

NEW YORK HERALD. BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNET, PROPRIETOR. Volume XXXII. No. 338. AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, December 3. M. Jules Favre announced Napoleon's policy of intervention in the Roman question in a brilliant address to the French Legislature.

Bombay, India, and the surrounding country have suffered from the effects of a disastrous cyclone. Consols closed at 93 1/2 for money in London.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Buckalew, the word "Hon." attached to the names of Senators present at the session on Monday, was erased from the Journal. The regular standing committees were selected, no change of importance being made.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Mayoralty election in this city yesterday resulted in a victory for Hoffman by 21,531 majority over the vote of the other two candidates combined.

In the Constitutional Convention yesterday, a call on the secretary for a statement of the condition of business before the Convention was adopted. In the evening session a vote on the section of the article on finance declaring that taxation upon real estate and personal property shall be equal and uniform, was taken, resulting in a vote of sixty-six yeas to ten nays.

A meeting of the bar of Washington and the Supreme Court of the United States was held yesterday, when Attorney General Stanbery and Chief Justice Chase made eulogistic remarks relative to the late Justice Wayne.

A proposed anti-impediment meeting in Boston, gotten up by leading republicans, has been postponed, on account, it is said, of its being useless, as the opinion of New England is unanimous on the subject and has been already well expressed through the press.

The Canadian Parliament think of making American silver a legal tender.

The Virginia Reconstruction Convention met yesterday, elected a white man temporary chairman and a negro secretary, and then adjourned until to-day.

Several slight marine disasters have occurred near Quebec, owing to the fields of ice in the rivers.

The election in South Carolina is still doubtful. General Canby has issued an order regarding State taxes in South Carolina.

General J. A. Mower has been ordered to his regiment by General Hancock.

Edward Dunbar, the reverend Minnesota polygamist, has been sentenced to three years and eight months' imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

The steamship Baltic, of the Bremen line, was seized on Monday for alleged violation of law in carrying more passengers than the law allows. The government is now suing the owners of the vessel for \$100,000 for this alleged infraction of the law.

The stock market was firm, but dull, yesterday. Government securities were inactive. Gold was firmer and closed at 135 1/2; 137.

The Great Grant Mass Meeting. Let the independent men of this metropolis of all past party affiliations, who believe that neither the excesses of radicalism nor the stupidities of copperheadism will save the country, rally in their strength at the Cooper Institute to-night and assist in putting the ball in motion for General Grant, as the people's favorite and the country's safest choice.

In this movement a new epoch in our political parties and political affairs will be inaugurated to-night. A bell will be rung which will be followed by a general ringing of bells throughout the land for Grant, the Union and the constitution.

The President's Message.

The President's Message is mainly devoted to a reproduction, in extenso, of his peculiar views on Southern reconstruction. His argument in reference to the status and constitutional rights of the rebel States is that of an earnest and well-acted advocate; but he forgets that in 1865 he officially pronounced those States as without legal governments or civil officers, and proceeded to set them up with Provisional Governors, reconstruction conventions and constitutions, subject to the decision of Congress.

But what does Mr. Johnson propose instead of these obnoxious laws? In 1866 Congress passed a certain constitutional amendment and submitted it to the States for their ratification. In opposition to this amendment Mr. Johnson submitted his policy of Southern reconstruction and restoration to the public judgment. Thus, between his policy and the amendment from Congress the issue was joined which controlled the elections of last September, October and November, a year ago. And what was the result? An overwhelming popular majority in every State for the Congressional amendment, from Maine to California. That was the verdict of the people.

Now, had Mr. Johnson recommended to Congress a return to this amendment in deference to the voice of the people, his argument would have been as strong as a line of rivets driven through the splicing of a steam boiler and clinched on the other side. In recommending nothing but the repeal of these Southern military despotisms he leaves us to the conclusion that he will approve nothing but his own policy, condemned by the people as emphatically as they have condemned in its turn this more recent Congressional policy of Southern negro supremacy. The President indicates no margin for a compromise with the two houses of this Fourth Congress. He will not budge a peg, and they will not budge a peg; and so, we suppose, it will be to the end of his term of office, when he will retire, and they will retire, and that will be the last of them.

Touching the enormous frauds upon the Treasury (whiskey) from which colossal fortunes have been made, the Message says they are still increasing, and if not diminished will soon bring us into total ruin and disgrace—a warning which, we hope, will be respected by the whiskey law makers. In the Tenure of Office bill Mr. Johnson has a good cause and turns it to a good account. On the national finances his views, being substantially those of the Secretary of the Treasury, need no special remark here, being covered by a special article upon the subject in these columns. On the question of the Alabama claims the Message merely gives a little fact and a hint, but the hint is a very broad and significant one. In regard to the general condition of our foreign relations, otherwise, it is "as well as could be expected," though here we have a vast field for improvement and progress as one of the leading nations of the earth, particularly in that important matter which gave the Roman citizen safety, respect and consideration in every corner of the globe.

The impartial reader of the Message will find in it not much to condemn, but many things to approve. The general tone is that of a calm and dispassionate state paper, although slightly tinged with the constitutional odor of the stump in some passages. The most remarkable thing about it, however, is, that after having by facts and arguments thoroughly demolished the Southern negro supremacy policy of Congress, Mr. Johnson has nothing definite to recommend in its place. This, we apprehend, means that the split between President and Congress offers "no diplomatic half-way house of rest," and that therefore nothing in the way of relief need be expected for the South until the people shall have established at Washington a new President and a new Congress.

Across the Continent in Fifteen Days.

The Union Pacific Railroad has already reduced in point of time the overland journey to California one week. However important this reduction is deemed by those whom business or pleasure prompts to undertake this journey across the Continent, it is of far greater moment to commercial and financial operators. A notable instance of the value of this saving in time by reason of the railroad facilities which this company have made available is justly announced. Despatches received here yesterday state that the mails from China and Japan, which have heretofore been sent from San Francisco by sea, and which have occupied from twenty-two to twenty-four days in transit from that city to New York, left the former city by the overland route on the 20th ult., and will be due here to-morrow morning, only fifteen days from the Pacific coast. Such rapidity of transmission is unprecedented, and the fact that it is now possible is due to the energy which has been manifested by the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the construction of the great national line which that corporation has had in hand. The total time from Japan to New York is now reduced to about forty days, while the Liverpool merchants may receive their advices by this route in nine or ten days more. The industrial armies who are digging and blasting a way for the locomotive through the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada are working as directly in the interests of New York and European capitalists and merchants as of those personally connected with the railroad companies. In five years hence the wonder will be, not that any parties were audacious enough to project and build a Pacific railroad, but that the business men of this city and of the country were so long content to do without it.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

We publish in full to-day Mr. McCulloch's annual report to Congress. It is a very long one, and we wish we could say that its ability corresponds with its length; but we cannot, for it abounds with absurd and pernicious financial theories, and shows, what we have always said, that the Secretary is merely a small country banker, and has not the first qualification of a statesman.

But before we proceed to touch upon his arguments and recommendations let us look at his figures—at the actual financial condition of the country. The total debt on the 1st of November, 1867, was \$2,625,502,843. Of this there was bearing coin interest, \$2,204,879,631; bearing no interest, \$402,385,848; besides over eighteen millions of Texas bonds and other items of old indebtedness. There was in the Treasury, however, \$111,540,317 in coin and \$22,458,080 in currency; leaving the debt, less money on hand, \$2,491,504,450.

The receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, were \$499,634,010. The expenditures for the civil service, including pensions, Indins, War Department, Navy Department and interest on the public debt, were \$346,729,129. Of this the interest on the debt was \$143,781,591. The loans paid, as they are called, were \$746,350,525; and the receipts from loans were \$640,426,910. That is, in the payment and transformation of this portion of the debt there was a falling off of \$105,923,615. This would make the total drain upon the Treasury \$452,652,734, leaving a balance of income over expenditures of \$37,981,276.

The estimated income for the three-quarters of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is \$296,000,000, and the expenditures \$295,000,000, leaving a surplus of a million. The Secretary makes an estimate also of the next fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. The figures will be seen in the report on another page. But we must remark that, in view of the extraordinary changes that are likely to take place and the Secretary's ridiculous mistakes about the income and expenditures of the government, this seems to us a superfluous labor and very unreliable.

The Secretary still clings to his resumption theory. While he confesses that the trade, revenue and condition of the country have been so as to check him in his efforts to contract the currency and force specie payments, he still hopes resumption may be reached within a short time. He did expect to reach this by next July, and notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, as he regards them, operating against him, he says "the 1st of January, or at the furthest the 1st of July, 1869, specie payments should be resumed." He takes credit for having done "much preliminary work" to bring this about. Of course he means by that that he has contracted the currency and thereby brought us nearer specie payments. In this we think he deceives himself. At any rate, we are convinced he has brought us nearer financial trouble, and that unless Congress checks him serious disasters must soon follow.

By far the greater part of the report is occupied with a discussion of the national bank system and about contraction of the currency and specie payments. Mr. McCulloch comes to the conclusion that the national banks should be sustained. He argues that they are "so interwoven with all branches of business, and are so connected with the credit of the government, that they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles." Yet he thinks that when we shall have attained substantial prosperity "it may be wise for Congress to consider whether the national banking system may not be dispensed with." Did any one ever see before such a jumble of contradictions? The national banks are the greatest blessing to the government, to its credit, to the trade of the country, and they cannot be destroyed without breaking faith and doing them great injustice; yet the time may come when it may be wise to break them up. What absurdity! If they are to be broken up at all the time to do that is before they become firmly established, before they are rooted and interwoven in all the transactions and property of the country. At present they may be regarded only as an experiment, but if they should continue long in existence they may claim vested rights and privileges. However great the evil may be it will be hard to remove it when firmly established. It took years of the most desperate struggle with all the power and will of Andrew Jackson to put down Biddle's United States Bank; but that was a weak institution compared with the national bank combination. A vast moneyed power like this when deeply rooted cannot be removed without the greatest difficulty—without a struggle that would shake the foundations of the government. If it be an evil, now is the time to remove it or never.

The Secretary speaks of the banks being "connected with the credit of the government." He has not the hardihood to say they are necessary to its credit. Yes, they are connected with the credit of the government—that is, the government lends them its credit to bank upon, and makes in addition a grant of a national circulating medium. It is a one-sided affair and the banks get all the benefit. They are of no earthly use to the credit of the government and never can be. They draw seven and a half to eight per cent in currency on their bonds deposited and make about as much on their circulation. It is a monstrous monopoly, drawing upon the credit left to them, and the circulation given to them, fifteen or sixteen per cent from the industrial earnings of the people. Mr. McCulloch and the Comptroller of the Currency endeavor to make it appear that the banks do not receive this enormous benefit, and that there would be no saving by the substitution of a legal tender currency for national bank circulation, and they particularly refer to the taxes the banks pay by the way of sustaining their argument. This is simply ridiculous and an insult to the common sense of the nation. It is well known that the property or wealth and business of the banks are not taxed more than the property and business of all our citizens. Indeed, they are not taxed as much, while the profits on their three hundred millions of circulation, amounting to twenty-five millions in currency a year, at least, is a clear gift from the government. It is giving away to an overgrown monopoly twenty-five millions a year which belong to the people, and which ought to be saved.

The Internal Revenue Report.

In this important report of Commissioner Rollins, which we lay before our readers this morning, will be found facts and figures in which they are all directly interested. His exposition of the numerous, various and extensive whiskey frauds, whereby the Treasury and honest distillers and dealers and taxpayers have been cheated, while fraudulent operators have been enriched, are exceedingly interesting. His recommendations in the way of amendments of these Revenue laws are also entitled to the serious and speedy consideration of Congress. Unquestionably, as they stand, these laws operate only to the advantage of dishonest men and the demoralization of many honest ones, and to the continual enlargement of the appalling volume of frauds and corruptions; and if not checked they will rapidly bring our whole internal revenue system into public contempt and reduce the Treasury to bankruptcy and our national finances to a disastrous collapse.

FUNERAL OF CHANCELLOR WALWORTH.

The funeral of Chancellor Walworth this afternoon was largely attended. The Masonic Orders of Troy, Albany and Saratoga joined in paying the last honors to their departed brother. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. Woodbridge. The members of the bar of the country, to the number of thirty, were in attendance.

business with government legal tenders, and let the people have the profits that belong to them of a circulating medium. There is no objection to these banks—let them exist if they will—only let the people and government not be robbed for their exclusive advantage, and let us not perpetuate an enormous monopoly that will control the government itself, rule the markets and swallow up all the profits of industry. Mr. McCulloch, throughout the whole of his long rhapsody about the national banking system, has but one idea, and that is to favor the banks and banking capital at the expense of the industrious classes and the government.

It would be an interminable and profitless labor to go into all the contradictions and absurdities of this report, or to endeavor to sift out any grain from such a mass of chaff. But some things should be noticed. For example, he concedes the general prosperity of the country, the extraordinary stimulus that has been given to production through an abundant currency and an easy money market. He could not do otherwise; for his enormous revenue and the condition of the people show that too plainly. Yet at the same time he calls this an unhealthy state of things, and urges a further contraction of the currency to give health. The country is remarkably well, he says in one breath, and in another he declares, there must be some disease not actually seen. He would bleed the patient for an imaginary disease, and then, of course, when the patient dies, he, like all other quacks, would declare the experiment was a legitimate one. We do not want Mr. McCulloch's experimental quackery. The country is very well, and will go on very well if the currency be let alone. We want no contraction, and only a uniform currency by substituting legal tenders for the national bank circulation. We shall grow up to specie payments, if that be desirable, within a few years through the natural growth of population, business and the country.

With regard to the payment of the debt in coin or currency the Secretary makes a long and labored argument for the bondholders. He quotes the proceedings of Congress (though, unfortunately for his object, they are against him) to show that the principal of all the debt, the five-twentieths included, should be paid in coin. He talks a great deal about national honor and all that to sustain his weak argument. The whole truth about the matter is simply this, that there is no obligation to pay the principal of the debt in coin, except where that is expressly stipulated on the bonds; that whenever paper or specie is the currency of the country it is perfectly legitimate for the government to pay the bonds or buy them up in either; that it was so understood in Congress when the bonds were issued, as Mr. Stevens has clearly stated, and that we are not called upon to force specie payments for the special benefit of the bondholders, so as to pay them forty or fifty per cent more for their bonds than they gave for them. There is no fear about the national honor so long as we pay in the same money in which every one is paid.

One of the most absurd and mischievous propositions of Mr. McCulloch in this report is relative to taxing the bonds for the benefit of the several States. No doubt this kind of property ought to be taxed as well as any other; but for the general government to collect the tax and then distribute it among the States is preposterous. The Secretary knows nothing of history, or he would be warned by the land and surplus revenue distribution funds in former times in this country. It was, as history shows, a frightful source of corruption and dissension. This proposition is nothing more than a gigantic bribe offered to the States and politicians to support Mr. McCulloch's infamous system of finance.

Mr. McCulloch is not very explicit about the progress and amount of contraction of the currency, nor upon the effect produced. He has touched this matter very gingerly. He has utterly failed to propose a good system of revenue, so as to reduce the burdens of taxation, to prevent the stupendous frauds practiced and to provide for the rapid liquidation of the debt. On all these important topics he deals in vague generalities, or says nothing. In fact, there never came from any Secretary of the Treasury such an unsatisfactory mass of words, meaningless stuff as we find in this report.

Our Mayoralty Election.

The following are the figures reported of our city election yesterday for Mayor:— The registered vote..... 136,444 The total vote cast..... 104,328 Hoffman's vote..... 52,391 West's vote..... 22,832 Darling's vote..... 18,465 Hoffman over Wood..... 40,999 Hoffman over Darling..... 44,446 Hoffman over both..... 21,634

These results show that Tammany rules the roost; that Mozart Hall may be pronounced a defunct institution; that radicalism in this city, with a candidate acceptable in every other respect, cannot touch bottom; that for at least another year or two our taxes and spoliation are to be as they have been, and that only from the general shaking up of the Presidential election can we hope to make a break in the spoils and plunder combinations and their wheels within wheels of this metropolis.

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THE PACIFIC NEWS.

FRANCE.

Jules Favre Assails the Roman Intervention Policy. LONDON, Dec. 3, 1867. In the Corps Legislatif yesterday M. Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the government on the Roman question. He attacked French intervention in the affairs of Italy and denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation of justice and as injurious to the interests of France. He declared that this interference by force born the cause which it was designed to help, and involved the government in complications, to escape from which it was obliged to persist in a policy of error, to the general discontent of the country. Instead of assuring all the responsibilities, as to grave matters, he said the government should have first consulted the Legislature.

ROME.

The French Staff Officers Retire from the City. PARIS, Dec. 3, 1867. The staff officers of the French expeditionary corps to Italy have all left Rome.

ENGLAND.

All the City Cabmen in Opposition to a New Law—The Revenue War Tax—News from Admiral Farragut. LONDON, Dec. 3, 1867. All the cabmen of this metropolis have left their stands and refuse to go to work, because of an obnoxious regulation which has been put in force requiring them to attach lamps to their vehicles. The sudden suspension of the means of city travel causes much confusion and embarrassment, and no little amusement. The cabmen hold a meeting to-night at Exeter Hall to protest against the new law, and to take measures for keeping up the strike.

The bill for a tax of one per cent on incomes, to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war, passed the House of Commons to-night. Parliament will adjourn on the 7th inst.

No additional particulars of the cyclone at Bombay have been received.

The meeting of the cabinet at Exeter Hall to-night was very large. Another sitting was held at the same time at Trafalgar square. Many speeches were made, and resolutions were enthusiastically adopted expressing determination not to submit to the new regulation and to persist in the strike until the law is withdrawn. The movement has quite a social revolution in this city.

A despatch from Gibraltar announces the arrival at that fortress of Admiral Pakenham and the United States squadron under his command.

IRELAND.

Capture of a Prominent Fenian. LONDON, Dec. 3, 1867. A despatch has been received in this city to-day from Sligo, Ireland, announcing that the notorious Fenian General Nagle was captured in that city late last evening by the police authorities.

INDIA.

A Disastrous Cyclone at Bombay. LONDON, Dec. 3—Evening. Telegraphic despatches from India report that a disastrous cyclone had visited Bombay and vicinity. In the city many houses were demolished, and the crops in the surrounding country were destroyed, the ground being swept bare. Great damage has been done to shipping. Many vessels were sunk. The scanty details so far received make no mention of disasters to American shipping.

VIRGINIA.

The Constitutional Convention. [From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1867. I have just received the following from Richmond:—The Constitutional Convention met this morning at ten o'clock. The house was called to order by Mr. Platts, of Petersburg, and, on his motion Colonel D. B. White, of Elizabeth City county, was appointed chairman. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. J. N. Mitchell. On motion of Mr. Porter, of Chesterfield, J. W. Hand, colored, of Prince Edwards, was appointed secretary. Mr. Whitelaw, of Alexandria, was appointed assistant secretary.

The roll was then called on motion of Mr. Porter, and it was found that only eight delegates were absent. A motion of Mr. Tompkins—that a committee of three be appointed to inform General Schofield that a temporary organization of the committee had been effected and that he had any orders for his consideration—was not entertained. The Convention then adjourned until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

As soon as a permanent organization is effected General Schofield will send a letter to the Convention informing that body that it will be their duty to decide as to the eligibility of members to seats, and to be the judges in all cases of alleged frauds—the responsibility of deciding in cases of this kind does not rest with him.

The Radical Caucus.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3, 1867. In the radical caucus to-night Underwood received thirty-three votes for President, Bowden fifteen and Hawxhurst nine. George Rye is unanimously nominated for secretary. This will secure Underwood's election.

ALABAMA.

General Pope Deprecating the Influence of the Convention on Reconstruction—Exemption of the Freedmen—The Court of the State Suspended—The Payment of Debts Stayed. MONTGOMERY, Dec. 3, 1867. General Pope telegraphs General Savage, December 2, asking if the Convention cannot be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the Convention is doing incalculable injury to reconstruction by its late action. This is the second dispatch of the same tenor from General Pope. The Convention has not yet fixed on a day for adjournment. The members declare that General Pope's dispatch is entirely untrue. The Convention to-day passed an ordinance exempting \$1,000 worth of personal property and a homestead of eighty acres of land for the head of a family. An ordinance was passed to suspend the trial of pending cases of the courts of the State except the Supreme, Probate and criminal courts.

An ordinance suspending the collection of all debts until the 1st of January next was passed. It is understood that the military commanders will enforce all ordinances passed by the Convention.

LOUISIANA.

Order of General Hancock—General Mower Ordered to Retire His Regiment—The Reconstruction Convention. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3, 1867. The following order was issued to-day by General Hancock:—

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 201. HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 3, 1867. A. Canah is hereby appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana.

Lieutenant Colonel William H. Wood, First United States Infantry, will, without unnecessary delay, relieve temporarily Brevet Major General Joseph A. Mower, Colonel of the United States Infantry, from duty as commander of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana and the posts of Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and Ship Island, Mississippi. Lieutenant Colonel Wood also relieves General Mower temporarily from duty, a Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Louisiana. Upon the receipt of the closing orders above required, Brevet Major General Mower will proceed to join the headquarters of his regiment, which will be established at Greenville, Louisiana.

Major General HANCOCK, N. G. MITCHELL, Acting Assistant Adjutant General. In the Convention to-day resolutions were offered to establish the seat of government at Baton Rouge, and empower the first Legislature there to levy tax and build a State House, which was referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

A resolution was offered fixing a day's work at eight hours, and fixing the rate of interest on public works, guaranteeing lawyers ten per cent on all collections, and physicians three dollars per visit. It was laid over under the rule.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election Still Doubtful—Military Regulation of the State Taxes. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3, 1867. Further returns from the State election leave the result in doubt as to the success or defeat of the convention. The result is close and can only be decided by the official count.

General Canby has issued his order regulating taxes for the support of State organizations during the current year.

DICKENS IN BOSTON.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Mr. Dickens' Second Reading at the Tremont Temple. BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1867. Mr. Dickens' second reading was given this evening. On this occasion the audience had the happiness to make the personal acquaintance of several men and women of whom the world has heard much, among them Copperfield, Stearnforth, Feggyott Ham, Micawber and Mrs. Micawber, Pickwick, Bob Sawyer and Sawyer's landlady. Some faint knowledge of these the world has had through what has been written and printed of their acts and thoughts; but this evening they were actually present, and will in future be known and remembered more by those traits of voice, manner and grimace, than by the more abstract pictures of them in the chronicles of their lives. Taken altogether, perhaps Copperfield is the most successful of the phantasies. It is the one with the larger range of sympathy in it. In the others the very accuracy of local color and the picturing of class or personal peculiarities takes them; but the tone of Copperfield is so broadly human that it will be felt wherever there are homes and lovers. Feggyott will be understood wherever rough old men love their dashing little girls, and wherever there are unfortunates who believe themselves wronged by society, it needed apparently a piece of this broad spirit to fully draw out the bearings here; for though this appreciation of the reader's power and recognition of it was general and ready on the first reading, they were far from being their sympathies carried quite beyond control. They were very decidedly in the foreground, and the audience were more or less broken up as to the Feggyott party and other peculiar people; but Copperfield found all in a common expression of sympathy and interest. Through the earlier chapters detailing the Feggyott history, the impression, though not demonstrative, was nevertheless deep. David's dinner party and his pigpen had the first effect of the livelier sort, while Mr. Micawber's declaration that he would never desert Mr. Micawber, given as it was with what could not but have been that faithful creature's very air and manner, awakened laughter that cleared away every cloud from the chill atmosphere of Boston taste. It is a characteristic of the Boston audience to be gratified. Other audiences would let a man start from his reputation; this audience requires him to start even, and make a reputation under the very eyes. It does it, too, and it is gratified to be gratified, and all the more positively the triumph of his art and skill as a reader, and not of his name as a writer. The house was crowded with literary fashions and collectors of the city—an audience much quieter in tone and style than metropolitan audiences universally are.

CALIFORNIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Acquisition of the Sandwich Islands. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3, 1867. The report of the committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the Sandwich Islands treaty set forth, first, that any strong naval power fortified on said Islands would hold the key to the commerce of the Pacific Ocean; second, that France, England and the United States are striving for their possession; third, that it has been ascertained that the only way of preventing any hostile power obtaining them and of securing them to us, and that it will offset the object desired by the treaty, is to acquire possession of the Pacific coast and of the United States will be benefited immediately and largely by such a treaty.

MISSOURI.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Fatal Accident—Christman, the Murderer. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3, 1867. A horrible accident happened at an early hour this morning. A Frenchman, named Joseph Labe, while under the effects of liquor, fell from a three story porch, corner of Broadway and O'Fallon street, and was instantly killed. He has been employed on the new Mississippi river bridge, and leaves a destitute family.

Christman, who is to be hanged on Friday next for murdering Edward Smith, his son last summer, in the Columbia Bottom, under peculiarly atrocious circumstances, exhibits the same stubborn inflexibility which characterized him during the trial. He is inclined to being hanged, and thinks his sentence will be commuted though the Governor has declined to interfere. He denies the murder, the whole of the evidence being necessary to show that the devil entered the house and committed the bloody deed. Preparations for the execution are nearly completed.

CANADA.

American Silver as a Legal Tender.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3, 1867. Notice was given in the House last night that a resolution would be moved to-day favoring the use of American silver as a legal tender.

Marine Disasters Near Quebec—Fields of Ice in the St. Charles River.

QUEBEC, Dec. 3, 1867. The ships Strathloun and Canada were considerably damaged by ice during their passage from Montreal. The Strathloun will winter here, and the Canada at Three Rivers.

The steamer Nova Scotia carried her pilot to England, being unable to effect a landing at Father Point on account of the storm.

Port Colborne, Dec. 3, 1867. The schooners New Dominion and Davy had filled with water, and will be a total loss.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Proposed Anti-impediment Meeting at Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 3, 1867. The anti-impediment meeting which was to have been held at Faneuil Hall to-morrow night has been postponed, because the sentiment of New England is so unanimous that it seems needless, and because the press has fully expressed that sentiment. The movement was controlled by earnest republicans, such as Governor Bullock, Mr. A. H. Rice, Gardner Brewer and the William Wadsworth. A necessary meeting will be held and will be a monster gathering.

MICHIGAN.

Supposed Loss of a Schooner on Lake Ontario. ONTARIO, Dec. 3, 1867. The schooner Hastings, Chalmers master, from Cleveland for this port, with coal, was out in the late gale on Lake Ontario and nothing has been heard from her since it is feared she is lost, with all on board.

NEW YORK.

Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Dec. 3, 1867. About eighty boats are on the canal level at this place. They have been passed through as fast as possible, but the work at best is very slow. It takes half an hour to get a boat through a lock, and the accumulated boats at the locks. There is no trouble from the aqueduct to Troy.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Dec. 3—Evening.—Consols closed at 93 1/2, or dividend for money. American securities.—The following are the closing quotations.—United States five-twentieths, 71 1/2; Illinois Central, 52 1/2; Erie Railway shares, 47 1/2.

THE FAVORITE BOND MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 76 1/2 for the issue of 1873.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, December 3—Evening.—The cotton market closed dull for all descriptions of American cotton in port; but cotton to arrive is somewhat firmer. The following are the authorized quotations.—Mixed, 10 1/2; Orleans, 10 1/2; middling Orleans 7 1/2. The sales of the day amount to 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are still unfavorable. No improvement is manifested in the market for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BEARINGS MARKET.—Corn closed rather better, at 47 1/2. No new market wheat. Peas dull at 48 1/2. Barley, quiet and unchanged.