Com. W. H. Seward

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THE "FLORENCE" AMERICAN.
INVENTORS' GREAT TRIUMPH.
THE SEWING MACHINE PERFECTED.

All the objections to other Machines are overcome in the Florence. It makes four different Stitches with the same ease, and with as little machinery as others make one. Besides, it has the reversible feed motion—a uniform self-regulating tension of thread and no springs, cog-wheels, or cams to get out of order.

WE CLAIM FOR THE FLORENCE
THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES
Over Any and All Sewing Machines.

It makes four different stitches, the Lock, Knot, Double Lock and *Double Knot*, on one and the same machine. Each stich being alike on both sides of the fabric.

It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator, by simply turning a thumb-screw, to have the work run either to the right or left, to stay any part of the same, or fasten the ends of the seams, without turning the fabric.

Changing the length of the stitch, and from one kind of stitch to another, can readily be done while the Machine is in motion.

Every stich is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform.

It is almost noiseless, and can be used where quiet s necessary.

Its motions are all positive: there are no springs to get out of order, and its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to operate it.

It will not oil the dress of the operator, as all the machinery is on the top of the table.

It is the most rapid sewer in the world, making five stitches to each revolution.

Its stich is the wonder of all, because of its combined elasticity, strength and beauty.

It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or machinery.

Every machine has one of Jenck's Patent Hemmers attached, (the right to use which we control,) enabling the operator to turn any width of hem desired.

There is no other Machine which will do so large a range of work as the "Florence."

It does not require finer thread on the under side than it does on the upper.

The needle is more easily adjusted than in any other Machine.

It will sew across the heaviest seams, or from one to more thicknesses of cloth, without change of tension or breaking of thread.

It is fully protected and licensed by Elias Howe, Jr., and his associates, and our own letters patent.

To avoid the strain on the eyes, bent posture, close application, and fatiguing care, heretofore necessary on a large proportion of work done on sewing machines, we now furnish each Machine with "Barnum's Self-Sewer," which guides the work itself, and is of incalculable value, especially to inexperienced operators.

While possessing the above, and many other advantages, the Florence is sold at corresponding prices with other first-class machines.

THE FLORENCE COMPANY
LOCK-STITCH
MACHINES.

The only Machine having the Reversible feed-movement, was awarded the highest premium, gold medal, at the late exhibition of the American Institute.

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Reasons:

1. Its simplicity and great range of work.
2. Its making four different stitches, viz: the Lock, Knot, Double-Lock, and Double-Knot.
3. The reversible feed motion, operated by simply turning a thumb-screw, enabling the operator to run the work from right to left, or left to right, and perfectly self-fastening to the end of the seam.
4. The perfect finish and substantial manner in which the Machine is made.
5. The rapidity of its working, and the quality of the work done.
6. Its self-adjusting tension.

BUY THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE, and if you are not perfectly satisfied after three months' trial, you can return it, and get your money. Office, No. 155 Baltimore street. de2-eotf

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

What shall I lay at thy feet my love?
What GIFT that is worthy of thee?
Shall I seek in the blue Heavens above,
Or under the deep, dark sea.

Shall I traverse the desert sands, so drear,
Where the beasts of the wild do dwell?
Or the lofty mountains, where the leaves are sear,
And the dark clouds snows foretell?

Or over the Indies' coast I'll rove,
Where the perils lie hid in the deep.
All, all I shall dare, to prove my love,
E'en in their dark waves I'll sleep!

She smiled as she wondered at my task,
While I tremblingly lay at her feet;
A Book, from the *Gift Bookstore*, is all that I ask,
And my happiness, then, is complete!

Only think how much happiness is in store for those who would BUY BOOKS and ALBUMS at the GIFT BOOK STORE, 73 Baltimore street, where the largest assortment of *Books, Albums, Portfolios*, and a Gift with each is in view. del-1w

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE REV. EDWARD A. WILSON'S Prepared Prescription for the cure of CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all THROAT and LUNG AFFECTIONS, has now been in use ten years with the most marked success.

The Remedy, prepared under Mr. Wilson's personal supervision, also a pamphlet containing the original prescription, with full and explicit directions for preparation and use, together with a short history of his case, may be obtained of

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CONGRESS.

The House more especially, has led off with a sharpness and decision in its preliminary movements, which shows a predetermined purpose to stand sternly upon its reserved rights; a purpose which bodes little indulgence to those who show the least disposition to question the powers of the Government in its dealings with the rebellion. In the action so far had, in frowning upon the pretensions of those who assume to represent Southern communities, the members are merely seizing the first opportunity to do that in their collective capacity, which, as individuals, in the interval of the session they were loth to attempt; and if their conduct, since they have assembled, takes the character somewhat of an admonition to more sternness on the part of the Executive, especially when his own State is for the present "left out in the cold," they may at last, *with that purpose attained*, soften in their action, and go as far as the President himself in conciliatory movements looking to speedy reorganization of the States lately assuming to be out of the Union.

That the Message itself is calculated by the able arguments it displays, to prove a powerful auxiliary in the establishment of such a policy, we must believe. So far, it is plain, the Executive has had matters pretty much his own way; but that his leniency has created a strong under-current of dissatisfaction, is evident, whilst the sturdy purpose displayed has checked open murmurs, up to this time. Of course the denouement will be watched for with almost unparalleled interest; and whether Congress will fully endorse the policy of the Executive will soon be determined. That the President will adhere to the policy he has so fully inaugurated, we can have little doubt, and that the country needs thorough harmony betwixt the co-ordinate branches of the Government, is evident enough to all.

THE FINANCES—THE FAVORABLE PROSPECT.

The favorable exhibit made by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the prospective condition of the national finances, and the confidence expressed by the Executive in the ability of the country to meet its engagements, cannot but have an excellent effect both at home and abroad in the bearings these must have upon the national credit; and the mere fact that the President would be the first to frown upon all thought of repudiation, should reassure the most timid, and prevent everything like vacillation in the popular belief as to our ultimate prosperous condition.

And if there are those in Congress who might feel disposed to enter upon a course of experiments, mere theorists, who are impatient of a too speedy return to specie payments, the fact that we have at the head of the Treasury Department a man so thoroughly practical and experienced as Secretary McCulloch, will go far to insure abstinence from mischievous meddling, and enable things to take their legitimate course. That the nation exhibits confidence in its own future is much to begin with; and that this faith will not be needlessly trifled with, we fain would hope and trust.

WHILE WE RENDER THANKS to the Giver of all Good to-day for the blessings, both national and personal, past and present, which have been so bountifully bestowed upon us, let us remember the bereaved and suffering wives and orphans of our Maryland soldiers, and with our thanksgiving, mingle a generous charity which shall relieve the distressed, and gladden the desolate in heart. Let the efforts of the benevolent ladies of Baltimore be nobly seconded by a liberal patronage at the Fair and Festival, now being held at the New Assembly Rooms. A Thanksgiving dinner, equal to the best, will be served there to-day, from one to four o'clock, P. M. There is also a splendid display of fancy articles of all descriptions, suitable for holiday presents. Let all who can, attend, and let them, who cannot make it convenient to drop in, send a donation of money, as a thank-offering.

WE LAID before our readers, in the supplement to our issue of yesterday morning, in addition to the President's message, the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, War, Navy, and Interior, and the Postmaster-General, and this morning we publish abstracts of the reports of the Comptroller of the Currency, Commissioner of Internal Revenue and Commissioner of Pensions. Saturday morning we will print the report of General Grant in full. It is a document of surpassing interest, and a mere abstract, however carefully prepared, will not satisfy the universal desire of the public for a detailed narrative, from the pen of the Lieutenant General himself, of a series of campaigns unparalleled in the history of war.

THE ENTERPRIZE OF OUR GERMAN FRIENDS.—Our German friends, the *Correspondent* and *Wecker*, did wonders in their prompt translation of and printing of the President's Message. If the rest of the press deserve credit for any extra enterprize in point of time which they may display, how much more is due our German contemporaries who have double labor devolved upon them. We chronicle their success therefore with much pleasure.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamer Hibernian, at Portland yesterday, we have one day's later news from Europe, but is unimportant in character. Stephens, the Fenian "Head Centre," escaped from jail on the morning of the 24th of November. The cattle disease is reported on the increase in England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a series of resolutions passed by the Connecticut Legislature on the condition of public affairs in favor of equality before the law, &c., were offered by Mr. Dixon and ordered to be printed. Mr Foster, President *pro tem*, announced the Committees for the session. The chairmen are as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sumner; Finance, Mr. Fessenden; Commerce, Mr. Chandler; Manufactures, Mr. Sprague; Agriculture, Mr. Sherman; Military Affairs, Mr. Wilson; Naval Affairs, Mr. Grimes; Pensions, Mr. Lane of Indiana; Judiciary, Mr. Trumbull; Post Offices, Mr. Dixon; Claims, Mr. Clarke; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Ramsey; District of Columbia, Mr. Dixon; Private Land Claims, Mr. Harris; Indian Affairs, Mr. Doolittle; Public Buildings, Mr. Foot; Patents, Mr. Cowan; Territories, Mr. Wade; Pacific Railroad, Mr. Howard.

A resolution by Mr. Sumner, inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury whether there are any persons in his Department who have not taken the prescribed oath, was laid over on account of an objection being raised.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to confer with a committee from the House, in relation to taking appropriate action on the death of President Lincoln.

In the House, Mr. Wentworth introduced a bill for relief of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, which was referred to a select committee of one from each State. Mr. Bingham presented a bill proposing amendments to the Constitution: first, to annul that part prohibiting export duties; second, to prohibit the rebel debt; and third, to secure all persons equal protection and the right of liberty and life. Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

GENERAL NEWS.

The 195th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, were mustered out yesterday at Washington.

The New York Fenians, yesterday, had a rejoicing over the reported escape of the Irish Head Centre from the Dublin jail.

To-day is the anniversary of the assassination of Cicero, the Roman orator; the beheading of Algernon Sidney, the Republican patriot, and the shooting of Marshal Ney, one of Napoleon's generals.

Two more State prisoners, in the person of Lieut. Maffit, formerly an officer on the pirate Alabama, and Jefferson Davis Howell, were added to the list yesterday. They came passengers by the Hibernian, and were arrested just as they were taking a train for Canada from Portland.

Stocks were strong yesterday, but the market was dull and the business transacted trifling in amount. Gold sold at 148@148¼. Governments were firm but sales were limited. Little was done in State or City 6's, and in railroad shares there was no movement.

The aggregate vote cast for Mayor in the city of New York, on Tuesday, was 81,409, (very nearly,) divided as follows: John T. Hoffman, (Tammany,) 32,847; Marshall O. Roberts, (Union,) 31,416; John Hecker, (Reform,) 10,465; C. Godfrey Gunther, (McKeon,) 6,681. Hoffman over Roberts, 1,431. In all but twelve election districts, the total vote for Corporation Counsel stands: O'Gorman, 46,256; Hoffman, 29,986. Mr. O'Gorman's majority will not vary much from 18,000.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NEWS TO THE DAILY COMMERCIAL.

LATER FOREIGN ADVICES.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

PORTLAND, Dec. 6.—The steamer Hibernian, from Liverpool on the 22d, via Londonderry on the 24th, has arrived.

Stephens, the Fenian "Head Centre," escaped from prison on the morning of the 24th ult.

The cattle disease is reported on the increase in England.

SHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—Arrived from New Orleans, Columbia, at Havre; arrived from Wilmington, Persia, at Liverpool.

The ship Pride of Wales, from Savannah for New Orleans, is ashore at Neath bar.

The loss of the ship William and Frederick, from Mobile for Cardiff, is reported from Oporto by a person who gave his name as Antonio, and who said he was her master. The crew took to the boats, but all perished except him. His report, respecting dates, latitude and longitude, are very confused.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Cotton—Sales for the week 51,000 bales, the market closing with a decline of ⅛d. on American. The sales of Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing firmer and tending upward. Middling Orleans 20d. Breadstuffs dull and declining. Provisions unsettled.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Consols closed at 89¾@89⅞ for money. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £718,000. U. S. 5-20's, 64⅞.

Message of Governor Bramlette to the Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 6.—Governor Bramlette's message to the Legislature of this State says that Kentucky furnished to the Federal armies (mostly three years men) 63,975 white, and 25,358 colored soldiers, remarking in this connection: "Our's was not loyalty which drawsits subsistence from promised profits, and its courage from distant danger, but that undying devotion to principle which neither loss of property nor present danger could overcome. He recommends each county to organize a company to support the civil authorities. The Governor says the result of the war has been such as to forever banish the heresy of secession. The war has determined the impracticability of secession and it only remains for the judiciary to decide that secession is treason to have the subject forever and finally adjusted. This adjudication should properly be had in the case of the chief of the rebellion, to make a precedent for all time to come."

The Governor argues that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment would give perpetual indemnity against the attempt to control the question of suffrage through the Federal powers, and recommends its adoption because slavery has ceased to exist, and universal emancipation has made freedom horoughly national.

The question, What is to become of the negro? the Governor leaves to time to solve. He recommends the invitations into the State of a superior class of laborers to develope the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and suggests modes whereby such laborers may be attracted hither.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Trade is very dull. Greenbacks nominal at 65; Opher, 345; Gould and Curry 950; Savage, 737; Chollar Potosi, 215; Sacramento, 5.

The Legislature organized to-day, electing the following officers in the Senate:—S. P. Wright, President *pro tem.*, and John White, Secretary; in the Assembly, J. W. Wilcox, Speaker *pro tem.*, and M. D. Bornick, Chief Clerk.

In the Senate a joint resolution was offered, adopting the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Dec. 4.—Continuous gales have prevailed throughout the territory for three weeks, doing much damage, and causing quite a suspension of business. Several small vessels are reported missing.

The roads are everywhere blocked and the telegraph lines have been utterly demolished by the falling trees.

A Disgraceful Proceeding.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—Notwithstanding the strict injunction put upon, cheerfully accepted and faithfully and honorably adhered to by the majority of the newspaper press of the United States, viz: that on being furnished with the various reports accompanying the President's Message in advance of delivery of the latter, they should not be published until notified by the proper authorities, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of this city, caused to be telegraphed from Pittsburg last night, and printed in this morning's issue, the report of Lieutenant General Grant. This is the only instance known in the country of the violation of what is sacredly known as newspaper honor.

Marine Intelligence.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 6.—The revenue cutter Kankakee spoke off Cape Henry, the bark Johanna, from Baltimore for Bremen; the bark St. Lawrence, from Demarara for Baltimore; brig Albert Adams, from New York for Richmond; ship John Whellman, from Bremen for Baltimore, with a number of passengers; brig Alight, from St. John's for Baltimore, and the English brig Helen Burns, from Malaga for Baltimore.

Arrival of Lieut. Maffit and a Relative of Jefferson Davis from England—Their Arrest at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—Lieut. Maffit, formerly an officer of the privateer Alabama, and Jefferson Davis Howell came passengers by the steamer Hibernian, which arrived here to-day from Liverpool, and were arrested in this city just as they were starting on the train for Canada this afternoon.

Ship News.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 6.—The brig Trowberry, from St. John's for Richmond, has arrived. The Captain was lost overboard during the gale.

The schooner Wm. R. Burrows, from New Orleans, with cotton, for Liverpool, has arrived in distress, having had her spars and sails carried away. The cargo is safe.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—The steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore, has arrived.

Fenian Rejoicing Over the Escape of the Head Centre.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Fenians are rejoicing tonight over the news brought by the steamer of the escape of the Irish Head Centre from Dublin jail. Their headquarters are illuminated, and speeches are being made by Messrs. Mahony, Killian Mullen and others.

The Election in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Full returns of the city election shows that R. O'Gorman, Dem., is elected Corporation Counsel, by 1,700 majority, being on all but the Republican ticket. Eight Aldermen are elected on the Republican ticket, and seven Democrats, two of the latter being claimed as municipal reformers. Of 24 members of the Common Council elected, thirteen are Republicans.

Troops Mustered Out.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 6.—The 39th regiment of Illinois have been mustered out, and will leave for Springfield to-morrow.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Dec. 5.—John Pool, of Bertie county, a Union man, was to-day elected United States Senator for the short term.

From Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5,—The Kentucky Legislature organized yesterday by electing Harrison Taylor Speaker of the House, and J. R. Thomas as Clerk.

Tennessee Legislature.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The *Tribune's* special Nashville despatch, says that the bill allowing negroes to testify in Courts of Justice was tabled in the Legislature.

The "Fenian Senate."

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Fenian Senate commenced an extra session here yesterday.

GROWTH OF LEAVENWORTH.—The Leavenworth *Journal* sums up the progress of that town during the past year as follows:

"The number of buildings erected is 560, at an aggregate expenditure of $1,060,000; and this amount does not include the value of the lots upon which they stand, but shows the cost of labor and material. When it is remembered that the wages of mechanics have averaged $5 a day; that brick cost $20 per 1,000; lumber $35 to $95 per 1,000 feet; and all other material that enters into the construction of houses costs in the same proportion—the fact that over one million dollars have been expended in new buildings, and more than a quarter million dollars in street improvements, bridges, &c., within a single year, certainly exhibits a gratifying picture of the energy and enterprise of our people, and a healthy growth in our city. If labor and materials have been at a great many other buildings would have been erected: and we are assured by master builders and capitalists that more than four times the number of houses will be put up in 1866."

BAD NEWS FROM WEST TENNESSEE.—We find the following in the Nashville *Press:*

"A letter from a prominent citizen of West Tennessee, who served honorably as a Colonel in the Union army, has been put into our hands. It contains facts which should be known to the authorities and to all Union men. The writer says the community in which he lives is much agitated at pre ent.—The rebels profess to fear a negro insurrection, and the Union men are in still greater dread of the rebel population in the adjoining counties of Mississippi. He believes that the apprehensions of the latter are well founded. The organizations there have the loyalists at their mercy. They make raids over the line and abduct peaceable colored persons every night, who are never heard of afterwards. The Unionists are in the minority, and believe that they will be the next victims. Application has been made to Governor Brownlow for permission to raise a company of cavalry for protection.

A CAUTION TO GIRLS.—The Raleigh *Sandard* of a late date says: "We understand that a couple of ladies arrived in this city a day or two ago in search of a gay deceiver in uniform, whom they accused of loving, if not wisely, at least too well. It seem he had married one of the ladies in the State of Maine before the war broke out, and afterwards, having joined the army, he married the second in the city of Baltimore. The first spouse heard of the second, came on to Baltimore, found the report true, and, in company, the two came on to North Carolina amicably together, where they arrived just in time to break up an arrangement on the part of the gay Lothario to add another to the list of his victims. We pity while we must condemn this faithless fellow, for a man with two wives with sharp sticks after him at once, is certainly an object of compassion. Let girls take warning and be sure they are No. 1 when they marry strangers."

—At Titusville, Pennsylvania, a young man who was having barrels of petroleum emptied from his wagon into a receiving tank, slipped into the oil, and before help could reach him became a sardine.

Spirit of the Press Respecting the President's Message.

The comments of our exchanges upon the President's Message indicate a remarkable degree of unanimity in approval and endorsement of its tone and views.

The New York *Times* says of it, "that none ever gave greater satisfaction when received. Its views, on the most momentous subjects, domestic and foreign, that ever concerned the nation, are full of wisdom, and are conveyed with great force and dignity. The whole document is one of which every American may well be proud, for its elevation of tone, its practical wisdom and its quiet exhibition of the national strength and glory. It will be admired not only at home, but cannot fail of making a most favorable impression all over the civilized world.

The *Tribune* "doubts whether any former message has, on the whole, contained so much that will be generally and justly approved, with so little that will or should provoke dissent. It is a State paper of signal ability and of unusual frankness, dealing unreserved with every great question of internal or international policy, and calculated to increase the hold of its author on the regard and confidence of the American people.

The *Daily News* is not, on the whole, pleased with the document. It cannot accept the President's theory that the States are not sovereign, and that they had no right to secede, yet it must be admitted that the war was fought to establish, and that its results has practically established that theory, and it is obvious that it is the only theory, save that of the sovereignty of the States, upon which the Union can be re-established, without utterly subverting the Constitution.

In regard to the affirmation of the Monroe doctrine as applied to the condition of Mexico, the President contents himself with the utterance of generalities, which, although eminently just and patriotic in sentiment, require a more direct application. In fact Mr. Johnson does not even mention the word *Mexico* in his message.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks President Johnson's first annual message will challenge attention and approval, not less on account of the great questions of which it treats than of its intrinsic merits. As a state paper it deserves unqualified praise. It is not a long document, yet it is very comprehensive, and clear, concise, and forcible from beginning to end.

Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*, says "the opinions and recommendations of the President, taken as a whole, are among the most philosophical and comprehensive that have proceeded from any Executive. In some respects they are forcibly original, at least in the manner of expressing them. So far as I have heard, it has given intense joy in loyal circles. It may not fully satisfy what are called "extreme men," but it satisfies everybody who looks to a permanent and harmonious adjustment of our national difficulties. *Above all, the President makes no argument against the possible platforms of his party friends.* He does not dictate to Congress. He submits a plain statement of the history of events, and tells the manner in which his remedies have resulted, and then he leaves the whole subject to the consideration of the representatives of the people—thus binding the National Union party indissolubly and fraternally, insuring its continued ascendancy in the administration of the General Government.

The Boston *Transcript* pronounces the message a frank, clear document, and presents views of the Executive without disguise, and, at the same time, without dogmatism, or any interference with the independence and prerogatives of other departments of the government. On the great question of reconstruction, the President presents his ideas and gives the reasons for his action. These, of course, will not be satisfactory to all parties, and are not to be taken as pronouncing a settled policy. Before such a policy is reached we must have the defining and determining legislation of Congress, reflecting the dominant public sentiment.

Additional European News by the Steamship City of New York.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The political news to-day is unimportant.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

The merchants of Paris and Havre are adopting memorials to the Emperor on the Spanish Chilian affair.

Violent gales have occurred in England, with great damage to the shipping.

The ship Calhoun collided with the steamship City of Boston, and got aground; but floated off the next tide. Neither vessel was damaged.

News by the "Hecla."

The following is the news summary despatched by the Hecla:

The London *Times* has reason to believe that at a Cabinet council held on the 18th, it was determined to address energetic remonstrances against the conduct of the Admiral commanding the Spanish fleet off Valparaiso, and against the measures taken by Spain to enforce the demands upon Chili. A Cabinet messenger conveying instructions to the British Minister at Madrid was despatched from London the same evening.

The Liverpool *Post* publishes a circumstantial account of a duel recently fought near that city, in which an American Fenian General, named William Brown, was shot in the principals, and received a slight wound in the hip. The story is vouched for as authentic, and is said to have been hushed up until the General departed for New York, which he did on the 18th. His antagonist was a Liverpool Anti-Fenian.

FRANCE.

An explanatory note has been published, officially stating that the effective reduction of the French army amounts to 10,398 men, and that the ultimate economy for the budget of 1867 will be between twelve and fifteen millions of francs. It was reported that the Minister of the Marine was proposing a reduction of the navy, whereby a saving of four millions would be effected.

A report has been current that the soldiers at Versailles had obstreperously expressed dissatisfaction at the Imperial decree on the partial disarmment of the army. The *Patrie* denies the rumor.

The Bourse was firm. Rentes, 68f. 50c.

Victor Emanuel, in his speech at the opening of Parliament, said that time and force of events would solve the questions pending between Italy and the Papacy, but added that it would be faithful to the convention of November, which France would completely carry within the appointed time. Henceforth it would be easy for Italy to fulfill its duties in good relations existing between Italy and the powers of Europe and America, and pointed with pride to the position of Italy among the nations, but regretted that the financial position would require fresh sacrifices at the hands of the people.

He concluded by saying that confiding in the affection of his people and the valor of the army, he would not fail in the great work which must be transmitted complete to his descendants.

Bavaria had notified the courts of Austria and Rome of her recognition of the kingdom of Italy, and had invited the Ex-King of Naples to recall his envoy from Munich.

AUSTRIA.

It is stated that a general amnesty would soon be granted for political offences in Gallicia.

DENMARK.

The time stipulated for the completion of the telegraph to America via Greenland, in the Danish contract is three years, not two years.

The following is the summary prepared for the steamer *City of New York*:—

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—Evening.—The reported arming of the Pigeon House fort, at Dublin, is confirmed. Rumor accounts for it by the alleged appearance of a doubtful vessel in the channel. The magazine of Fort Phoenix, at Dublin, was similarly strengthened. It is alleged that these movements are not attributable to Fenianism, but to the increased discipline under Sir Hugh Rose.

The *Morning Post* says the deputations of a Reform bill in certain steps taken by the Government.

The Paris *Patrie* says that Spain is preparing a circular to the European Powers, on the events in Chili. The *Patrie* adds that there are reciprocal grievances in question, and hopes that the difficulty will be settled by amicable mediation. The leading London newspapers addressed a strong memorial on the subject to Lord Clarendon.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes 68f. 65c.

The reported victories over the Russians in Bokhara are confirmed.

The Austrian Government has ordered the release of all political prisoners arrested by the Gallacian authorities from 1863 to the present time.

THIS FAMILIAR ANECDOTE of Dr. Franklin was published first in the Columbian *Centinel*, February 22, 1797:

At the conclusion of the war, Dr. Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the French Minister, Vergennes, dining together at Versailles, a toast from each was called for and agreed to.

The British Minister began with, "George the Third, who like the *sun* in its meridian spreads a lustre throughout, and enlightens the world." The French Minister followed with, "The illustrious Louis XVI, who like the *moon* sheds mild and benignant rays on and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave, "George Washington, commander of the American armies, who, like Joshua of old commanded the *sun* and the *moon to stand still*—and they obeyed him."

MEETING OF FREEDMEN.—A large meeting of freedmen was held at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, a few evenings since. "It seems that an impression prevailed among them that the government was about to present them a tract of land as a sort of Christmas gift, and otherwise provide for them. With a view to dispel this pleasing illusion Major General Terry had the meeting convened. Major De Cevis, in command of the regulars in the fort, and Captain Corlies, of General Miles' staff, made speeches setting forth that however well disposed the government might be towardthem, no such gift was intended, but, on the contrary, was arranging matters to throw them more on their resources than they had been, and compel each to support himself.—*Norfolk Virginian.*

MISCELLANY.

—The English princesses wear no crinoline—so a London Jenkins has discovered.

—Gen. Shepley declines the office of Judge of the Supreme Court in Maine, to which Gov. Cony recently appointed him.

—The hauls made of herrings by the Great Yarmouth (England) boats have been enormous. On one day 7,735,200 herring were landed.

—A feeble jest suggested by Alexander Smith's last book—if a man tarries in the Isle of Skye, does he become a Skye tarrier?

—It is rumored that an English whist-player has challenged the French whist-players to play one hundred rubbers at £100 a rubber, and £5,000 extra on the greatest number.

—Open-air preaching is becoming a great institution in England. It goes on in almost every part of the land, and a peculiar class of itinerant preachers is growing up to meet the demand.

—Maximilian is a dear, good man, and ought not to be made to "skedaddle" from Mexico. He lately presented Mrs. Max. with a coach made of glas and silver costing $40,000, with which she flourishes at reviews and in state processions.

—A young man at Bordeaux, France, recently stabbed his sweetheart thirteen times, until the poor girl was dead. He then washed the blood off his hands at the public fountain, and quietly surrendered himself to the authorities.

—A Swede has invented a new sort of needle-gun, which fires ten shots in a minute, and does not get foul after a hundred shots. It has been accepted by the Swedish government, and is to be introduced into the army.

—A St. Petersburg letter states that the Senate, acting as a court of law, has just held its first public session. This is the commencement of the judicial reform not long since decreed by the Russian Government.

—Dr. French, Medical Officer of Liverpool, has proposed an important sanitary change He wishes that the dead should, previous to interment, be placed in mortuary chapels, where the survivors may pay the last honors without risk of infection. At present the body is left in the family room for days.

—The usher of the Troy Opera House, a few evenings ago, perceived in a front seat a person arrayed in black broadcloth, and wearing a round-crowned felt hat. The attentive usher hurried down the aisle, and touched the spectator on the shoulder with "You must take off your hat, sir." The head turned round, and a pair of feminine eyes gave the usher an indignant look; he retired with "I beg your pardon, madam," and the audience testified their appreciation of the incident by subdued applause.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS TO CONGRESS.

The Comptroller of the Currency.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner of Pensions.

In addition to the annual reports to Congress by the Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Treasury, published in a supplement to the *Daily Commercial*, yesterday, we present this morning the following abstracts from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, &c.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The report of the Hon. Freeman Clark, Comptroller of the Currency, presents a compact statement of the year's work. It is accompanied by about 140 pages of statistics relating mainly to the condition of the National Banks. Since the last annual report, 283 new banks have been organized, and 731 State banks converted into National. Whole number of National Banks to Nov. 1, is 1,601, of which 679 were new, and 922 conversions from State institutions.—Two banks have failed. The result of the conversion has been rather to diminish than to increase the circulation. National bank notes in circulation Oct. 1, were $177,321,993; State banks, $76,867,575; legal tender and fractional currency, $704,984,658. Including bank notes not issued, the whole amount of the nominal circulation at that date was $1,083,452,233; from which the Comptroller makes large deductions in order to arrive at the actual circulation. National bank notes not delivered to banks are $109,152,945; legal tender held by banks, $193,004,565; compound interest notes, mostly held as investments, $121,314,195; currency in United States Treasury, $56,236,440; altogether, $499,323,097; leaving the actual circulation $469,844,228.

He recommends that the National Banking law be so amended that the Banks shall be required to redeem their notes at par at the three great business centres, New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

He also urges the reduction of the government issues of paper, and proposes to commence it by the conversion of all the interest-bearing legal tender notes into five-twenty six per cent. bonds. This, he argues, can be done without affecting the money market, inasmuch as there is not more than five per cent. of that issue now in active circulation. The great bulk being held as an investment, it would be simply exchanging one class from another. While he favors this reduction in the government issues, he also recommends an increase of the amount of the national bank notes to four hundred millions. In effecting this he would require a reduction of the regular legal tender notes to an amount more than equivalent to the increase in bank currency. The policy of the financial officers of the government evidently is to leave the question of supplying paper currency to the banks exclusively at as early a period as possible.

The emergency which required an irredeemable paper currency no longer existing, resumption of specie payments should ensue at the earliest possible moment. As one step toward it, the tariff should be so adjusted as to discourage importations; increasing the tariff as gold and foreign exchange recede in price. Internal taxation at the same time should be simplified. In addition to $120,000,000 from the tariff, the Comptroller's estimates are $100,000,000 on whisky, malt liquors, and domestic wines; $15,000,000 on tobacco; $125,000,000 on cotton; $15,000,000 for stamps; $20,000,000 from licenses; $100,000,000 from premiums on surplus of gold; in the aggregate $405,000,000, a sum probably $100,000,000 in excess of expenses, the whole or part of which could go to the yearly reduction of the debt. By restricting the internal revenue tax a few articles, the cost of its collection would be greatly diminished, and dissatisfaction with the law be abated. The Comptroller protests warmly against all schemes of State taxation of national securities as a violation of public faith, and proposes the transfer of the bureau to which he administers from Washington to New York, as demanded by economy and convenience.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is an interesting and important document. It speaks in favorable terms of the patience of the people under the burdens of taxation, and shows from statistics that the aggregate receipts for the past fiscal year have been largely in excess of those of previous years.

The following statement exhibits the amount of receipts from internal revenue for the past three years: Receipts for 1863 (ten months), $41,003,192; 1864, $116,830,672; 1865, $211,129,528. The Commissioner says the actual cost of assessing and collecting the internal revenue will amount to two and three-quarter per cent. of the receipts. The actual annual cost for the collection of the customs amounts to three and one-half per cent of the receipts, which is much below the cost of collecting the customs in Great Britain.

Among the articles from which the internal revenue of the United States is derived it may be interesting to enumerate the following:—Bank dividends, $3,987,209; Railroad dividends and interest on bonds, $8,298,894; Insurance companies, $1,723,166; salaries of persons employed by the government; $2,836,333; revenue stamps, $11,162,202—being more than double that of the previous year; licenses, 12,595,691; incomes; $20,567,309, or about six millions more than in 1864. Of the amount collected from incomes in 1863 $279,333 were returned at five per cent upon incomes above ten thousand dollars, $172,770 at three per cent upon incomes of less than ten thousand dollars, and $5,637 upon incomes from United States securities.

Of that collected in 1864 $6,913,836 were returned at five per cent., $7,930,070 at three per cent., and $75,373 at one and one-half per cent. Of that collected in 1865 $20,241,941 were returned at ten per cent., $5,954,795 at five per cent., $9,697,246 at three per cent., and $133,402 at one and one-half per cent. The receipts from iron and steel, in the various forms specifically named, were $9,218,713, or nearly six millions more than the previous year; from refined petroleum and coal oil, $5,947,222, being an increase of about $800,000 over 1864; cigars, $3,949,448; tobacco, $16,219,119; fermented liquors, $3,657,091; distilled spirits, $15,925,633, or nearly thirteen millions less than the previous year.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to explaining why the receipts from distilled spirits, with a tax of two dollars per gallon, are so much less than they were when the tax was but twenty cents per gallon. The receipts for the current fiscal year are estimated to reach $272,000,000, or about sixty millions more than last year. The Commissioner suggests several amendments in relation to stamp duties, the duties of the Tax Commissioners and other changes in the law whereby doubtful points can be definitely settled.

Report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

The report of the Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions, transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Interior, shows that the number