Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

From the Times.

Secretary Fessenden acquits himself with marked credit in his first formal report to Congress. He has grasped the financial situation with the ability of a business-like statesman, and the candor and plainness of his statements certainly imply more experience in his new and difficult office than a brief practical administration of its vast figures and complicated and embarrassing duties of only five months' service imply. He manifests no disposition to overestimate the resources of the country to supply the sinews of war, ample as they confessedly are, but at the same time does justice to their intrinsic and increasing magnitude, and is not slow to appreciate the readiness of the people to bear the burden of the public debt. If Congress should as promptly show an equal confidence, we have reason to hope that the Secretary's estimates of the amount to be raised in the next year and a half, by loan, in place of taxation, will be materially lessened. From the experience of the past three years, on the other hand, and the merchant-like budget of the present report, we have no ground to think that these estimates will be materially, if at all, exceeded.

The increase of the public debt since the war has been singularly well foreshadowed from term to term in the statements of the late Secretary, and there is, in the present figures, and the exceedingly lucid way in which they are placed by Mr. Fessenden, internal evidence that the country is not to be misled in the future of the war—assuming its continuance—any more than in the past. There were no concealments on this particular subject with Mr. Chase, and no disappointments to the public creditors in the actual yearly results following his estimates, though the embarrassments which the late Secretary was repeatedly forced to encounter and suddenly provide for, from the delays in and reverses to the early military campaigns in Virginia, might have well excused mistakes of estimates of hundreds of millions, had they really occurred. Their very correctness may possibly have rendered more desperate and unprincipled the misrepresentations by the enemies of the Administration and of the war, of the magnitude of the public burdens; but this is the work of faction, or something worse, not the fault of straightforward candor and moral boldness to estimate in advance, and for the information of the country and the guidance of Congress, and to state at the end of each fiscal term the true condition of the case. These misrepresentations placed the public debt at two thousand millions long before it reached ore, and magnified it to four thousand millions long before it reached two, while the facts in the present report show an actual progression of the public debt to close to the estimates of the Department, that the country may rest assured that deception has been and is no part of either Secretary.

The total public debt of all classes stood:—

On 1st July, 1863	$1,122,375,604
On 1st July, 1864	1,740,690,489

And it is estimated in the present report to stand:—

On 1st July, 1865	$2,223,004,677
On 1st July, 1866	2,645,820,682

—assuming the active continuance of the war through the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal years.

For the fiscal year ending June 30 last, the reliance of the Department upon loans of all descriptions, before the Internal Revenue system was in thorough operation—exceeding only $109,841,131 last year, in place of $249,362,839 actual and estimated for the current year—amounted to $518,114,884. For the present year, ending 20th June, 1865, this reliance will be reduced to $482,374,188; and for the succeeding year, when the internal taxes will reach $300,000,000, if not made by the revision of the system to considerably exceed this sum, the new loans required will be only $422,256,005.

The Secretary is averse at this late day in the war to change the policy of the *self-reliance* of the country for raising its own loans. He has followed his predecessor in recognizing *this* as the best, as well as the most independent resource, and has entered upon no foreign negotiations, although the bonds have found a large market abroad, without the agency of the Government, or even the solicitation of its friends on this side among our own bankers. The President's Message also indorses this distribution of all loans, principally among our own people.

In like manner, Mr. Fessenden encourages the spirit of economy in the consumption of foreign merchandise, already manifest by diminished and diminishing importations. The gold customs from this source are still ample for the gold interest thus far pledged on the public debt; but as he estimates for only $70,000,000 this year, and the same next year, without regretting the cause of a scale so moderate, as against $102,316,152 last year, he proposes to make his future loans mainly on 7·30 per cent. currency interest notes, at three years date, with the privilege to throw notes of conversion at maturity into 5-20 gold-bearing bonds, when the present unnatural state of things shall have given place to peace and a regular healthy trade and currency, foreign and domestic.

Mr. Fessenden is opposed to the further inflation of the legal-tender currency. He would have the regulation of this currency, as between plain and interest-bearing notes, and the amount of each placed more in the discretion of the head of the Treasury than they are left in the Act of July last. The gold gamblers in William street, yesterday, seized upon this suggestion as evidence that the Secretary contemplates an early resort to more legal-tender currency to put up the price of gold, but no such purpose can fairly or reasonably be drawn from the context, as the mode of raising money on 7·30 per cent., convertible—but not legal-tender—notes, so emphatically advocated in the report, abundantly shows.

The Secretary respectfully urges upon Congress a revision and increase of the Internal Tax system, and in this connection suggests a uniform tax upon all sales and resales of merchandise, real estate, &c. This important and productive, as well as thoroughly impartial source of revenue, has already been wide discussed and approved among the people. We hope that Congress will lose no time in giving it their consideration, and the early sanction of law.

THE NEW YORK PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

From the Tribune.

The President's Message elicits the usual variety of comments from the journals of this city. It is pleasant, though not surprising, to find the Mr. Lincoln's opinions are distasteful to the two journals which serve most devotedly the cause of the Rebellion. *The News*, which is the acknowledged mouth-piece of Mr. Jefferson Davis in this city, says:—

"Its language is more dignified and less wandering and obscure than all of last year's Message, and its tone is more subdued and less suggestive of an effort to create melodramatic effects. Nevertheless, it is vague and superficial. It deals entirely with those points that are of paramount interest to the people, and evinces no statesmanlike analysis of the political situation. It sheds no ray of hope upon the future. Perusing it with a vain expectation of find some clue that may lead out of the dismal labyrinth of intersectional dissension, the patriot will put it aside with a sigh, painfully conscious that it neither solves nor is intended to solve the terrible enigma. It is empty and plain spoken only when it affirms that the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end."

The *World*, which sometimes conceals its partizanship with the rebellion under an affectation of regard for the *old* Union, remarks with its usual bland courtesy:—

"A more tame, tedious, commonplace State paper never emanated from a man clothed with high responsibilities. It is, in the main, a rapid recital of certain points and statistics from the reports of the heads of the executive departments, in a style not better than is attained by every scribbler of documents in a newspaper. It does not touch even the subordinate merits of method and proportion."

"Facts of arrangement, however, are trivial, when compared with poverty of matter. The brevity of the Message would, under any circumstances, be a merit; but in this case the merit would have been more conspicuous, had it been still shorter. Succinctness resulting from classness and condensation is a very different thing from the penury of a barren intellect. The total mental poverty of the message is in no degree atoned for by patriotic fervor or elevation of sentiment. It is amazing that a man called to be the chief actor in the most momentous crisis amongst the world ever saw is dumb to no inspiration. If Mr. Lincoln understood his speech, more would naturally expect that its grandeur would impress his imaginary. But the Message is as cold as it is feeble. * * *

"Such a document affords no scope for particular comment. It is hence that it is idle to complain that no body will remember, and as for recommendation, even the Republican organs will be at a loss to recommend it. In a certain financial recommendation he ventures far upon intellectuality, but it is an intellectuality which is positive suggestive of a low order of moral feeling. We refer to our extract to Mr. Lincoln the publication of a perfectly business statement; his recommendation is worthy of his intellect, and his sense of decorum exactly at zero. He gravely recommends that our Government should raise money from our citizens by compelling their sense of pecuniary honor! He wants Congress to pass an act to compel the people to pay Government bonds from pressing their honest debts! He gravely recommends that this species of property shall be placed beyond the reach not only of taxation but of creditors. It is a spectacle as astounding as it is melancholy to see the Chief Magistrate of a great nation asking Congress to enable citizens to cheat their creditors out of their just dues."

The *Sun* says:—

"Although our Chief Magistrate confines himself to the merest statement of the condition of public affairs, he still reveals sufficient to show that the future policy of his administration will be in accordance with the previous policy, except so far as our foreign relations are concerned. On this subject the President indicates a more hostile attitude against those foreign nations from whom the Confederates have received aid and comfort during the present war. He points well to doubt such a policy, and European nations may be warned in time against interference with matters that concern no more nearly than themselves."

The *Journal of Commerce*, which has "retired from politics," ventures as much of an opinion as this:—

"On those points relating to the policy which he will pursue, it indicates an unchanged purpose—the most conclusive passage in the document being, perhaps, that in which he intimates that the existing efforts of certain to Rebels may become no longer practicable and that the time probably will come when the door of pardon must be closed and that in two more vigorous measures than heretofore must be adopted.

"There is very great plainness of speech in the Message, which makes no pretense to create language, and deals only in the most easily understood phrases."

The *Herald*, as its manner is, carries water on both shoulders, and spills from both:—

"As usual with all his state papers, it is a plain, unpretending document; and in this respect, and in the matter of brevity, Lincoln is an immense improvement upon Buchanan and poor Pierce, with their heavy and diffuse elucidating pamphlets. It is an encouraging report on the state of the nation, and embodies various timely and practical recommendations to the two Houses, although in some things of great moment it falls short of the mark. * * *

"Thus the slaveholders of Rebeldom are placed between two consuming fires. If they still adhere to Jeff Davis they must give up slavery, by giving up their property, and a farm to boot of fifty acres to each negro soldier; and if they abandon Davis they must subscribe to old Abe's Emancipation Proclamations. This, we think, is one of the weak points of the Message, and the other most prominent is Gideon Welles. And so we throw it over to the discretion of the two Houses of Congress and our readers."

The *Times*, which differs from the *Herald* in seeking always to carry water on *neither* shoulder, strains the clear stream of the President's good sense and good faith through Seward's colander, in this fashion:—

"The most salient feature in the Message is the emphatic declaration of the President that he recognizes but one single condition for peace—and that, the return of Rebels to their allegiance. He says—they can at any time have peace simply by laying down their arms, and submitting to the rational authority under the Constitution. The President neither insists upon nor looks for any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good his assertion that we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive 'To whom it may concern.' It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose, and his determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt either to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent.

"That proclamation was a war measure authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts. When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the courts may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument for war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The Rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall in good faith bow to the Constitution."

Turning to the evening papers, we find in the *Post*:—

"As often as the public have had reason to exclaim—'God bless Abraham Lincoln,' they will utter the benediction with a new zest on reading his late Message. It is the best, in our opinion, that he has yet written; calm and dignified in tone, clear in statement, and bold and magnanimous in spirit; and in its exhibition of the state of the country, is anything but satisfactory. No American will arise from the perusal of this simple and straightforward document but with feelings of increased confidence in the stability of our institutions, and of reanimated hope of their future destinies.

"Mr. Lincoln's conditions of peace are stated with equal brevity and terseness. 'The war will cease on the part of the Government,' he says, 'whenever it shall cease on the part of those who began it.' That is the whole matter in a nutshell; that is just, dignified, self-respectful, and necessary; no needless vengeance is threatened, no proscriptive or vindictive legislation is asked for; but to all who submit to the laws their benign protection is again vouchsafed. Mr. Lincoln does not mean, of course, that the leaders of this most illegitimate and sanguinary rebellion shall get off unscathed; he would be among the first, probably, to suggest the execution of such monsters of iniquity; but for the poor misguided people, who have been made the victims of their foolish ambition, he shares feelings of profoundest commiseration."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, which prides itself on a certain ability in the funereal line, says:—

"The President thinks that the country has grown richer in men and means during the war. Population has probably advanced in spite of the carnage of battle-fields and the wasting of disease, but that our material resources have increased is a delusion worthy only of a place in a pre-election speech.

"The Message is unsatisfactory, in that it disclosed nothing that we did not know before. It opens up no hope for the future except of continued war, and, of course, a corresponding increase (!) in men and means. It promises no renewed vigor in the prosecution of the war, but rather seems to accept the wearing-out policy, in the hope that in due course of time the Rebellion will collapse and shrivel and expire."

On the whole, the Message seems to be about what everybody expected; satisfies the Unionists, and dissatisfies the other kind. Which we presume satisfies Mr. Lincoln.

AMUSEMENTS.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN FLOOD.—This worthy member of the Chesnut Street Theatre company is now quite ill with a pulmonary affection, and as it may be some weeks before he can resume the practice of his profession, his friends have arranged for a handsome testimonial to him in appreciation of his services as an actor, and his true worth as a gentleman. Mr. Sloan has tendered his theatre for the benefit for next Wednesday afternoon (14th instant), and we are informed that Mr. Stuart Robson, with several of the favorites of the Arch Street company, Mr. Herne and several of the favorites of the Walnut Street company, together with Mr. Lewis Baker, Miss Effie Germon, Mr. F. Mordaunt, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward, Miss Belle Vaughn, Miss Susie Schenck, Mr. Sinclair, and other favorites of the Chesnut Street company, have offered their efforts *gratis* for the benefit of their afflicted professional brother. We hope our readers will make a note of these facts.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The present engagement of Miss Lucille Western has probably proven more remunerative than any other engagement ever played in this city. Miss W. has all the required accomplishments for success—youth, beauty, talent, genius, and excellent discriminative taste. To-night she appears in Mr. C. W. Taylenre's original and thrilling emotional play of *East Lynne; or, the Bloomenst*. There is no artiste who can approach Miss Western in points of delineation of the duplet character in this play.

The success of *East Lynne* is wonderful, and the ability of so youthful an actress as Miss Western is surprising. Her popularity is undeniable, and her versatility greater than that of any other actress who appears in this city. Her success is well merited, and her ability universally appreciated.

To-morrow Miss Western takes a benefit, when she will appear in tragedy and comedy as "Lucretia Borgia" and as "Don Cæsar de Bazan." On Saturday we are to have *Oliver Twist*, with Miss Western as "Nancy Sykes."

JOHN B. GOUGH.—The immense audience which greeted this great lecturer on Monday evening is likely to be even greater this evening. Those who were unable to gain access to the hall on Monday, should either purchase their tickets during the day, or be at the hall on the hour of opening. To-morrow evening Mr. Gough lectures on his great theme—"Temperance." All who wish to hear him should not fail to obtain tickets at once.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—An adjourned meeting of the leading officers of the railroads running north and west from this point will be held in this city this evening to adopt such measures as will remedy the past irregularity in the mails. The first meeting was called at the request of Postmaster-General Dennison, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia to-day. Several of the schedules have been discussed, and it has been arranged that through mail trains shall leave Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., and New York at 8 A. M. and 10 P. M.

The substance of the arrangements made and in progress with the railroad companies, by the Postmaster General, by which he hopes in part to remedy the gross irregularity in the mails, is as follows:—

When the question of doing away with the Camden and Amboy Railroad had come up in Congress, they had always claimed that the facilities were now such as to enable the transmission of the mails in sixty hours. The Postmaster wants the number of mail trains limited, and the mail trains always given the right to the road as against all other trains. He further proposes that these means having been taken to insure the delivery of the mails between the two points in sixty hours, the two roads should be held pecuniarily responsible for making the time in every case, except where an unforeseen and clearly unavoidable accident should present itself. The roads have assented to all this, received their time tables arranged for reducing the weight of the mail train, and propose to begin making trips in ten hours, within a couple of weeks.

Second. The Pennsylvania Central, Northern Central, and other roads, have also arranged to change their connections to suit the New York arrangement, and so shorten in like manner for mail delivery westward.

Third. The New York and Erie road has now been notified that the mails under the new arrangement can be taken from New York to Philadelphia, and then sent west more promptly than if it is taken via Dunkirk; and that unless it can do better, the great through mail must go by the shortest route.

Fourth. A circular has been issued to all the leading railroads, stating that all the time-tables, and every change in time-tables, must be forwarded to the Department. These are to be put into the hands of the clerks, who are to note every failure on the delivery of a through mail on time; inquire what road caused the delay, and report accordingly. Every delay thus reported will be charged against the road causing it, and a fine therefor will be assessed, which will be deducted from the next payment to the road for mail transportation. Heavy trains will in no case be taken as an excuse for a failure to connect, or for tardy connections. The ground is taken by the Department that mail trains must on no account be made so heavy as to prevent them from making a schedule time. These fair arrangements, it is hoped, will do something towards remedying the irregularities concerning which so much and such just complaint has been made.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—In the general burning of Chambersburg, Pa., by a portion of the Rebel army, on the 30th of July last, the large and commodious printing establishment of the German Reformed Church, with all its contents, was entirely destroyed. The loss thus sustained by the Church, at a very moderate estimate, amounts to a fraction less than $45,000. This sad catastrophe has placed the publication operations of the Church in a very embarrassing situation. Besides the expense necessarily attendant upon commencing them anew, a debt of nearly $25,000—for covering which the assets of the printing establishment that still remain, as far as they will reach, cannot be made immediately available, must be provided for.

At the late meeting of the Synod at Lancaster, Pa., it was decided that the publication operations of the Church should, in future, be located in the city of Philadelphia, and that a publishing house should be provided for their accommodation. At the same time it was resolved that at least $50,000 be raised to cover the losses by fire, and to aid in furnishing the means needed to recommence and continue the publication operations of the Church in their new location. For securing this amount, the Church must depend upon the benevolence of its members, and upon such other contributions as may be made by the benevolent public in general. Those who may not be personally called upon can transmit their contributions to either of the undersigned:—Charles Santee, No. 239 N. Third street; John Wiest, No. 329 Chesnut street; A. L. Kaub, No. 234 N. Third street; Charles Wannemaker, No. 110 Walnut street; George Gilbach, No. 1329 Howard street; William Mayburry, M. D., No. 635 Vine street.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN POULTERER.—We will not say that it is in consequence of the high price of butter that the practice of keeping poultry is on the increase. Eggs are dear, and it is found advisable to introduce hens into the bosom of one's family. Roosters, also, are found to improve upon acquaintance, even if they be an acquaintance which we cut (or carve) in our days of jollity and rejoicing. We draw no inferences with regard to the high price of butter, but we *do* say that private poultry-keeping is becoming more extensive. We have aquariums, conservatories, hanging baskets—all importations from the natural into the artificial world. Why should we not likewise have private poultry yards and suspended chicken-coops? How poetical a realization of a poetical idea to watch day by day the hatching of an egg, and behold spring chickens unfold themselves in the same breath with spring flowers! How appetizing the reflection that, when our pet chick grows nice and plump and "fit to roast, or boil, or fry," we will have watched its maturity with epicurean eyes! We know of a case where a most intelligent and keen-sighted business man has a private poultry-yard down in a basement. He has chickens, and ducks, and geese in delightful variety, whose cackling and croaking make sweet with sound that subterranean vault. Whatever connection the subject may have with the high price of butter, it is certain that private poultry is on the increase; for it is found to be of advantage.

A SHARPER.—About two weeks ago a man named Godwin came from Indiana, and stopped at the Girard House. His purpose in visiting the city was claimed to be the purchase of a wooden leg. He was a confirmed swindler. It came natural. He swindled the proprietor out of his bill. He ran up an account at the Continental for drinks, and never paid it. He purchased a pair of crutches, and never paid for them. He filled a score with Leech, the restaurant man, and forgot to settle it; and then wound up by engaging a hack for eleven hours, and refusing to pay the driver. John went to Alderman McPeak, and the Squire sent the Indianian to Moyamensing. If the jailer isn't careful, Godwin will swindle the prison out of its reputation.

HIGH PRICE OF EGGS.—The reason of the rapid advance in the price of eggs is a mystery. We can understand how oil stocks may be down to zero to-day and at the top of the list to-morrow, but the late violent fluctuations in the egg market are something we cannot understand. They sold on Saturday at fifty cents a dozen, "on account," as we heard a women say, "of the rise in gold;" and we heard one miserable old woman calmly ask a friend of ours sixty cents for a dozen, some of which had a decidedly suspicious appearance, and were hardly larger than walnuts. We don't know who to blame for the rates which now rule in the market, the hens of their owners, but certain it is that the prices which our housekeepers are now asked to pay is in the highest degree extortionate. Our idea is that the hucksters are to some extent responsible, but this only weakens the chance of a change, as these worthies have now the market so much under their control that any price they put on an article they are pretty sure to get.

THE EMANCIPATION OF MARYLAND.—The Colored Union League Association celebrated the Emancipation of Maryland, last evening, by a grand demonstration in the National Hall, Market street, above Twelfth. About one hundred young, composed of members of the different colored church choirs of this city, together with a brass and string band, performed a number of beautiful anthems, duets, solos, &c., suited to the occasion. Several national airs were also sung. Addresses were delivered by Sergeant-Major A. M. GROSS, Rev. WM. J. ALLPORT, S. D. MILLER, J. C. GOOD, A. L. STANSBURY and others. Notwithstanding the fact that a fee for admission was charged, the spacious hall was densely crowded and much enthusiasm prevailed. The stage was gaily decorated with American flags, some of them were of immense size, and covered the entire front of the stage, erected for the speakers. A considerable portion of the audience was composed of members of different orders of our colored population, who were distinguished by different kinds of badges. Altogether the demonstration was of a highly successful character.

A SPLENDID FLAG FOR THE SIXTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Regiment, whose term of service has expired, have organized themselves into a Battalion and will shortly be south in the field. No regiment in the service has undergone more hard hipes, received greater credit for valor in the field than the Sixty-first Pennsylvania. Many of the men belonged to the lamented BAKER's original regiment, the Twenty-Third Pennsylvania. A number of citizens of this city have had manufactured a magnificent flag for presentation to the new battalion. It is made of heavy blue silk; one side contains an elaborate painting of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, and the reverse a beautiful representation of an American Eagle. The flag contains the following inscription: "Presented by the citizens of Philadelphia to the Sixty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for gallant conduct throughout the war." The names of the principal battles in which the regiment took an active part are inscribed on the flag; among them are Mary's Heights, Fair Oaks, Washington, D. C., Malvern Hill, Winchester, Antietam, Cedar Creek, Wilderness and many others. The flag is safe from dishonor in the hands of the Sixty-first.

HOW TO DECIDE THE QUESTION.—There being a multiplicity of Sewing Machines offered to the public, each one claimed to be *the best*, and as the most prominent ones are within a stone's throw of each other, we advise all contemplating purchasing to give them all a thorough test before doing so. This may be easily done by taking samples of different kinds of work to the various offices to be done. This test the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, invites, and the preference is always in its favor when a comparison with others is made. For beauty of work, and the wide range of work which it accomplishes, as well as the ease of operation and economy of thread, together with its elegant appearance as an article of household furniture, the Florence has *no rival*, and is the only perfect machine "warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded." On account of the many advantages and improvements it possesses over all others, we feel sure that it merits the appellation of the Best Family Sewing Machine in the world, and that we but speak the minds of hundreds of our first families in Philadelphia, who have these machines in practical use, in endorsing the Florence, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

GRAND DISPLAY OF WINTER CLOTHING.—
Grand Display of Winter Clothing.
Grand Display of Winter Clothing.
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
At CHAS. STOKES & CO.'S,
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.
Under the Continental Hotel.

RARE AND EXQUISITE CONFECTIONS for the Holidays, now ready at E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

ROASTED ALMONDS, Chocolate, and Cream Caramels, superior quality and flavors, manufactured by E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street.

OPENING OF AN ELEGANT WAREROOM.—Mr. J. Holmes Grover, the well-known manufacturer of enamelled slate mantels, table and bureau tops, brackets, etc., has just opened a large and elegant wareroom, expressly for their sale, at No. 932 Chesnut street. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these ornamental mantels, which are fully equal in every respect to the finest imported marbles at less than one-third the cost. The manufactory is still at, as heretofore, Tenth and Sansom streets.

PROFESSOR BOLLES' ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.—Dr. S. W. Beckwith, successor, formerly principal operator, invites the calls of all afflicted with acute or chronic diseases of every kind, both male and female; lung and liver diseases, the digestive organs throughout, and *all kinds* of nervousness, weakness, *almost invariably cured*. The Electrical treatment is more successful in all classes of disease than *all other practices combined*. Guarantees of cure given when desired, if patients are pronounced curable. The services of Dr. P. Shedd, of New York, one of the oldest and most experienced Electricians in the United States, will be continued. Mrs. S. A. Fulton, a lady of great and varied experience, will attend to the ladies. For a multitude of references call at the office. All business letters addressed to Dr. S. W. Beckwith, No. 1220 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—Over 500 of each of these fine instruments have been sold by Mr. G., and the demand is constantly increasing. For sale only by J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PIANO FORTES.	CABINET ORGANS.	CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.
PIANO FORTES.		CABINET ORGANS.

EVERYBODY INTERESTED.—The glory of women is a fine head of hair, one in which the natural softness, color, and glossiness are preserved, free from any tendency to falling off and disposition to greyness. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, are the best articles for attaining that end, and no lady's toilet is complete without them. This is the testimony of those who use them, both in the United States and Europe. Millions of bottles sold every year. Every druggist sells them.

DO YOU KNOW DEAN has removed to No. 413 Chesnut street? He sells Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., fifty per cent. less than any other man in this city. Remember DEAN, No. 413 Chesnut street.

BEAUTIFUL, natural, and pleasing styles of Photographs. Every variety made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Patrons should go early; the days are short and time limited.

FOURTH EDITION

Late from the South.

RICHMOND PAPERS OF TUESDAY.

REPORTS ABOUT SHERMAN.

"He is Slowly Making His Way to the Coast."

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—Richmond papers of Tuesday last, received here to-day, show that Sherman's army is slowly making its way to the coast.

The Rebels expect a battle this week near Savannah.

Wheeler claims to have whipped one corps of Sherman's army and Kilpatrick's cavalry on Sunday last. We have evidence that Sherman has reached Miller, all the papers asserting the news.

Up to noon to-day the President had received no later news from Sherman than above.

General Logan, who is on his way to join his corps in Sherman's army, called upon the President this morning, and had a pleasant interview with his Excellency.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, December 8.—By the steamer *Ariel*, we have Havana advices to the 24 inst., City of Mexico to the 15th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 23d ult.

Maximilian had met with an ovation on his return to the city. He had issued instructions to the Prefects of the Empire for the civil administration, providing for the unity of Gubernatorial action, justice for all, inexorable rigor towards evil-doers, no matter what flag their deeds are committed under.

The press unanimously consider these instructions a step in advance towards reorganization.

Cascatland was captured, October 30, by eight hundred Juaraists, after an obstinate defense.

Maximilian, in a letter to his Minister of State, says he was convinced, in his voyage through the interior, that the empire is an act fairly based upon the free will of an immense majority of the nation.

Guadalajara was declared under martial law on the 18th of October. General Miramon and St. Aguiar y Marache, Mexican Minister to Rome, had left Vera Cruz for Europe.

An English vessel had landed 300 men at Mazatlan to look after the interests of British subjects.

The blockade-runners *Helen Denny, Coquette*, and *Will-o'-the-Wisp* had arrived at Havana, from Nassau; the *Coquette* coming in under the Rebel flag, and having a large number of men. It is feared she is intended for privateering. The other vessels, one an iron-clad, were expected.

The United steamer *Iuka* ran in for a day this week, and the United steamer *Magnolia* left to-day.

The notorious blockade-runner *Mail, alias Susanna*, was captured on the 27th by the United States steamer *Metacomet*, off Campeachy, with 150 bales of cotton.

Two men who arrived at Havana in an open boat report having captured an American barque and burned her.

Part of the 99th Line Regiment, the first French troops sent to Mexico, had left for France. A party of 800 guerillas, under Gulterres, had attacked a force under General Rivas and were routed. The guerillas lost 100 killed. The Imperialists only eleven.

It is said a Council of State for consultation only will be formed. A party of Juarists that had left Oaxaca had been routed.

The cotton crop had been given up, owing to the depredations of guerillas.

Communication between Durango and Chihuahua was severed.

Colima had been captured by Maruqes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ways and Means Committee Tax on Cigars.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, December 8.—The Ways and Means Committee has agreed to a bill providing that the tax upon cigars shall be assessed upon their real value, and that returns shall be made monthly instead of weekly.

It is the intent of the bill to prevent frauds upon the revenue. Its consideration is postponed till Monday.

Naval Committee.

Senator Grimes is the new Chairman of the Naval Committee, in the place of Mr. Hale.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—This morning the police reported numerous cases of the arrest of persons upon the charge of passing counterfeit money.

William Green was arrested at Manayunk, by Sergeant Peterman, upon the charge of passing fifty cent fractional currency. He had thirty-one of the notes on his person when arrested, and was committed for a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, Officer Finley, of the Reserve Corps, arrested two men at Eighth and Arch streets, who gave their names as James Bloomfield and Joseph Peters, on the charge of passing ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Western Bank of Baltimore. They had attempted to pass the notes on the storekeepers in that neighborhood, and had, it is alleged, succeeded in one instance in so doing. On their persons were found a rope forty feet long, a loaded revolver, and a long dirk knife. They were locked up at the Central Station, and will have a hearing to-day at 2 o'clock.

Hezekiah Kade was arrested for selling a new counterfeit $10 note on the State Bank of Newark, New Jersey. Emma Smith, John Smith, and Mary Ely were charged with passing the same notes. They had also a quantity of counterfeit fifty cent fractional currency in their possession. They were held for a hearing to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Flour has advanced 10c.; sales of 12,000 bbls. at $9 75@10·05 for State; $11·25@$12 for Ohio, and $10 85@12 for Southern. Wheat has declined 2@3c.; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $27·25@$28 50 for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky firm; holders demand an advance to $1·20, while buyers refuse to pay more than $1 93.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Stocks are lower: Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Cumberland preferred, 48½; Illinois Central, 141½; Michigan Southern, 74½; New York Central, 122½; Reading, 127; Hudson River, 116; Canton Company, 54½; Erie, 96½; One-year Certificates, 97½; Ten-forty Coupons, 103½; Five-twenty Coupons, 105½; Registered do., 110; Coupons, 108½; Gold, 272.

ST. LOUIS, December 8.—There is an increased activity in the Tobacco Market, and prices are higher. There is nothing doing in cotton; receipts 54 bales. Flour is dull at $7·20@7·50 for superfine, and $8@10 25 for extra. Wheat firmer; prime $1·95@1·99; choice $1 95@2. Corn dull and but little doing. Oats heavy at 91c. Whisky quiet at $1·18. The freezing weather has a favorable effect on the market for Hogs, and prices have advanced. The demand is active at $10 50@11·90 gross.

BROWN PUBLISHES ANOTHER MESSAGE.

A BLOW AT JEFF. DAVIS.

Attack Upon Richmond Expected.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRACIE.

Governor Brown Out in Another Message—He Protests Against Further Usurpations on Jeff. Davis' Part, &c.

From the Richmond Examiner, December 5.

The Georgia papers bring us a message from Governor Brown. It is a message that was prepared by him to be sent into the General Assembly of Georgia; but while it was being copied the Legislature adjourned, on account of the near approach of the enemy, before the message was received. On this account Governor Brown has authorized its publication.

The message of Governor Brown is a most emphatic protest against the extraordinary recommendation of the President to Congress to repeal entirely the exemption of all classes, and vest in him the discretion to detail such as he may think fit to pursue their professions. Governor Brown argues that to give the President such a power would be to annihilate the last vestige of State sovereignty, and to subvert the great constitutional rights of the people. He says:—

Aside from the Constitutional objections, what would be the effect of vesting in the President the absolute power over all classes of the people in these States which he now demands at the hands of Congress? No man could cultivate his fields to produce corn, wheat, or any other of the necessaries of life, or run his factory to make clothing, or work in his blacksmith shop, mill, tannery, carpenter shop, machine shop, or follow other industrial pursuits without the consent and a detail from the President.

No man can then publish a newspaper without the consent of the President and a detail for that purpose. This would at once destroy all independence of the press and abridge its freedom, which the Constitution of the Confederate States expressly declares Congress shall make "no law" to do.

No bold, independent, high-toned man would be willing to accept a detail for this purpose, as it would be an acknowledgment in advance that his press shall be the tool of the President, with its freedom abridged and its existence dependent upon the President's will. As this law would give the President the power to say how many editors he will tolerate, it would leave it to his "discretion" what sort of editors he will have, and what principles they shall advocate.

Thus the public press of the country, which, whatever may be its errors and abuses, is, next to the Christian religion, the greatest promoter of civilization, and when left free and untrammelled is the strongest bulwark of constitutional government and the most powerful advocate of civil and religious liberty, is to be prostrated at the feet of the President and prostituted to the base end of overthrowing constitutional liberty and establishing despotism. Where did liberty ever exist with the freedom of the press abridged and its existence dependent upon the will of a single individual?

The President not only demands of Congress the passage of a law giving him the power in the future to muzzle the press and prevent it from exposing the errors of his Administration or the corruption of his officials, but he demands that the State Governments be placed absolutely under his control, and that it be left to his "discretion" how many members and officers may attend each session of the Legislature, and what shall be the ages of the members, and, if he chooses, what shall be their political sentiments.

It is also to be left to his "discretion" how many judges of the superior, inferior, or other courts, each State may have, and what shall be their ages; how many sheriffs, clerks, tax collectors, justices of the peace, &c., he will tolerate in each State.

Continuing upon the same subject, Governor Brown enters his solemn protest as follows:—

Give the President this power, and the minister of religion can no longer exercise the high functions of his calling under the commission he has received from Heaven, without a detail from the President. This would give the President the power in his discretion to determine not only how many may be necessary, but to select the localities where they will be tolerated, and to prescribe, if he should think proper, the denomination to which they shall belong. This would place the freedom of religion as absolutely under his control as the freedom of the press and the government of the States.

The provision of the Constitution which declares that Congress shall have power to raise and support armies must be construed in connection with that other provision that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press."

Taking these two provisions together, I do not see how any candid man can say that Congress has power, under the pretext of raising and supporting armies, to place the free exercise of religion and the freedom of the press at the "discretion" of the President. Nor can it be denied that the freedom of both are dependent upon his will, when the law permits no one to publish a paper or to preach the gospel without a detail from him.

Is not the freedom of the press abridged when a paper can only be published with the consent of the President? and is not the independence and dignity of the legislator lost when he is compelled to enter the legislative hall with a detail in his pocket, subject to be ordered out of it any moment when it suits the interest or caprice of the President? Is this State sovereignty, freedom of the press, and free religion?

When Congress enacts such a law it subverts the republicanism of the Confederate States into the despotism of Turkey, makes the President a dictator and prostrates the liberties of the country, the independence of the press, and the religious privileges of the people at his fe