National Republican.

Washington City, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.

S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING.....DECEMBER 4, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This important state paper was issued in an extra from this office the moment it was delivered to the two Houses yesterday by Colonel ROBERT JOHNSON, THE PRESIDENT'S Private Secretary, and appears upon our outside to-day.

As an analysis of the business transactions of the several Executive Departments of the Government it is a marvel. Seldom is it that so clear an idea of the entire business situation of the whole country is presented with such compactness, thoroughness and comprehensiveness.

It is gratifying to learn that "in *all* of the States civil authority has superseded the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary actions, are maintaining their governments in full activity and complete operation." This was the case one year ago. But one thing remained to be done to complete the great work of restoration and place the nation as a unit in the front of the great Powers of the world—the admission of loyal members from the Southern States to their seats in Congress. It will strike the foreigner with surprise that this boon, always so much sought for after great wars in other and more experienced countries, has been disregarded by the legislative branch of this Govment. The one thing remained to be done one year ago still remains undone.

The States that were considered worthy to pass judgment upon the vital question of amending the fundamental law of the nation—the Constitution of the United States; the States whose people willingly submit to taxation; the States whose people have turned their camping grounds into fields for agricultural pursuits, their swords into ploughshares, and whose warriors have become men of peace, "march with the flag and take steps to the music of the Union;" the States so recently recognized and acknowledged as belonging, with the other twenty-six, to one family—to "the Union, now and forever, one and inseparable"—whose people with the people of the North are of one blood, inhabitants of one common nationality, and children of one Maker—are not yet deemed by the legislative branch of this Goverument to be worthy of representation! Future generations will look back upon this chapter in our Government's history as a blot upon its otherwise fair fame. Let that pass, and let us hope for better in the future.

The firmness with which THE PRESIDENT adheres to the democratic principle that representation should accompany taxation, and the calmness with which he reasserts his views of last year, on the question of, and necessity for, restoration, will commend him to the people for consistency of action and honesty of purpose.

It will be seen that the absurd telegraphic reports sent into every part of the country by persons who had no authority whatever for doing so, that THE PRESIDENT would recommend several amendments to the Constitution, was, as we announced some days ago they would be shown, wholly untrue. Those who believed other reports that he was about to propose a flank movement on the Constitutional Amendment, or to recommend that the Southern people accept it, &c., &c., will be disappointed.

THE PRESIDENT's rehearsal of our relations with foreign powers is highly satisfactory, exhibiting an evidence of untiring watchfulness on the part of our Government. The Mexican question presents nothing new that has not very recently been developed in the journals of the day, but is important as official confirmation.

Finally, THE PRESIDENT, rising above the bitter spirit of the hour, which is manifested towards him by the malicious politician and legislator, forgetting enemies, but recollecting only country and duty, like

"Harmony bounding out of chaos,"

he prays earnestly that our national peril "may be successfully and finally passed without impairing its original strength and symmetry," and concludes with the following conciliatory language, which glows with patriotic eloquence. May it sink deep into the hearts of our national legislators:

"The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, *the complete obliteration of our past differences*, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, *let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Government, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions.*"

Thus, from the highest pinnacle of fame, the greatest potentate on earth, before the nations of the world, extends to the Legislative branch of the Government, of which he is a co-ordinate part, the right hand of fellowship bearing the olive branch of peace. All the people of every State will respond "Amen," and "Amen," and will earnestly pray that wisdom will guide the Congress to reciprocate the generous offer of the Chief Executive of the nation.

RISTORI.

A very select and fashionable audience assembled at the National Theatre last evening to witness RISTORI's grand acting in the *role* of Medea, in which she displays more tragic power and passion perhaps than in any other. Her pure elocution and classical gestures were maintained throughout, even in scenes where she seemed overmastered by passions. Our crowded columns do not admit of a discussion of the great merits of the performance of Medea. To-night she plays Mary Stuart, which is considered by many intelligent critics her best part.

WE are informed that Judge GRIER's health is far from being in the condition reported to us on Sunday evening, and that he will take his seat in the Supreme Court to-day.

THE Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and the Associate Justices paid their annual visit to THE PRESIDENT yesterday.

THE MASS RECEPTION TO CONGRESS.

Our reporters have furnished us full details of the mass reception to Congress which has occupied the public attention for weeks past, but the affair was such a melancholy and deplorable failure that we forbear to publish a circumstantial description of it. Strangers in the city anticipated an imposing demonstration of some sort, and the members of Congress counted upon a grand display after the flourish of trumpets that preluded the "mass welcome." The strangers and Congressmen were doomed to disappointment. "The colored troops fought bravely," it is true. They turned out strong, but the white end of the procession was very shabby in point of numbers. What with desertions and bad corns, their numbers were reduced to less than a hundred as they passed Centre Market.

A good proportion of the white welcomists consisted of a delegation from Baltimore, and the others were quite miscellaneous. They all wore an expression of countenance which seemed to say, "If Congress don't pass *our bills* after all this marching we'll not be caught in another similar scrape." The colored portion of the column marched more easily and merrily than their white leaders. They were not looking so far ahead—into legislation, for instance, where axes might be ground—and as they had simply turned out for a good time they enjoyed themselves correspondingly. One of them, who seemed to be satiated with the pleasures of the occasion, said it was "most too much, this having two Sundays come together."

The speeches at the Capitol were eloquent, of course. That of Chief Justice CARTTER was devoid of buncombe, while the others were made up of the efflorescence of radical buncombe.

The banquet in the wigwam, corner of Seventh street, was an exceedingly confused affair. The meal provided was partaken of hastily, very little order being observed. Colored men were admitted—as waiters, not as partakers of the feast. The committee said every one was welcome to attend who would pay five dollars for a supper ticket, but we presume the poor colored men of this District find better use for their money, in building up their churches and schools, rather than paying for five-dollar suppers.

The truth is that the money expended in this "Mass Welcome,"—some five thousand dollars or more—ought to have been given to the freedmen. An appeal has gone to the North for funds to relieve the pressing necessities of freedmen congregated in Washington and vicinity, and this fact makes the burlesque of yesterday more than a mockery.

Opening of Wall's Opera House for the Winter Season.

Last evening the walls of Wall's Opera House were completely filled with an audience representing the highest intelligence and respectability of our city, and they received the new play of "Griffith Gaunt" with demonstrations of pleasure and approbation that must have been very gratifying to the management and to the author of the piece, who was present, Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, of New York. We have no space this morning for a proper notice of this exceedingly interesting drama, but cannot refrain from advising all our readers to go and see it.

GEN. GRANT yesterday accepted an invitation to be present at Concord, N. H., on the 1st of January, and attend the annual meeting of the Veteran Association, which will be held in that city. The invitation was received from Adjutant General HEAD, on behalf of the Veteran Association.

WE are compelled to omit a large amount of telegraphic and other matter to-day for want of space.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock by Hon. Mr. Foster.

Prayer was offered up by the Chaplain, Rev. Mr Gray.

The President presented a communication from the Governor of Vermont, certifying that Mr. Foland had been duly elected Senator for six years.

Mr Fessenden presented a communication from the Governor of New Jersey announcing the election of Mr. Cattell as Senator for that State; also, that Mr. T. P. Frelinghuysen had been appointed *pro tempore* to act as Senator in place of Hon. Mr. Wright, deceased.

The Clerk read a communication from the Governor of Vermont, announcing that Mr. Edmunds had been elected to fill the place of Mr. Foot.

Mr. Cragin presented a communication from the Governor of New Hampshire, announcing that Mr Fogg had been duly appointed Senator from that State.

The President then administered the oath of office to the above-named gentlemen.

On motion, a committee was appointed to inform the House that the Senate was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr Sumner moved to proceed to the consideration of a bill to regulate the elective franchise of the District of Columbia. He said it had been introduced on the first day of last session and extensively discussed, and the country expected that it would be passed. It was the duty of the Senate to put it on its final passage now. Everybody's mind was made up. He was perfectly willing that the vote should be taken now, without one further word of discussion. It should not be further postponed. The country would rejoice if they would signalize the first day of the session by this grand act.

Mr. McDougall opposed the motion as out of order.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr Saulsbury took part in the discussion on the point of order, which the President decided to be well taken.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing that it had organized and a committee of three had been appointed to act with a similar committee of the Senate in informing the President of the United States that they were organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether Napoleon had withdrawn one-third of the French troops from Mexico, according to agreement; also, whether the Emperor had offered any apology for his course; also, what action, if any, the Government had taken in order to see that the understanding was carried out. Laid on the table.

Mr. Sherman gave notice of a bill to regulate the tenure of office. Laid on the table.

Mr. Lane offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of making the office of Superintendent of Public Printing elective by the concurrent vote of both Houses, and to report by bill or otherwise. Referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, offered a resolution providing that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay to the widow of the late Senator Lane the amount of compensation due him at the time of his death Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Senate then took a recess till a quarter past one o'clock.

After recess,

Mr. ANTHONY, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President, announced that they had attended to that duty, and that the President had informed them that he would communicate with them in writing.

A message was received from the House announcing that they had passed a bill entitled "A supplement to an act to suppress insurrection and prevent rebellion."

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, moved that the Senate proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Saulsbury objecting, it was laid over.

The President's message was then presented; which was read.

Mr. Anthony moved that the message and accompanying documents be printed, and that 3,000 extra copies be printed for the use of the Senate; which was adopted.

On motion, the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Precisely at twelve o'clock Speaker Colfax called the House to order.

Rev. Dr. Boynton, Chaplain, then delivered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Creator and Preserver of all things, and Redeemer of men, as the only proper object of worship, we approach Thee once more with our offerings of thanksgiving, praise and prayer. Thanks be to Thee, oh God, for this occasion, so full of the evidences of Thy remembering love and Thy protecting care. Through the months in which we have been separated from each other, Thou hast watched over Thy servants, these public men; Thou has guarded their lives and hast watched over them at all times, and Thou hast protected their families from sickness and disaster, so that the death-shadow has fallen during all these months on only one family connected with this Congress. We thank Thee, oh God, that Thou hast preserved them all, and for the consolation that Thou hast given, and which Thou alone canst give, to the friends of him that Thou hast taken away. We thank Thee that Thou didst nerve up these men now prone, so that they have done a duty while absent from this spot more important even in its results, we trust, than what they were able to do while here. We bless Thee that Thou didst give them the wisdom and the strength to enlighten the people on the great questions at issue before the country; and we thank Thee, Almighty God, for the magnificent uprising of a free people, instructed, as they were, to make right decisions in reference to every great question presented, so that we know that it was not in vain to depend upon the intelligence of the American people. We thank Thee, oh God, that Thou hast been pleased to bring these men together once more to enter upon their duties, thus strengthened and encouraged by the experience they have had of the overruling providence of God, and of the power of the people upon whom they depended. And now, oh Lord God, grant them, we pray Thee, wisdom to enter upon the discharge of these new responsibilities with added strength and courage. May they have increased faith in God; faith in the righteous cause; faith in the power of truth; faith in the intelligence and right-mindedness of the people; and so may they go forward to perfect the work which they have so nobly begun. Grant, we pray Thee, that with a true Christian and manly courage they may perform all things that are demanded of them by the welfare and best interests of the country; everything that justice mingled with mercy requires may they be ready to perform. May they leave nothing to be done by those who shall come after them that they of right ought to perform; and as the result of their deliberations and decisions we pray Thee there may be no spot in this land that is not wholly consecrated to freedom—Christian freedom. May there be no foot of our territory which shall not be free to every man, so that wherever the flag floats, or ought to be unfurled, every man shall be secure in life, liberty, and property.

We pray Thee, oh, God, that the end of what they do may be that every man shall be invested with every civil, every political right that belongs to a proper manhood; and may there be no flinching or faltering in any one question connected with these great issues. Bless, oh, Lord, all those who have any influence upon the destinies of the land. May all the high officers of the Government, the President included, be taught of God himself—influenced by the Holy Ghost—so that if it be possible there may be harmony in all the operations of every department of the Government. We ask not for harmony that is the result of any compromise, any yielding of the right. May those who are right be stronger than ever in the right; and may peace be procured by the yielding of those who are wrong. Will God bless the Senate of the United States, also; and now we pray Thy blessing on us all, individually and in every relation of life; and when at last all is over may we be able to step out into that unknown land with a good hope in Jesus Christ; and we will give all the praise and the glory to Him, now and forever, amen.

The Speaker announced that, the time for the opening of the Thirty-Ninth Congress having arrived, the roll would be called. The Clerk called the roll, and 135 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Washburne the customary resolution was adopted, directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled and was ready to proceed to business.

Also, on motion of Mr. Washburne, the House requested the Speaker to appoint a committee to join the committee on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled and was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Washburne, Morrill and Bingham as such committee.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) offered a resolution to provide for the appointment of a standing committee, to be called the Committee on Freedmen, to be composed of nine members, and to have charge of all matters concerning the freedmen that may be committed to it by the House.

Mr. Eliot also introduced a bill to repeal the 13th section of the act "To punish rebellion, and for other purposes," which section authorizes the President to extend pardon and amnesty; and on motion of Mr. Eliot, the rules were suspended and the bill was passed by a vote of 111 to 30.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of State to lay before the House copies of all correspondence had by the State Department, in reference to the discovery of John H. Surratt; which was adopted.

Mr. Boutwell introduced, for reference, a bill to provide for the sale of gold, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, every Monday morning, in New York, $2,000,000 of gold, in parcels not to exceed $10,000 each; no sale of gold to be made in any other way, and no such sale to be made when the amount of gold in the Treasury does not exceed $14,200,000. The bill also provided that the Secretary shall cause public notice to be given of the time and place of such sale of gold in one newspaper in each of the twelve principal cities of the United States; and that he may allow a commission to the person making such sales, not to exceed one fifteenth of one per cent. of the amount sold; also, that the Secretary shall, from time to time, invest the proceeds of such sales in interest-bearing bonds of the United States; and that bonds so purchased shall be marked negotiable, and the interest thereon shall be invested in other bonds, to be held and treated in the same manner; also, that no collector of internal revenue, or other public officer, shall deposit the funds of the United States in any banking institution, whenever his office or place of business is within 200 miles of the Treasury of the United States, or of an Assistant Treasurer, or of any designated depository of the public money. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, asked that the rules be suspended, to allow him to introduce a bill to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress at twelve o'clock on the day on which the term begins (March 4) on the 1st day of July; and on the second Monday in November next preceding the end of the term for which the Congress is elected. Also to amend the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government, &c., so that no Senator or Representative shall receive mileage for traveling to the place of meeting of the Congress to which he is elected.

The bill was made the special order for Friday next.

Mr. Kelley introduced, for reference, a bill to create and organize a Department of Internal Revenue. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to regulate removals from office, providing that in all instances of appointment to office by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, the power of removal shall be exercised only in concurrence with the Senate; also that in case of disability or misconduct in office when Congress is not in session, the President may delegate the powers of the office to some other person, who shall perform its duties until the Senate shall have reassembled, and that it shall be the duty of the President to report to the Senate within ten days after its next meeting the fact of such suspension from office and to nominate a successor; when, if the Senate neglect or refuse to fill the vacancy, the suspended officer shall resume the exercise of his official functions.

The bill was made a special order for Friday.

On motion of Mr. Ludlin, of New York, a resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Printing to report a law to provide for the selection of a proper person to take charge of and manage the Government Printing Office.

Mr. Broomall, of Pa., introduced, for reference, a bill regulating the appointment of certain public officers, providing that where the President appoint any public officer when the Senate is not sitting, where the appointment must be with the consent of the Senate, it shall be the duty of the President to report the nomination to the Senate within ten days of the commencement of its next session, and also that in cases of appointments already made the Senate shall be notified of them within ten days of the passage of this act, and that no public officer so appointed shall receive any compensation for his services until the expiration of the said ten days, unless within that time his appointment be presented to the Senate for confirmation; also, that no officer so appointed shall receive any compensation after his rejection by the Senate, and that any public officer who shall pay or receive any money in violation of these provisions shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office and be liable to removal from office, and shall pay to the United States a sum of money equal to the amount paid or received by him.

Mr. Miller, of Pa., moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of so changing the internal revenue laws as to dispense with inspectors of distilleries.

On motion of Mr. Warner, of Conn., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to inquire whether any appointment of postmasters have been made in violation of the 26th section of the act to change the organization of the Post Office Department, &c.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced for consideration at the present time a bill to fix the time for the meeting of the next Congress at noon on the first Monday in March next. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Lawrence (Penn.) introduced a bill to provide a mode for the trial of impeachments before the Senate. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Schenck introduced a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the House information whether any application had been made to him for the pardon of Maj. Gen. Gee, late of the rebel army; also the proceedings in reference to the case of Col. Pickett, of North Carolina. Laid on the table.

Mr. McKee (Ky.) offered a resolution calling upon the President for the correspondence relative to the present condition of affairs in Mexico, and especially any action on the part of the Mexican Minister at Washington, and of the French Minister, relating thereto. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Julian introduced a bill amendatory of the pre-emption laws.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) moved that the House do now adjourn. Lost.

Mr. Stevens moved that the House adjourn. Pending the motion, the Private Secretary of the President entered the House, bearing the President's message; and Mr. Stevens withdrew the motion.

The Clerk then proceeded to read the message. When he had read a portion of it—

Mr. Stevens renewed his motion to adjourn, that members might meet the committee of citizens waiting outside to welcome them. The motion was lost; and the Clerk read the message to the end. When he had concluded it—

Mr. Washburne moved to print the usual number of extra copies of the President's message for the use of the members of the House. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The House then adjourned till 12 m. to-morrow.

Report of General U. S. Grant, Commanding Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.

SIR: Since my report for 1865, the volunteer force then in service has been almost entirely replaced by the regular army, mostly organized under the act of Congress, approved 28th July, 1866. The report of the Adjutant General of the army gives exact statistics on this subject.

Passing from civil war of the magnitude of that which the United States has been engaged to government through the courts, it has been deemed necessary to keep a military force in all the lately rebellious States, to insure the execution of law, and to protect life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force. This class has proven to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict. It has, however, been sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. On the whole, the condition of the States that were in rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing territories, where they are so much needed.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of Generals Sherman, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, McDowell, Pope, and Steele, herewith, for full information of the condition of the States and Territories under their command. The last of these reports is but this moment received. The time has passed when they should be in the hands of the printer to prepare them for presentation to Congress on its assembling. To make a full report I would have to get my facts from these reports. Time not permitting, I beg to refer to them in lieu of their condensation by me.

With the expiration of the rebellion Indian hostilities have diminished. With a frontier constantly extending and encroaching upon the hunting-grounds of the Indian, hostilities, opposition at least, frequently occur. To meet this, and to protect the emigrant on his way to the mountain territories, troops have been distributed to give the best protection with the means at hand. Few places are occupied by more than two, and many by but a single company. These troops are generally badly sheltered, and are supplied at great cost. During the past summer inspections were made by Generals Sherman, Pope, Ingalls, Sackett and Babcock, to determine the proper places to occupy to give the best protection to travel and settlements, and to determine the most economical method of furnishing supplies. The labor of putting up temporary quarters is performed by the troops intending to occupy them. In the course of the next season more permanent buildings will have to be erected, however, which will entail an expense for material at least. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that an appropriation for this special purpose be asked.

The permanent peace establishment being much larger than has been heretofore provided for, an appropriation for building barracks, storehouses, &c., to meet present wants, seems to be required. The reports of the heads of the staff departments of the army, particularly that of the Quartermaster General, may cover this point.

I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of Congress the propriety of transferring the Indian bureau from the Interior to the War Department, and the abolition of Indian agencies, with the exception of a limited number of inspectors. The reason for this change seems to me both obvious and satisfactory. It would result in greater economy of expenditure, and, as I think, diminution of conflict between the Indian and white races.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The schedule of reports of military operations accompanying the report of General Grant, for 1866, are as follows:

Report of Lieut. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding military division of the Missouri, dated November 5, 1866, of the operations of the troops under his command during the past year, and forwarding report of Maj. Gen John Pope.

Report of Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, commanding military division of the Pacific, transmitting the reports of Maj. Gen. I. McDowell, commanding department of California, dated October 18, 1866, and Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding department of the Columbia, dated October, 1866, of the military operations in their respective departments during the past year.

Report of Maj. Gen George G. Meade, commanding department of the East, dated October 12, 1866, of military operations in his command during the present year.

Report of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, commanding department of the Gulf, dated November 14, 1866, of operations since May 29, 1865.

Reports of Brevet Maj. Gen. T. J. Wood, commanding district of Mississippi, and Brevet Maj. Gen. Jefferson C Davis, commanding district of Kentucky, of the military operations in their respective commands, forwarded by Maj. Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, commanding department of the Tennessee.

Report of Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, commanding department of the south, of date October 30, 1866, of military operations and general condition of affairs during the present year.

The Report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, in his report to the Secretary, earnestly recommends the passage by Congress of the bill introduced last session looking to the reorganization of the Department. The passage of the said act, in the opinion of the Auditor, is a measure of actual necessity, and would greatly increase the efficiency of his important Department.

Business Hours at the Treasury Department.

A morning contemporary makes the statement that hereafter the Treasury Department will close at 3 p. m., as formerly, which is incorrect. The business hours are still, and will remain, from 9 a. m. till 4 p. m., daily.

Navy Bulletin.

Resigned, Nov. 26—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, jr.

Honorably Discharged, Nov. 26—Acting Surgeon W. W. Duly, from November 25, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO The National Republican.

By the United States and European News Company

Cable News to the 3d instant.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Two regiments of troops have been ordered to leave here to-day for Ireland. The Fenian excitement is on the increase. Various rumors and reports continue to be circulated in regard to the whereabouts of James Stevens, Chief Organizer I. R.

LONDON, Dec. 3, noon.—Consols quoted at 88 1-2, ex-dividend; Erie shares, 45 1-2; Illinois Central, 77; 5-20's, 50 1-2.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An immense reform demonstration is in progress in this city this forenoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—Noon.—Cotton opens firmer, with an advance of 1-8d. Sales to-day, 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14 1-8d.

[LATER.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3, p. m.—The Cotton market closed firm, with sales of 13,000 bales, including 10,000 to the trade. Middling Uplands 14 1-8d.

LONDON, Dec. 3, p. m.—The closing prices of American securities were as follows: U. S. 5-20's 70 1-2; Erie 45 1-4; Illinois Central 76 3-4.

From Arizona and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—A letter from La Paz, Arizona, dated Nov. 22d, says the Indians have blockaded the road between Handersville and Prescott, preventing the transmission of the mail for about two weeks. The Indians have also attacked a train between Prescott and Agua Frio, killing three men and burning several loaded wagons, and driving off 15 yoke of oxen. They were also committing outrages in other parts of the Territory.

Large quantities of goods are at La Paz.

The United States quartermaster had received orders to buy grain at Prescott, and it is believed the crop in that vicinity would bring $150,000 in gold.

Further advices from Mexico state that French vessels from Acapulco took troops from Mazatlan to San Blas, from whence they departed in haste to relieve Guadalapara, which was being hard pressed by the Liberals. It is stated that Montenegne, commander at Acapulco, had received orders to evacuate that place on the 15th of November. The capture of Mazatlan deprives the French of almost the only hold which they held in Northern Mexico.

Private advices say an expedition consisting of 200 resolute men, well acquainted with Mexican territory, many of whom have seen service in the United States army and the Liberal army of Mexico, is about to leave here for Mexico under the command of competent leaders. The greatest secrecy covers the movement, the success of which is deemed certain. The operations of this expedition it is thought will create more excitement than any which have preceded it.

It is stated that Corona has three thousand men under his command at Mazatlan.

The firemen of this city yesterday dedicated two monuments in the firemen's burying ground at Love Mountain Cemetery.

The volunteer fire department was relieved from duty last night, and the paid department entered upon service to-day.

Telegraphic Interruption.

BALTIMORE, Dec 3.—The wires of the Insulated Line were cut this noon by some unprincipled scoundrel just as the announcement was about to be sent to the press of the country by the agent of the United States and European Association that the President's message was being read. This was undoubtedly done by some person in the interest of the New York City Associated Press, in the belief that they could thus prevent the new organization from beating the monopoly. Their efforts, however, were futile, as the whole press of the country were fully notified in ample season for publication ahead of the monopolist line.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—A dispatch from Holmes' Hole of to-day says that the schooner Elvira has arrived at Conant. She was bound from Philadelphia for Portland. She reports as follows: Last night, off Handkerchief Shoal, was in contact with schooner R. W. Tull, of Philadelphia, and had all spars and rigging carried away fore and aft, and was towed in by the steamer McClellan, bound from Baltimore to Boston. The amount of damage to the R. W. Tull was not ascertained.

Horrible Outrage in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—An atrocious outrage was perpetrated early yesterday morning in Brooklyn by a gang of ruffians, who entered the house occupied by a number of sewing girls, and having robbed the inmates, seized the terrified women and subjected them to the most revolting indignities. All the females were outraged in a horrible manner. Several arrests have been made.

Death of an Eminent Odd Fellow.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Jonah S. Bayher, Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland I. O. O. F., and Most Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the same order, died last night. He was an old and useful citizen.

During the week ending Sunday there were 118 deaths here.

Schooner Wrecked.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 3.—A schooner, name unknown, bound from Jacksonville to Boston, went ashore on Block Island during a gale last night, and has become a total wreck. She is a new vessel, and hailed from Bath, Maine.

The Steamer Scotland a Total Loss.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The steamship Scotland, wrecked on Saturday night, lies three quarters of a mile east of the beach at Sandy Hook. She is full of water and will be a total loss.

Ross Winans Going to Europe.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Ross Winams declines the presidency of the Maryland Agricultural Society, on account of intending soon to visit Europe.

Taunton Election.

TAUNTON, MASS., Dec. 3.—At the municipal election to-day E. H. Bennett was re-elected Mayor, and all the Republican ward and city officers were elected.

Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, Dec. 3.—This was the day for the regular meeting of the General Assembly, but no quorum appearing in the Senate both Houses adjourned until to-morrow.

Steamer Lost.

HALIFAX, Dec. 3.—The steamer Baltimore, from Portland, bound to Halifax, was totally lost on Saturday evening last, by going ashore on Sag Harbor Island.

Springfield Election.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Dec. 3.—A. D. Briggs was to-day re-elected Mayor by 295 majority. The issues of the canvass were purely local.

Arrest of John H. Surratt.

The United States Government had information as long ago as last winter that JOHN H. SURRATT had gone to Europe. The person who communicated the fact conversed with him during the voyage across the Atlantic, and also reported that SURRATT, believing that he was far removed from danger, was free and outspoken about his connection with the assassination conspirators. Secretary SEWARD received a dispatch by the Atlantic cable, as follows:

"I have arrested John H. Surratt, one of President Lincoln's assassins. No doubt of identity.

"HALE, U. S. Consul General,
"Alexandria, Egypt."

Whereabouts of American Vessels.

Under date of Callao Bay, Peru, Nov. 1, 1866, Rear Admiral S. F. Pearson, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department the whereabouts of the following American vessels of war: The United States steamers Powhatan, the Dacotah, the Myack, and the storeship Fredonia, are at Callao in good condition; the Wateree at Panama, awaiting the arrival of the surveying party referred to in previous communications; the Tuscarora at Valparaiso, and the Saranac doing temporary duty with the North Pacific Squadron.

The President's Message South.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 3.—The only copies of the President's message received here were from the United States and European News Association. It was distributed to the press of Georgia and South Carolina over the wires from here. It was circulated in the city this evening by the daily papers.

[OFFICIAL.]

Examinations for the Navy.

TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ New York, Alexandria, Washington AND GEORGETOWN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this company are hereby notified that ten per cent. of their subscription will be due and payable at the banking-house of Lewis Johnson & Co. on the 20th instant.

SAMUEL BACON,
THOMAS PARKER,
J. W. THOMPSON,
A. B. SHEPHERD,
Washington Directors.

no29-2t

☞ The Grace Model PAPER COLLARS ARE THE BEST.

To be had everywhere.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
323 Pennsylvania avenue,
Agent for Washington, D. C.

no27-2m

☞ Madam Mountz' Pile Salve—a Valuable Remedy for that Disease; also, a Consumption Destroyer, and an Entire Cure for the Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.; can be found at Stott's Drug Store, opposite National Hotel; Gilman's, near Metropolitan Hotel; Ford's, corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Entwisle's, corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Elliott's, corner of F and Twelfth streets; Tarbaugh's, corner of Seventh and G. jal2-tf

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y.

oct6-dwly

AMUSEMENTS.

METZEROTT HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, DEC. 10 AND 11.

The Members of GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA Have the honor to announce TWO GRAND OPERA CONCERTS By the following Artists:

MARIE FREDERICI,
MR. JOSEPH HERMANS,
MR. THEODORE HABELMAN,
MR. FRANZ HIMMER,
MR. WILHELM FORMES,
MISS CLARA LANG,
MR. WM. GROSSKURTH,
Piano Virtuoso and Conductor.

The Director takes great pleasure in being able to present in Grand Opera Concert an array of Artists of such great and uniform excellence. The requirements of Grand Opera rarely present in an individual cast more than half these great LYRIC STARS in a single evening The programme for the evenings in this city is especially selected with reference to presenting ALL THE ARTISTS, and in their most popular *roles*.

To the great public of the large cities nothing need be said; their merits are widely and thoroughly known; but as the Director of the Grand Opera Concert Company, in taking an entire tour of the continent, purposes visiting several cities where these Artists have not hitherto appeared, the following brief endorsements are given as coming from the most eminent sources, and directly to the point:

FARRENCH—"Her voice has been unequalled within our knowledge since the days of Lind and Sonto."—*Editorial of Dwight's Musical Journal.*

HABELMAN—"He is undoubtedly the best and most popular Tenor now in America."—*Mr. McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, Editorially in the North American.*

HERMANS—"His impersonation of Mephistopheles is one of the very great pieces of acting I have ever seen."—*Opinion expressed by Edwin Forrest, and also by J. W. Wallack.*

"His voice is a ponderous musical marvel."—*Chicago Tribune.*

HIMMER—"We never remember to have seen his equal as an actor in Grand Opera."—*Mr. Pickner, of the eminent firm of Pickner & Fields, critically in the Boston Advertiser.*

FORMES—"His voice is delightful and of sufficient power He is a great acquisition to the American Lyric Field."—*New York World.*

In addition to the regular programme the Grand Act Second of

MARTHA!

AND GRAND GARDEN ACT OF GOUNOD'S

FAUST!

Marguerite.....MARIE FREDERICI
Marta.....CLARA LANG
Faust.....FRANZ HIMMER
Siebel.....THEODORE HABELMAN
Mephistopheles.....JOSEPH HERMANS

The sale of tickets will commence at Metzerott's Music Store, WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 5, at nine o'clock.

Season of two Concerts.....$2 00
Single Concert.....1 50

The Season is positively limited to the nights announced, as existing engagements preclude continuing or returning during the winter. dec4-dtf.

RISTORI—SPECIAL POLICE ORDER.—The Sergeants in charge of the officers on duty in front of the National Theatre on the nights of Ristori's engagement will see that all carriages approach the entrance by way of Thirteenth street, and in leaving proceed towards Fourteenth street.

By order of A. C. RICHARDS,
dec3-tf Superintendent Metropolitan Police.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATRE — RISTORI.

SPALDING & RASLEY.....PROPRIETORS.
J. GRAU.....DIRECTOR.

THIS TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 4, 1866.
Second appearance of
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
Only time in her great role,
MARY STUART.

WEDNESDAY—ELIZABETH—QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

SCALE OF PRICES:

Orchestra Chairs and Dress Circle, reserved.....$2 00
Dress Circle and Parquette.....1 50
Gallery.....75 cts

Box Sheet at Ticket Office of Theatre, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., where single seats may be secured. dec4-1t

WALL'S NEW OPERA HOUSE.

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

SECOND NIGHT.

SECOND PRODUCTION IN WASHINGTON

OF

AUGUSTIN DALY'S

SUCCESSFUL DRAMATIZATION

OF

READE'S POPULAR NOVEL,

GRIFFITH GAUNT!
GRIFFITH GAUNT!
GRIFFITH GAUNT!

WITH

MISS ROSE EYTINGE

AND

MR. JO