolved. but indissoluble. Congress submitted an amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States, and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function. If they were not States, or were States out of the Union, their consent to a change in the fundamental law of the Union would have been nugatory, and Congress in asking it committed a political absurdity

The Judiciary has also given the solemn sanction of its authority to the same view of the case. The Judges of the Supreme Court have included the Southern States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in

States in their circuits, and they are constantly, in bane and elsewhere, exerciaing jurisdiction which does not belong to them, unless those States are States of the Union. If the Southern States are component parts of the Union, the Constitution is the supreme law for them, as it is for all the other States. They are bound to obey it, and so are we. The right of the Federal Government, which is clear and unquestionable, to enforce the Constitution upon them, implies the corelative obligation on our part to observe its limitations and execute its guaranties. Without the Constitution we are nothing; by, through and under the Constitution we are what it makes us.

We may doubt the wisdom of the law; we may not approve of its provisions, but we cannot violate it merely because it seems to confine our powers within limits narrower than we could wish. It is not a question of individual, or class, or sectional interests, much less of party predominance, but of duty—of high and sacred duty—which we are all sworn to perform. If we cannot support the Constitution with the cheerful alacrity of those who love and believe in it, we must give to it, at least, the fidelity of public servants who act under solemn obligations and commands which they dare not disregard. The constitutional duty is not the only one which requires the States to be restored; there is another consideration, which, though of minor importance, is yet of great weight.

Object of the Late War. On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost manimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws, without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States or of Individuals, and that when this was done the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it, any more than individual members of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt greated moders leaved.

bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be

upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified.

If it be remembered, this promise was not made to Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now, in the day of our power, would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together. Our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men. It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud. faiture but a fraud.

Opposition to Military Reconstruction.

Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts, I need do no more than refer to their general

It must be seen at once that they are authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the constitutions of the several States; to control the elections of State legislators and State officers, members of Congress and electors of President and Vice President by arbitrarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege; to dissolve State legislatures or prevent them from assembling; to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State and appoint others without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents sent among them for that purpose.

These are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches; not being granted, we violate in the face of a positive interdict, for the Constitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize even by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and naurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime provisions.

It must be seen at once that they are authorized

not affirmatively authorize even by express words or by clear implication. If the authority we desire to use does not come to us through the Constitution, we can exercise it only by usurpation, and naurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime the enemics of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule, for undwiegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained.

The acts of Congress in question, are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution. The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guarantied to all the States; that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before as imparital jury; that the privilege of habeas corpus shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attainder shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of sepublican government. In the ten States to which they apply it binds them hand and foot in absolute stavery, and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men.

It ramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists, and which a free government, is always most careful to protect. It denies the habeas corpus and trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and, life, if seasulted by the passion, the presence of their many the effect of a bill of attainder, or utill of pains and penalties, not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children. These wrongs being e