EUROPE.

Maximilian's Abdication Said to be Known to Napoleon.

President Johnson's Message Complete in Paris.

The Miantonomoh and a United States Squadron in the Straits of Gibraltar.

John Bright's Speech to the London Trades and British Aristocracy.

&c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO DECEMBER 20.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian's Abdication Again Reported.

PARIS, Dec. 20, 1866.

Rumor this morning announces its unqualified belief that the Emperor Napoleon has received official intelligence of the abdication of the Archduke Maximilian.

FRANCE.

President Johnson's Message Complete—The Effect.

PARIS, Dec. 20—Evening.

The **Message** of President Johnson to Congress was received here in full by steamer. It has had a better effect on public opinion than the meagre and imperfect synopsis which was previously received through the Atlantic cable.

The Budget.

A HAPPY MEDIAN LINE.

The budget of M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, shows that the revenues and expenditures of France are in a state of equilibrium, and declares that the proposed scheme for the reorganization of the army will involve no increase of the taxes, but will prove a fresh guarantee of peace for the future.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Relations of Italy with the Pope.

PARIS, Dec. 20, 1866.

The *Moniteur* in an editorial this morning thinks there is no doubt that the relations between Italy and the Pope will be placed on a sound basis.

SPAIN.

A Heavy Loan Reported from France.

PARIS, Dec. 20—Evening.

It is reported that M. Fould has loaned ninety millions of francs to the government of Spain.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

The Miantonomoh in the Straits of Gibraltar.

LISBON, Dec. 20, 1866.

The United States iron-clad Miantonomoh, accompanied by other vessels of the American fleet, arrived at the Straits of Gibraltar on the 14th inst.

HUNGARY.

The Legislative Address to Austria.

PESTH, Dec. 20, 1866.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has agreed to the address to the Emperor of Austria recently adopted by the Lower Chamber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 20, 1866.

The steamship Belgian, from Quebec, touched here to-day, and, after landing the London mails and passengers, proceeded to Liverpool.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York December 8, arrived out on Monday, 17th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Dec. 20—11 A. M.

Before official hours United States five-twenty bonds were offered at 71¾ for the issue of 1862, being the closing rate of last evening.

Erie shares are rather higher.

Consols are quoted "firmer."

LONDON, Dec. 20—Noon.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols for money open at 89⅞.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Five-twenties of 1862	71⅞
Eries have advanced to	49
Illinois Centrals	78⅞

LONDON, Dec. 20—Evening.

Consols closed firm and unchanged at 89⅞ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES

Closed at the following figures:—

United States five-twenties	71¾
Illinois Central shares	78⅞
Erie Railway shares	48⅞

It was rumored on the Stock Exchange at the close that the Bank of England rate is 3 1-20 per cent.

The Frankfort Bourse.

LONDON, Dec. 20, 1866.

United States bonds of 1862 are quoted at 75½ this morning at Frankfort, with quite an active demand.

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—Noon.

The cotton market to-day opened active at yesterday's closing rates—14¾d. for middling uplands. The sales to-day promise to reach 13,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—Evening.

The cotton market continued steady all day, and prices closed firm at 14¾d. for middling uplands. The sales of the day amounted to 14,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—Evening.

The breadstuffs market was dull, and prices closed unchanged from the last quotations.

The Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, Dec. 20, 1866.

Petroleum is steady at a slight decline. 53 francs is the current quotation for Pennsylvania refined.

BY STEAMSHIP TO DECEMBER 9.

The steamship Java, Captain Moodie, which left Liverpool at 10 A. M. of December 8, and Queenstown on the evening of the 9th, arrived at Halifax at 1 A. M. yesterday, *en route* to Boston. She has seventy-five passengers for that city and twenty-five for Halifax.

Purser Brown reports head gales during the entire passage. No ships to report.

The Java sailed from Halifax at eight o'clock yesterday morning for Boston, where she will be due this (Friday) evening.

The financial and commercial advices by the Java, with the main points of her news report, have been anticipated by our cable despatches, published in the HERALD from day to day.

Notwithstanding the denials by the conservative organs, the London correspondent of the Edinburg *Scotsman* reiterates his assertion that dissensions prevail in the Derby Cabinet. He writes:—"Disraeli is said to have, through the threat of resignation, succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Premier and the majority of the Cabinet to his proposal that a reform measure of a surprisingly and unpleasantly liberal character should be introduced next session, and though it is considered probable no immediate split in the Cabinet will result, yet the withdrawal of certain members of the more unyielding section of the party is understood to be only postponed in consideration of the unpleasant impression that would be produced. Communication between Derby and Disraeli have been frequent, and it is said the London reform demonstrations had been so inoffensive as auxiliary to Disraeli."

George Strand & Co., of Stirling, engaged in the petroleum trade, had suspended. Liabilities over £100,000 sterling; assets largely in excess.

A Vienna despatch states that Count Bombelles had proceeded to Gibraltar, to receive Maximilian who was expected on the 20th of December in the Austrian steamer Dandolo.

The Bank of France gained fourteen million francs cash during the week.

The Minister of Marine of Spain has announced that there will be no naval levy for the first quarter of the year 1867, the present reserve being sufficient.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says:—"Notwithstanding all the asseverations to the contrary in the Austrian official press, it may be regarded as a positive fact that troops are about to be concentrated in Galicia. Some of the regiments detailed for the services are already under marching orders. The official *Vienna Journal*, in denying these statements, asserts that the relations of Prussia and Austria are most satisfactory, and nothing whatever has taken place calculated to disturb them in any way.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Continued Arrests and Excitement in Ireland.

The Java, at Halifax, reports the following details of the situation in Ireland on the 9th inst.:—

Fenian arrests continue in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, but none of moment are recorded.

Stephen J. Meany, the Fenian Senator lately arrived from New York, had been committed for trial in Dublin on a charge of conspiracy.

The Dublin Orangemen had held meetings under the Presidency of Earl Enniskillen, and had issued an address to the main body of Orangemen, calling on them to support the authorities.

The London *Post* raises a question as to the loyalty of large numbers of Irishmen in the large towns of England, and urges that the government should inquire how far they are committed to Fenianism, and to what extent they may be prepared to aid the movement. Slight symptoms of alarm had been felt at Liverpool, where large numbers of Irish laborers were out of employment. Armed guards had been placed on duty at the various depots of arms belonging to the militia and volunteers in Liverpool. A house in Liverpool had been taken possession of by the police and searched upon information that Stephens was concealed in it; but the police were hoaxed.

Troops continued to be forwarded to Ireland, and it was reported that two more regiments of cavalry were ordered to be ready.

THE REFORM AGITATION.

Details of the Monster Demonstration in London—John Bright's Speech on the Rights of the People.

TURN OUT OF THE TRADES.

[From the London Times, Dec. 4.]

The workingmen of the metropolis, like the workingmen of other parts of the country, yesterday expressed their opinion upon the reform question. They did so in the best temper and in the most orderly spirit, and probably with less inconvenience to the general public than anybody could have ventured to hope. At the same time a result in every way so satisfactory has been attained only through the frustration upon nearly all points of the wishes of the promoters. * * *

Birdcage walk, the Mall and the open spaces at either end of the Park, fronting Buckingham Palace and the Horse Guards were at the disposal of the demonstration committee, who had caused the positions which the different trades or societies were to take up to be marked out with flags or bannerets bearing the name and number of each trade or society, so that each particular body, on entering the Park, knew at once the point upon which to march. At half-past ten o'clock the sightseers outnumbered the processionists in the proportion, probably of ten to one, but gradually the gaps which had been left in the order of the procession diminished or were filled in, and the spectators passed on to some other advantageous point of view along the route, so that the proportions within the Park were more nearly equalized.

A long interval of waiting and standing about ensued before all were in their places, and during this period the crowds amused themselves in listening to bands of itinerant vocalists, who sang, to the accompaniment usually of an accordeon, a song in honor of "The Trades' Demonstration for Freedom and Reform," of which the spirit may be gathered from the concluding verse:—

Then shout with all your might,
God save Gladstone, Beales and Bright;
Wave your banners, let your ranks closer form,
And let your watchword be—
Old England, liberty.
Manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and reform.

There were also in the crowd vendors and declaimers of a *Litany on Reform*, a species of composition which, to judge by the favor with which it was received, would appear to be considered among certain classes as of high merit. Drawled out with mock solemnity by men wearing white neckties of formidable dimensions, this litany was answered by responses from their "clerks" which elicited shouts of laughter from the bystanders, of whom, however, it is fair to say the great majority were "roughs" rather than working men. Of these responses, perhaps, the less said the better.

THE PROCESSION.

It was scarcely a quarter-past twelve when the head of the gigantic procession emerged from the somewhat narrow defile close to the residence of the Prince of Wales, and appeared in Pall Mall. Narrow though the gate was, they got through it without serious difficulty, and in spite of the arithmetical prophecies and proofs that it would take them from four to twenty-four hours—the prophets were not very exact—they had not only traversed Pall Mall, but had got clear out of Waterloo place and were far on their way along Piccadilly by about half-past one. The procession marched in the following order:—

Mounted Division of Farriers' Society.
Fitzroy Works Brass Bands.
Members of the Farriers' Society.
Banner of Working Men's Association.
Band of Musical Instrument Makers.
Committee and Members of the Working Men's Association, and Members of Miscellaneous and Unattached Trades.

CARRIAGES CONTAINING DEPUTATIONS.

Members of the Demonstration Committee.
President and Council of Reform League.
Deputation from National Reform Union.
Deputation from Reform League Branches.
Deputation from Irish Reform League.
Deputations from the Provinces.

TRADES AND SOCIETIES.

(Each Division headed by a Superintendent on Horseback.)

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Tallow Chandlers.	12. Bricklayers' Society.
2. Hatters.	13. Old Friends' Lodges.
3. Coopers.	14. Improved Order of Odd Fellows.
4. Glassworkers.	
5. Stonemasons.	15. Painters.
6. Coach Trades.	16. Plasterers.
7. Ropemakers.	17. Corkcutters.
8. Foresters' Courts.	18. Saddlers.
9. True Britons.	19. Iron Moulders.
10. Seamen.	20. Smiths, Amalgamated.
11. Tailors.	21. Brickmakers.

SECOND DIVISION.

22. Carpenters and Joiners.	29. Organ Builders.
23. Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.	30. Loyal United Friends.
	31. French Polishers.
24. United Silver Trades.	32. Musical Instrument Makers.
25. Wheelwrights.	
26. Carvers and Gilders.	33. Cabinet Makers.
27. Bookbinders.	34. Temperance Societies.
28. Horse Collar Makers.	

THIRD DIVISION.

35. Engineers, Machinists, Pattern Makers and Millwrights.	42. Wire Weavers and Workers.
	43. Tinplate Workers.
36. Garment Dyers.	44. Boot and Shoe Trades.
37. Shipwrights.	45. Bakers.
38. Lightermen and Watermen.	46. Silk Trades.
	47. Sons of Progress.
39. Brass Trades.	48. Branches of the Reform League.
40. Paperhangers.	
41. Leather Trades.	

THE SPEECHES.

The speeches were pretty much of one tone. Among the most remarkable were the following:—

Colonel Dickson said he knew what London men were, and that neither rain nor distance would keep them away when once they had made up their mind to do a thing. That demonstration was not got up by the Reform League, but by Mr. Potter and the Trades' Unions, though of course the Reform League were happy to come and aid in it. (Cheers.) He was sure that that gathering would very much astonish the government; and when they had the meeting which they proposed to hold on the day before Parliament met—(A voice—"In Hyde Park")—to which he hoped the railways would bring up one hundred thousand of their friends from the provinces, then they intended to assemble somewhere in the neighborhood of Park lane. (Laughter and cheers.) By that time he hoped Park lane would be broaden and then there would be no chance of the railings by some hocus pocus coming down. (Renewed laughter and cheers.) When he considered that the masses, whose good conduct and intelligence could not be denied, were debarred from the franchise, he said it was a monstrous shame. (Cheers.) In *France every workingman was enfranchised; in Italy the vote was much the same; and even the tyrannical Bismarck was giving universal suffrage to the Prussians.* Were Englishmen, then, to be enfranchised the last? *Why, if they did not take care the negroes of America would be enfranchised before them. The news of such a measure might come by transatlantic telegraph any morning; and then how ought their own rulers to blush—if, indeed, there was any blushing in them?* (Laughter and cheers.) However, they found from the newspapers that the Ministry were all at sixes and sevens, and that Mr. Disraeli was about to leave them. If that gentleman did so, he supposed he would be regarded as "the Wandering Jew." (Laughter and cheers.) He trusted they would all part peaceably that evening, because their enemies would be very glad to say, "You see you may get together a great mass of people, but you can't answer for their conduct, and their behavior shows they are not fit for the franchise." That day would give the lie to their detractors. (Cheers.) The other day Mr. Cavendish Bentinck had the audacity to say that Mr. Beales and himself had led all the pickpockets and ticket-of-leave men of London to break into Hyde Park—an infamous libel. (Cheers.) In the House of Commons, as at present constituted, there were not above a dozen men who cared a straw for reform. The members of that House *were the nominees of the House of Lords; many of them were railway directors, lawyers and bankers; but scarcely any of them represented the working classes. About half the members gained their seats by bribery and corruption.* But he hoped those days were nearly over. If the masses had the franchise there could be no bribery, because it was impossible to bribe everybody. There was Mr. Lowe, who, as Mr. Bright said, was without a constituency, or for only some seventeen or twenty people, and his vote counted for just as much as that of Mr. Bright, who represented tens of thousands. Was there any common sense in this? He believed there was a good time coming, and that very soon. It was for the men of London to stick to the Reform League, and to come together again when Parliament met, in order to show what the feeling of the people was. (Cheers.)

JOHN BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

[From the London Times, Dec. 5.]

Last night a meeting called by the leaders of the London Trades and Friendly Societies was held in St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, in favor of Parliamentary reform, as a sort of sequel to the open air demonstration of the previous day. Among the most conspicuous of the festoons were "Edmund Beales and the right of meeting in the Parks," "Honor Bright, our Guiding *," "Residential and Registered Manhood Suffrage," "Vote by Ballot," "The workingmen of London return their thanks to Lord Ranelagh," "The People the legitimate source of power," &c. At half past seven Mr. Bright, M. P., arrived, accompanied by Mr. George Potter, Mr. Mason Jones and other leaders of the movement, and was received with cheering.

Mr. Bright (who on rising was received with great cheering) said:—It is about eight years since, in a speech which I delivered on the question of Parliamentary reform, that I took the opportunity of giving what I thought was some wholesome counsel to the unenfranchised working men of this country. I told them that the monopolists of political power in this country would not willingly surrender that power or any portion of it; that no class that was excluded could rely upon the generosity of any other class for the justice which it demanded; and, further, that, although large numbers of the middle class were then and are now in favor of the enfranchisement of large numbers of the working class, yet that they would not make that great effort which is necessary to wring political power from those who mainly now hold it to extend it to those who are now, and were then, excluded from it. But these critics of our country that this measure—the combination of the trade unions for political purposes—is one which excites their fears, and is of a formidable nature. It was precisely because it would be of a formidable nature that I first recommended it. (Cheers.) *The fact is that the millions can scarcely stir but the few, who are timid and in some degree ungenerous in these matters, feel this alarm.* But you cannot help being numerous. (Laughter.) If you had a better government during the last hundred years—*if the land had been more in the hands of the people*, and less in the hands of a small class—(hear)—if you had had fewer wars, lighter taxes, better instruction and a freer trade, one-half of those in this country who are now called "the working classes" would have been in comfort and in a position equal to those whom we call the middle classes. (Loud cheers.) But this is your great difficulty now, and it is the great difficulty of our opponents. *You are too numerous to be let in with safety, and they are finding out that you are too numerous to be kept out with safety.* (Cheers.) Now, if these associations and the combination of these societies be formidable, who made them formidable? These societies took no step until they were challenged to it by the speeches, the resolutions, the divisions and the acts of a great party in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Did they fail to have fact and argument in favor of the change that was proposed last session? No, but fact and argument had no effect upon whatever, or there is of reasoning power in the ranks of the Tory party. Did that party think that the working men in England—those who built this great city, those who covered this land with great cities, those who have cultivated every acre of its area, those who have made this country a name of power through all time and throughout the whole world, did they for one moment imagine that you would lie down and submit without voice to the scandalous and unjust imputations which were heaped upon you? (Loud cheers.) Did they think that you would be silent for ever, and patient for ever, under a perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the constitution of your country? If they are dissatisfied with this movement, what would they have? Would they wish that, as many did fifty or sixty years ago, instead of making an open demonstration of your opinions, you should conspire with a view to change the political constitution of your country? *Would they like that you should meet in secret societies, that you should administer to each other illegal oaths, that you should undertake the task of midnight drilling, that you should purchase throughout London and the provinces a supply of arms, that you should in this frightful and terrible manner endeavor to menace the government, and to wring from them the concession of your rights? But surely one of two modes must be taken.* (Cheers.) If there be a sentiment of the people, a deep and wide-spread sentiment of injustice no longer tolerable, then, judging from all past history of all people, one of two modes will be taken—either that mode, so sad and so odious, of secret conspiracy, or that mode so grand and so noble which you have adopted. (Cheers.) You have at this moment across the Channel, if the reports which the government sanctions are true, an exhibition of the plan which I deplore and condemn. You have there secret societies, and oaths and drilling, and arms and menace, and a threat of violence and insurrection; is there any man in England who would like to see the working men of Great Britain driven to any such course in defence of or in the maintenance of their rights? (Cheers.) Well, I hold, then, that men in this country, whatever be their abstract opinion on this question of a wide extension of the suffrage, should really rejoice at the noble exhibition, the orderly and grand exhibition of opinion which has been made by the working men of England and Scotland during the past three months. (Cheers.) Well, now, I said that if there be a grievance, and a deep sentiment that there is a grievance, there must necessarily be a voice to express and to proclaim it. What is the grievance of which you complain? It is this—that you live, you are the citizens, the native inhabitants of a country which is called constitutional; and what is meant by that is this—that your government is not a despotic government of a monarchy, or an oligarchic government of an oligarchy, but that it is a government a large and essential portion of which is conducted by the honestly elected representatives of the people; and the grievance is this—that this constitution, so noble in its outline and so noble in its purpose, is defaced and deformed, and that, when you look at it, it seems in that respect absolutely worse than any other representative constitution existing in the world—(cheers) for I believe *there is no representative system whatsoever at this moment, in America or in Europe, that is so entirely deformed from its natural, just and beautiful proportions as is the representative system of this country.* (Cheers.) What can be more clear than this, that the aristocracy of land and of wealth usurp the power in both houses of Parliament? (Cheers.) The lords represent themselves and generally the great land owners, it may be, with great fidelity; but at the same time we must admit and deplore that at least one-half of the House of Commons is in fast alliance with the majority of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) Now, I said before, and I repeat it again, that there is no security whatsoever for liberty under a government unless there be, as an essential power in it, a fair representation of the nation. An illustrious man, the founder of the great province and now the great State of Pennsylvania, William Penn—(cheers)—in the preface to his constitution for that province, a constitution of the widest and the most generous freedom, uses these words—he says, "Any government is free to the people under it, whatever be the form, where the laws rule and the people are a party to the laws; and more than this is tyranny, oligarchy or confusion." Now, let us ask ourselves, can it be truly said, can it be said without the most direct falsehood, that the people of this country, through the House of Commons, are really a party to the laws that are made? ("No.") * * * Lord Derby now stands nearest to the throne; I venture to say, *not as a strength but as a weakness to the throne*—(cheers)—for in his conduct last session, the conduct of his party which he adopts, he thwarted at once the benevolent intention of the Crown and the just expectations of the people. (Cheers.) I confess that I am rather surprised at the conduct of the tory party in this matter. When the bill was introduced into the House of Commons it appeared to me to be the very least that any Ministers with a spark of sense or honesty could offer on this question; and I did not believe that on the other side of the House there was, I will say, if you like, bitter partisanship enough or stupidity enough, to induce them to fight a combined battle with all who would join them for the purpose of rejecting that bill. And now one would suppose that the present government had troubles enough on hand in what is called the sister country without urging the people to excitement here. (Cheers.) In Ireland—Ireland, which I have described before Irishmen as the favored field on which all the power of the tory party has been displayed and tried—*in Ireland the Habeas Corpus act is suspended; individual liberty, except by consent of the executive, is abolished; troops are pouring into the country; iron-clads, it is said, are ordered to the coast to meet some, I hope and believe, imaginary foe; country gentlemen, it is said, are flying from their ancestral halls to find refuge in garrison towns; and all this is the magnificent result of the policy of the tory party, of which Lord Derby is the head.* (Cheers.) And now, even up to this very last session of Parliament that party had no remedy for that state of things but the ancient and rude and savage remedy of military force. But, with all this cause for apprehension in Ireland—as I hope and believe greatly exaggerated by some public writers, but still enough to cause pain and anxiety—was it a judicious course for the present party in power to create a great excitement in Great Britain? I say that Lord Derby, as the representative of his party in Parliament, is himself the fomenter of discord, and that his party and not our party is at this moment the turbulent element in English political society. (Cheers.) And let me tell this party—I tell them nothing from this platform that I have not told them upon the floor of the House of Commons—let me tell them *that this question will not sleep.* Some months ago a remarkable convention was held in Switzerland, composed of men of eminence and character there, by which convention an address or memorial was prepared and forwarded to the government of the United States, congratulating them upon the close of their gigantic struggle and upon the establishment of universal freedom throughout the wide bounds of the republic. There was a passage in the memorial—a passage of true philosophy and of true statesmanship, and it was this:—"Unfinished questions have no pity for the repose of nations." It referred to the great question of negro slavery; but it is just as true when applied to the question before us, where from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 grown men in this united kingdom, under a constitutional government with a representative system, are shut out directly and purposely from that constitution, and are left without representation. (Hear, hear.) This great question which we are debating to-night is an unfinished question and as the Swiss express it, it will have no pity on the repose of this nation until it be a finished question. (Cheers.) I observe to-day in an article, supposed by some to be of great authority, that the working men are told by what are called their betters—for that paper only writes for our betters—(laughter)—that they have now done enough, and they are exhorted by the very hand probably which during the whole of the last session of Parliament was doing all it could against them—they are exhorted, I say, to stand still and to sustain confidence for the action of Parliament. Well, but it is the same Parliament. (Hear, hear.) It is the same House of Commons which I left with sadness and apprehension in July last. There may be—I suppose, there are yet—the man who on our side of the House betrayed the cause which they were supposed to sit there to defend. And the only change I know of is that the men who threw out with all terms of loitering the bill which we wished to pass last session are now, or will be in February next if they do not break in pieces before—(laughter)—on the Treasury bench, and will take that leading and authoritative position in the House which belongs to the Ministers of the crown. Now, I differ from this writer altogether. I would not put any confidence in the course of that House of Commons if I were a man unenfranchised and asking for a vote. I should like them to tell me they had wholly repented of the cheers with which they met all those vile and violent imputations upon your character. (Cheers.) My opinion is this, that your duty, your obvious duty, the duty from which you cannot escape, is to go on as you have gone on. (Cheers.) *It is to project in every part of the country your organization in terms of your own expression.* (Cheers.) It is to bring every society with which you are connected to give itself for a time—it will only be a short time—to the working out of your political redemption. (Cheers.) I should advise you, whether you are the supporters of the Reform League in London or whether you are connected in any way with the Reform Union in Manchester, or with any other association, to establish a system of small but weekly or monthly contributions. (Cheers. Do not allow my friend Mr. Beales—(cheers)—or my ancient friend and political brother, Mr. George Wilson, of Manchester—(cheers)—to want money to carry on and to direct the great societies of which they are the chiefs. (Cheers.) And let me be on you more than all else to have no jealousies of each other. (Cheers.) Give to our chairman his due (cheers); give to Mr. Beales and his council their due (cheers); give to every one who, with a single eye to this great question, is working in your cause, give him his due (cheers); and help in every way you can every honest endeavor to help this great national question to that state of final issue when it shall no longer disturb the repose of this nation. Finally, I beg of you to raise yourselves to a just contemplation of what the great issue is for which you are contending—it is to make you citizens, full citizens, of one of the noblest nations on the face of the earth—of a nation which has a grand history in the past, and which I trust, partly through your help, will have a still grander history in the future. (Cheers.) Let me beg of you, then, as the final word I shall speak to you to-night, that in all you do you be animated with a grand and noble spirit, for you have set your hands and your hearts to a great and noble work.

Mr. Bright sat down amid loud and continued cheering.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

The English Comments on the Cable Summary.

[From the London Times, Dec. 5.]

The first telegraphic summary of a Presidential message which has ever been flashed across the Atlantic appeared in our second edition of yesterday. The message itself was delivered in Washington on Monday, and the full text of it cannot have been in the hands of the American public many hours before an outline of it was circulated in this metropolis. Meager, as it is, this outline contains much that is interesting to European readers, and especially to ourselves. The Alabama claims occupy a prominent place in it, and a belief is expressed by the President that an early settlement of them may be effected. He seems, indeed, to apologize for the delay which has taken place, and which he attributes in part to the change of ministry in England. He encourages Congress, however, to expect that we shall now consider the maintenance becoming and friendly spirit, evidently placing more confidence in the conciliatory policy of Lord Stanley than in that of Lord Russell.

We entirely agree with President Johnson that it is high time this vexatious dispute was put at rest, and we regret that Lord Russell, though probably right in disclaiming any legal liability to compensation, did not hold out any hope of a compromise honorable to both parties. It ought to have been recognized from the first that the circumstances attending the equipment and escape of the Alabama, apart from the untoward incident of Sir John Harding's illness, constituted a new case in international law, and the discussion of it should have been deferred until the end of the war. Instead of this, each act of depredation was made the subject of a separate claim for indemnity as it arose, and both governments were deeply committed to their respective positions before Mr. Adams entered into the final correspondence with Lord Russell. The present Foreign Secretary is perfectly free to entertain any fresh proposals without prejudice; and it would be a great misfortune if he were to be embarrassed in dealing with them according to his own judgment by any reluctance to reverse the decision of his predecessor. As Lord Bacon says of his own scientific method, it is less presumptuous to differ from great authorities on principles, than on the inferences drawn from principles. Lord Russell may have reasoned correctly from his own premises when he declined the offer of arbitration; but there are other premises which, if admitted into the argument, might have led him to a different conclusion. By appointing a commission to inquire into the operation of our Neutality laws, the present government has acknowledged the relevancy of such extra legal considerations, and this step will obviously render the adjustment of the Alabama claims much easier than it would otherwise have been.

In speaking of Mexican affairs President Johnson adopts a more *decided tone*. He states that his government has remonstrated with France against the continuance of French occupation until next spring. It was known that communications had passed between Washington and Paris upon this point, and that an understanding existed as to the date on which the French troops should be withdrawn. It now appears that President Johnson is determined to hold France to her engagements, and there is no doubt that he may count on the support of all parties in the United States. The Mexican expedition *was an open challenge of the Monroe doctrine* in its original and most legitimate sense. That doctrine, however it may have been strained, was never intended to affirm the right of the United States to the whole soil of the New World, but only to negative the right of European monarchies to interfere with republican institutions on the other side of the Atlantic. Thus limited, it is not so monstrous as it has been represented, nor is it unreasonable that a great North American republic should resent the creation and maintenance of a Mexican empire by French intervention on its own frontiers. This is perfectly well understood in France, and, to do our neighbors justice, the French nation is not responsible for *the difficulty in which the Emperor now finds himself.* A recent article, published by one of our Paris contemporaries, puts this fact very clearly, and frankly describes the Mexican enterprise as a great mistake, into which the people were led by the government, not against their own will, but without their intelligent concurrence. It was inspired as the writer points out, by two erroneous convictions, since falsified by events—the one, that all, or at least a great majority, of the Mexicans would hail the restoration of order by the establishment of an imperial throne under French protection; the other that the American Union was broken up beyond hope of recovery. However disposed to make war "for an idea," France had no intention of forcing the Emperor Maximilian on a reluctant population; still less did she contemplate entering upon a desperate contest with the whole power of the United States for the sake of regenerating the Latin race in America. *The moment the South was subdued* and the representations of the United States took a form which showed the national spirit to be roused in earnest, the fate of the new dynasty was sealed. Whether or not the Emperor has formally abdicated already, his abdication is a mere question of time, chiefly depending on the evacuation of Mexico by the French, in pursuance of some amicable arrangement with the United States which there can be no motive for deferring.

The renewed adhesion of President Johnson to his own reconstruction policy, in spite of the recent elections, *is better calculated to excite surprise than admiration.* It is always dangerous to interpret the political symptoms of foreign countries with too much confidence, but, so far as anything can be known about public opinion in America, it is certain that *a decisive veraict against the President*, and in favor of the constitutional amendment, has been recorded by the American people. The issue had been fairly before them for many months, and the result is that the republicans command a majority so overwhelming as to render the Presidential veto quite nugatory. There is no disgrace in bowing to necessity, and if ever there was a political necessity it is surely that which Mr. Johnson *is still inflexibly resisting.* * * Popes are the only rulers who can summon legions of angels to defend them against the inevitable without forfeiting a character for worldly wisdom; and of all rulers elective Presidents are those who have *least right and least power to defy the popular will.*

Radical Reconstruction.

[From the London Times, Dec. 3.]

There is one characteristic of the recent elections in the United States which ought to be noticed before the elections become completely things of the past. * * * Directly the elections are over, and the balance of strength is known, the action of the "caucus" begins. This select council, unknown to the constitution, determines what shall and what shall not be done; it brings in its proposals, and, if there appears a likelihood that they will be seriously discussed—which rarely happens—it can and does suppress the discussion by means of "the previous question." In Congress this means the question whether a vote shall be taken without further deliberation, and by it the majority simply puts an end to the pretence of deliberation. *This is the danger of the present hour.* Congress meets this week, and the question of mitigating or intensifying the terms of the constitutional amendment will probably be mooted. *Till an irresponsible and secret council* comes to a conclusion on the subject, no one in Congress can guess, much less know, what will be done. In theory the legislative government of the Union is conducted by a representative assembly, sitting in open council in the presence of the people; in practice, *it is managed by an unseen power*, issuing edicts which must be received with unquestioning obedience. The possibility of restoring the Union in its integrity is thus indefinitely endangered, and the uneasiness of public feeling proportionally prolonged; and this is only one and a passing instance out of the many evils which the federation permanently suffers from having adopted a representative machinery which fails, and necessarily fails, to secure representative government.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dismissal of Dr. Furman—Suits to be Entered Against the Owners of the Idaho.

The regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, Judge Bosworth presiding. The Secretary read the weekly report of E. B. Dalton, Sanitary Superintendent; also special reports from that functionary in the matter of Inspector Guido Furman, on certain charges of malfeasance in office, and on the subject of the burning of the ferryboat Idaho, on the 26th of November last.

Inspector Dalton had investigated the charges brought against Inspector Furman, and "represented, in behalf of the Inspectors and other officers of the Board of Health, that said Furman had by his conduct brought deep disgrace upon the organization of which he had been a member." The Board, in view of this report, at once

Resolved, That Dr. Guido Furman be dismissed from the office held by him, and that no further payments be made to him for services rendered in the capacity of Inspector.

Furman has elected to be tried on the several charges at the next General Sessions, the penalty on conviction being a fine of $250 on each charge and six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The examination will be renewed on Monday next.

In the matter of the ferryboat Idaho, the secretary read an elaborate report of Superintendent Dalton, that went strongly to show gross negligence and culpability on the part of the authorities of said boat.

On motion of Commissioner Crane, seconded by Commissioner Stone, it was unanimously

Resolved, That a suit or suits be instituted in the name of this Board for the recovery of any penalties that may have been incurred by the negligence or omission of any person or corporation as owners or managers of the ferryboat Idaho, which led or contributed to the danger to life of those on board at the time of her taking fire 26th November, last.

Previous to passing this resolution Mr. Eaton, counsel of the Board of Health, on being consulted, had given it as his opinion that such a course came within the power and province of the Board, and was the correct and proper means of bringing punishment and reprehension on the parties, by whose misconduct or want of proper precaution, the danger and damage had been caused. After some further discussion the Board adjourned.

TAILORS' STRIKE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1866.

The journeyman tailors of this city have "struck" against the efforts of the employers to reduce the prices heretofore paid for journey work.

MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE.

More Facts and Figures for the People—County Volunteering Still Active—$50,000 a Year will Keep it Going.

The Comptroller's quarterly report of claims against the county, audited and paid during the quarter ending September 30, 1866, is just out of the printer's hands. Although it was communicated to the Board of Supervisors at the close of the quarter, nearly three months have elapsed before a copy of it could be procured from the printers. It contains seventy-nine pages, of varied and interesting matter to those who help pay taxes.

RAISING SALARIES.

The report contains the names of eighty-five officers and attendants in the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas, Marine Courts and General Sessions, who receive salaries of $1,000 a year. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors last Monday a resolution was adopted increasing the salaries of all these officers and those attached to the district courts to $1,200 a year. We have not at hand the number of the latter, but this resolution adds for the higher courts alone $17,000 to the taxes. The clerks in these courts receive the same salary, $1,200, and as their duties are more important and responsible than the officers there is no doubt that a corresponding increase will be allowed them.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY.

The total appropriation for this year for printing, stationery and blank books was $60,000, yet on September 30 the sum of $39,876 59 had already been spent, leaving only $123 85 for the balance of the year. The total amount spent during the quarter ending September 30 for printing and stationery was $22,862 34.

During the later days of the war, when there was a draft impending, the public were from time to time encouraged with captions in the daily papers that volunteering in this county was quite active, as it saved the disagreeable feeling of being exposed to the draft. A volunteering committee of the Board of Supervisors spent $3,000,000 for us in avoiding that dreadful calamity; but the war is now over, and the people think that they have expended enough. The volunteer committee, however, are still in full blast. They draw their warrants regularly; but they do not describe particularly what service they are rendering. They issue no bulletinses to the number of volunteers they are procuring; but it is to be presumed that volunteering is quite lively, as the sum of $12,808 39 was spent during the quarter, or at the rate of $51,000 a year. Here are the items:—

Orlando Blunt, Chairman—Contingent expenses, office of Volunteer Committee, June, 1866	$364
New York Printing Company—3,000 reports, 1864-'65-66, of Volunteer Committee	4,500
Brower Brothers—Stationery, Volunteer Committee, April 30 to July 13, 1866	123
O. Blunt, Chairman—Pay roll, clerks to Volunteer Committee, July 1866	1,350
D. F. Day—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	83
James Langdon—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	75
Samuel Jones—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	75
J. J. McGowan—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	66
T. J. Nealis—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	75
Owen O'Rourke—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	75
E. Kenny—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	83
Charles Clancy—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	75
James Heaney—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on volunteer matters, July, 1866	66
H. Reynolds—Salary as messenger on volunteer matters, July, 1866	66
Daniel Sullivan—Salary as messenger on volunteer matters, July, 1866	66
O. Blunt, Chairman—Contingent expenses, Volunteer Committee, July, 1866	378
D. F. Day—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	83
James Langdon—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	75
Samuel Jones—Salary as clerk in county bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	75
J. J. McGowan—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	25
T. J. Nealis—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	75
Owen O'Rourke—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	75
E. Kenney—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	83
Charles Clancy—Salary as clerk in County Bureau on bounty matters, August, 1866	75
James He