

Arrangement

GRAND AMERICAN MUSEUM.
 ASSE THREE DAYS OF COMMODORE NUTT
 FOR EUROPE IN STEAMER CITY OF BAL-
 TIMORE SATURDAY.
 THE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
 at 11 a.m., 3 and 5 p.m.
 NEXT WEEK OF PROFESSOR BUTTERSON'S
 CATTLE AND HORSE TRAINED DOGS
 COMMODORE NUTT IN HIS PERSONATIONS,
 OKE-NA-WA-KAO THREE OR INDIANS,
 DRESSING CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUADS.
 AFTERNOON AT 3.
 HARVEST MONTH.
 DINNER IN COMIC CHINESE DANCE.
 BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS.
 EVENING AT 8.
 The Sensational Drama in Three Acts,
 WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,
 by Mrs. F. F. Prior, Tuesday, Wednesday,
 Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.
 Misses, Levick, Delmon Grace, Hildway, Maytag,
 Sam, Jamison, Foster, &c., appear.
 THE MAMMOTH PATRIOTIC SINGING TOGETHER
 ONE TEN TON
 STS, GIANTES, DWARFS, ALBINO BOY, &c.
 Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

AT 74, commence at 8. Seals reserved without extra
 from 9 till 5.
LYMPIC THEATER.—Commences at 74.
 This (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, NOV. 16,
 COURT CASES
 A Comic Musical Drama, entitled
 THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
WLO'S CONCERT SALOON.—(not Niblo's
 name) This EVENING (Wednesday), Nov. 16, 1864,
 MRS. O. NIELSEN
 Assistant Violon Soloist, successor to Catharine Hoyer, will
 on SECOND GRAND CONCERT, assisted by
 the Artists,
 GEORGE SIMPSON, SIGNOR REMI
 and FRANK OGDEN, and J. O'NEILL,
 take at the principal Music Stores and Niblo's Saloon.
ROADWAY THEATER.—Begins at 74.
 DENSELY CROWDED AUDIENCES
 to acknowledge the artistic perfection of
 the JOHN E. DODSON
 SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERLY
 2 WEEKS THE "SENSATION" OF THE TOWN.
POTHEATRON.—Commences at 74.
 Fourteen-bit, opposite the Academy of Music.
 Prices every evening, 50 cents. Matinees, ordinary charges.
CHARLES F. DODSON
 THE MASTER BAJOONIST OF THE WORLD,
 Will give his first
 BANJO CONCERT
 At the

COOPER INSTITUTE
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 14.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the disappointment of thousands to witness the manifestations and astounding phenomena of **FITZGIBBON'S MYSTERIOUS MEDIA,** A. la Davenport, & la Davenport, at the Chapel, it will appear as above for **FIVE NIGHTS** commencing on **THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 17.** Tickets, 50 cents each, and 25 cents for children, see small bills.

To Whom it may Concern.

WORKS LEGALLY PROCURED for persons from any State without publicity or change of name, incompatibility, desertion, &c., sufficient cause. Address free and confidential. Apply to **TEMAN, No. 37 Nassau-st.,** opposite Post-Office.

TICE TO COMMITTEES ON LECTURES.—The Rev. **THOMAS EASTON** offers to deliver a popular Lecture, **"THE MORAL CONTENTS OF GOD'S WORD,"** The Lecture to be held in **Temple and etc.,** and its delivery may be secured on the most liberal terms. Address **Box No. 20, South Greenwich, Conn.**

HIT SCAVENGERS.—**JOHN MAY** and **JOHN DENNER**, respectively, former and present publishers of the **REFORMER**, at their OFFICE, 441 East Houston-st. All orders received will be punctuated to in moderate charges.

W-YORK CITY CAPITAL-CLEANING

CHINESE, N. A. C. Canal, and
accurately fitted, and
and returned the same day.

Chances for Business Men.

CLAIM AGENTS.—Wanted to purchase, or established business for the collecting of military and naval claims. A large note will be paid. Address **SOLDIERS' GUARANTEE, Box No. 2,014 New York Post-office.**

Military Notices.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Wives or Widowed Mothers of Prisoners of War can receive their pay by calling on, or sending with letters to
BROWN & SIELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

ARMY OFFICERS.—We have facilities, through an experienced gentleman in Washington, to make correct and make out properly Returns for Order, Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage; also, to settle in full with the Army General Commissary.
BROWN & SIELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

Furniture

PARLOR ENAMELED FURNITURE.
A large stock of parlor furniture, also solid Chestnut and Walnut
other Solid, pine and ornamental, at H. F. FAHRING,
S. 22 Canal-st., opposite Woolen. Established 1842.

RAILED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
 The best assortment of EXAMINED FURNITURE, to
 be seen in Styles, WARD'S and GILBERT'S, and
 N. Y. in Bulk, Wholesale and Retail. Also, Mattresses
 and Pillows. **WARREN WARD, No. 275 Canal st.**

Cigars and Tobacco.

ERG & Co.'s celebrated
PRIME CIGARETTES.
 Sole and Depot at
GAIL, AX & KUCHLER'S,
 Nos. 113 and 115 Water-st., N. Y.

Machinery.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER
WHEELS.
 Independent men are employed to measure streams, make
 and put in turbines, wheels and gearing.
ALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 120 Broadway, New York

SEWING MACHINES.
 All the best Sewing Machines (NEW.) for SALE and to
 T. M. Auchincloss, bought, exchanged and repaired. E.
JAMOND, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y.

WIST DRILLS.—All sizes of **SCHUBS'**
WIRE DRILLS.—also, Twist Drills, for Machine's
 varying in diameter, by Slide from a half inch to
 three inches, with Rockets to fit them. For sale by **THE MAN-
 TON FINE ARMS CO.** on High and Orange-sts., New-

Corporation Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COM- MITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE BOARD OF ALBANY, having under consideration the application of ANGLINO PERSONS for a donation of FIFTY DOLLARS, will meet at the City of Albany, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock, at the Court House at No. 3, in Twenty-third street, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, the 12th and 13th day of the month, to receive the evidence of the persons applying, and to determine upon the merits of the different applications, and to report thereon to the Board of Albany, from which the necessity for assisting them is derived.

Persons desiring to be heard, or to be represented by a lawyer, and all others interested in the subject, are hereby notified to be present at the above named time and place, under further notice, in order to testify thereon, or to be represented at it as they may desire.

LEWIS C. MASTERTON,
JOSEPH OTTEWILL,
Committee on Finance.

Miscellaneous.

MANHATTAN CLO. COMPANY,
10 Broadway, N. Y.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LARD OIL.
MASON'S SPREAD OIL, and PATENT LARD OIL.
For Kailins, Steamships, and Factories.

WINES, ARGET WARE, &c.

H. A. HARVEY,
No. 83 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—New York—Declaratory Bill.

REPORT OF PROGRESS.

The Marshall made return of process duly served on the following cases:

Joseph M. Whitlock et al., the steamboat Augusta, her officers, &c., appearance entered, and one writ given to answer, &c. Bond for costs to be filed in two days.

United States et al., 20 bales of Cotton and the proceeds thereon, appearance entered, and one writ given to answer, &c. Bond for costs to be filed in two days.

Defendant entered on motion of E. Deistfield Smith, esq., U. S. District Attorney.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1864.

To Advertisers.
Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in to-day.
Price \$1 per line for each insertion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The prize steamship Lucy, Acting-Master Frank H. Wilks in charge, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in thirty-one hours from Hampton Roads. She was captured on the 23d inst., about 160 miles off Wilmington, N. C., by the U. S. gunboat Santiago de Cuba, after a chase of one hour and a half, during which she threw overboard 54 barrels of cotton. She is bound to Boston. Her cargo consists of 365 bales cotton, and 25 tons of tobacco. She is a side-wheel steamer, built of iron, 225 feet long, 29 feet beam, 192 tons burden, and one year old. This was her tenth trip of running the blockade.

Mr. Wm. Sample, of the 54th P. V., in Sheridan's army, writes to a friend, that while guarding some Rebel prisoners, one of them told him that he himself had heard Gen. Early say that "he would be in Pennsylvania on election day, or in a-h-h-h." There is no longer any doubt that the boasts of the Rebel papers that Early started for Pennsylvania on an electioneering tour "for the peace candidate," were correct; but the gallant Phil Sheridan somewhat spoiled this stunner's calculations, both military and political.

The citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, recently arrested and placed on the trains as a protection against attacks from guerrillas, have been released, and details from guerrilla prisoners, confined in Alexandria, will be sent out in the future for the same purpose.

The St. Albans robbers are loud in boasting of their work, and threaten all sorts of retaliation in case any punishment is inflicted. Their friends are trying to delay the decision until instructions can be got from Richmond.

The subject of the seizure of the Florida in the harbor of Bahia, has not yet been presented to the United States Government by that of Brazil.

GENERAL NEWS.

A number of decisions by the Secretary of the Treasury of questions arising upon appeals by importers from the decisions of collectors of customs have been printed, from which it appears that the duty of one-half cent per pound was properly assessed on molten bullets imported from Canada, the article being of the same character as if it was in bars or pigs; also that 40 per centum ad valorem was properly assessed on corolla wood, under the act of 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury affirms the decisions assessing duties on brass padlocks, cast-steel tires, axes, shafts, and other forgings in the rough, under the law of June last, at the rate of forty-five per centum, ad valorem. The Secretary does not concur with the New-York appraisers in their special report, in which they claim that although the machine known as a loom, is not a manufacture of which steel is a component part, yet the shuttle, which is an accessory machine, a machine per se being composed partly of steel, renders the whole importation in question a manufacture of steel in part, and subjects it to forty-five per centum duty. The Department in analogous cases, where the classification of different articles in the same package could be easily determined, has directed that the rate of duty applicable to each *per se* should be separately levied. The Secretary has also affirmed the decision assessing a duty of ten per centum, ad valorem, as staves for pipes, hogheads, or other casks, on certain rough staves imported from Canada. The appellants had claimed that split staves were exempt from duty under the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain.

An appeal was received at the Treasury Department, dated April 1864, from the decision of the Collector at New-York exacting the payment of 40 cents per gallon in coin or specie, until the Act of March 1864, on six quarter casks of brandy. The Secretary explained that the additional duty of 40 cents per gallon was to be regarded as an Internal Revenue tax on all spirits bonded in Government Warehouses, prior to March 7, 1864. On spirits imported on and after that day, the character of the tax changed, and it became that of an import-duty, and as such, payable in funds receivable for duties. It appeared the brandy in question was imported into New-York, April 4, 1863, and was in bond when the additional duty of 40 cents was collected. Therefore the applicants are entitled to the relief asked for, so far as relates to the payment in coin or specie of the additional 40 cents as distinguished from legal-tender notes, so styled by them.

The Acting Commissioner of the General Land office has just issued an important circular, in which he decides that under the act of Congress approved July 1, 1864, providing for the location of lands by States and corporations under grants from Congress for railroads and other purposes, registers and receivers of the land offices of the several States and Territories where such land is located, are each entitled to receive a fee of one dollar for each final location of one hundred and sixty acres, or any quantity approximate thereto, where the deficit is less than forty acres, the same to be paid when definitely ascertained at the General Land office. Registers and receivers must account for such fees and commissions on warrants, and preemption locations are accounted for.

An Associated Press dispatch says: "After careful inquiry, it is ascertained that there is nothing whatever to sustain the repeated rumors and assertions of Cabinet changes. The indications are directly contrary. This statement, however, excludes Secretary Sessenden, who, it is known, merely accepted the position at the head of the Treasury Department for the Congressional recess. Reports continue to prevail that the Hon. Robert J. Walker will be his successor." Gen. McClellan's resignation reached the War Department on the 9th inst., and was at once accepted. Two days ago Gen. Sheridan was appointed to the vacant place, his commission as Major-General in the Regular Army to date from the battle of Cedar Creek.

Six men were arrested in Chicago on Monday night, on charges of being concerned in the plot to release the Rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas on election day. One of the arrested men is a nephew of the pirate Semmes.

The instructions to the general agents of the Treasury Department for the purchase of cotton and other supplies from the Rebel States, are undergoing revision in order to greater efficiency.

Senor Barroeta, late the Peruvian Minister at Washington, has reached Paris, France, to which country he has been transferred in a similar diplomatic capacity.

The captured Rebel pirate Florida renegade Fortness Monroe just in time to take part in a grand naval salute in honor of the reelection of President Lincoln.

An elderly gentleman named Andrew Flood, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was run over by the cars on Monday night, at Clifton, Canada, and died shortly afterward. The sch. Carrier Dove foundered on Monday, at Long Point, Lake Erie, and was abandoned.

The Hon. F. W. Lincoln accepts a renomination for Mayor of Boston.

Gold opened at 244 and sold down to 237. From this point it rallied to 241 and closed at 237. Gold is carried with more difficulty, and there is a brisk inquiry to lend to Gen. Sherman's movements and fears of what Congress may do financially, check the disposition to buy for an advance, and a slight advance would produce a serious break down. Stocks present no new feature. There is the usual steady demand for all kinds of Government securities at advance rates, and the same desire to get out of heavy stocks. At the Second Board of 1864 close to 1100,000, 7.30 notes, gold bearing, sold at 114 1/2, against 114 1/2 in the morning. Money continues to be extremely supply at 7 per cent, and large balances are held (dis).

THE TRIBUNE for 1865.

PROSPECTUS.

The Military and Naval successes of 1864, with the auspicious result of our Presidential contest, have lifted a heavy weight from the breasts of the Loyal Millions of our countrymen. It is now felt, even by those who have been distrustful and faint-hearted, that the Union is to emerge triumphant from the deadly strife wherein she was so wickedly precipitated by her assailants, and that Slavery, her relentless foe, is to encounter the fate of Haman. The perils of foreign intervention and of Western insurrection are safely passed; ABRAHAM LINCOLN, no longer assailable as the choice of a minority, holds the helm of State for four years longer; the Rebellion, palpably weakened by its defeats and losses during the year now closing—with its credit so reduced that its purse-bearer officially declares that its Treasury Notes can only be exchanged for coin at the rate of twenty-five for one, while its bonds command but six cents on the dollar—but awaits the blow which shall soon strike the sword from its parried hand and remit its master-spirits to the justice, or it may be to the clemency, of a sorely wronged and justly incensed but forbearing and magnanimous People. Such are the auspices which justify our faith that the year soon to open will see the Stars and Stripes float unchallenged from every battlement in the Republic, and the perfect law of Liberty for All immovably imbedded in the Constitution of our Union.

The New-York TRIBUNE, founded in 1841, will enter upon its twenty-fourth year with quickened hopes and enlarged means of usefulness. Its principles need no re-statement: its aims are the diffusion of Intelligence and the inculcation of a spirit of Freedom and Humanity. When this truth shall have been generally recognized and established as the basis of our institutions and polity, that injustice to the poorest, the weakest, the most despised, is a fearful mistake—that no community or State can afford to wrong events humblest member—then will our land bask once more in the calm sunshine of peace and prosperity.

The TRIBUNE has for the last year been published without profit to its proprietors, solely because of the depreciation of our Currency below the specie standard, compelling us to buy paper and other materials at a cost considerably above the full amount received from our subscribers. On our Weekly edition, the net loss has amounted to many thousands of dollars; while our large receipts from Advertising have been wholly absorbed by the extraordinary expenses for Correspondence, Telegraphing, &c., devolved on us by the War. As we do not suppose our patrons desire that we should work for them at our own cost, and prefer not to be patronized by any who may desire it, we have somewhat advanced for the ensuing year the prices of our Semi-Weekly and Weekly, as we had already done with those of our Daily editions. This increase is purely nominal: there never before was a time when the farmers of our country could buy THE TRIBUNE for so little of their own products or labor as they can by the following

Terms.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Single copy..... 4 cents.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—312 numbers..... \$10 00

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers..... 4 00

do 2 copies, do do 7 00

do 5 copies, or over, to one address, for each copy..... 3 00

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Mail subscribers, single copy, 1 year, 52 numbers, 2 50

do Clubs of five, to one address..... 10 00

Persons remitting \$20 for 10 copies, to one address, will receive one copy extra, gratis.

Persons remitting \$40 for 20 copies, to one address, will receive one copy Semi-Weekly, gratis.

Persons remitting \$80 for 40 copies, to one address, will receive one copy Daily, gratis.

Drafts on New-York payable to the order of "THE TRIBUNE," being safer, are preferable to any other mode of remittance. But where drafts cannot be conveniently procured, United States or National Bank bills are the next best, and may be sent by mail; but in case of loss, THE TRIBUNE will not be responsible unless furnished with a full description of the bills, including the name of the bank, denomination and number, and the time and place of the mailing of the letter with the inclosures. Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Gen. Butler and suite left our City for the South yesterday.

The Major-Generalship in the Regular army, made vacant by the resignation of Gen. McClellan, is fully filled by the appointment of Gen. Sheridan. His commission dates from the battle of Cedar Creek. The whole country will rejoice, not only in this merited honor, but that the insignia of a Major-General now rest on no unworthy shoulders.

"The soldiers will vote solid for Little Mac," said the Democratic organs before the election. Here is the way they did not do it:

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS—OFFICIAL.

Lincoln, McClellan, L. M. Army of the Potomac..... 7,377 3,538..... 3,739

Army of the James..... 3,575 1,931..... 1,644

Sheridan's Army..... 1,480 616..... 1,864

Soldiers at Atlanta..... 1,272 289..... 584

Total..... 13,605 6,474..... 7,831

Percentage..... 67.75 32.25

And that is the way our fighting boys went for the Young Napoleon in a State where his friends spared no effort to achieve a victory.

We print this morning Capt. Winslow's official report of the Kearsarge-Alabama fight—this being supplementary to the brief report previously published. Readers who remember the theory of the British and French press that Semmes

tried to board the Kearsarge will be interested to observe Capt. Winslow's statement that his purpose was, at the beginning of the action, to run down the Alabama or close with her, but that he was unable to get near her. Semmes of his own choice kept off and fought at long range. We believe this disposes of the last excuse which European sympathizers with Semmes had to offer for his defeat.

CHARTER ELECTION.

Our City will soon be required to elect a new Board of Councilmen for the ensuing year, with Aldermen in half the Wards, to serve for the years 1865 and '6. The vote thrown will probably be light—the exhaustion following a Presidential contest usually disinclining many voters to political effort immediately thereafter. We estimate the probable poll at the Charter Election just before us at Sixty Thousand, whereof not more than Five Thousand are likely to be thrown by 'repeaters' or men who have no legal right to vote.

We have not the least desire that the men to be chosen at the ensuing Election shall be of this or that political party; though we must hope that the Democrats who may be chosen will not be of the extreme Copperhead type of John McKoon and C. Godfrey Gunther. Only give us men who believe the Union right and the Rebellion wrong in the great struggle now convulsing our country, and we are quite as willing that they should hail from Tammany as from any of the rival Halls.

But should candidates be presented who have profited by unclean and mercenary legislation, or who have evinced a desire to do so—who belong to any "ring" of public plunderers, whether at the City Hall or in Albany—we beg the People to spot them and take care that they be not elected. Wherever there is an honest and dishonest candidate, vote for the true man regardless of party: nay, as between two thieves, always prefer that one whose politics you detect. It is bad enough to have the public robbed: it is an aggravation of the calamity when sound principles and righteous aims with regard to public affairs are brought into discredit through the political affiliations of the robber. We beg, then, every City reader, now to resolve, with reference to our approaching Election,

1. To vote at all events;
2. Preliminary thereto, to make due and careful inquiry as to the character for integrity and honest dealing of the rival candidates;
3. To vote for an honest man of the wrong party rather than a thief of the right one;
4. Where the choice lies between two thieves, vote for the Copperhead if you vote for either.

In deference to these views, it is hardly necessary to add that we expect to support generally the candidates of the Citizens' Reform Association. We hope a majority of these will be Democrats: in fact, we should prefer that they all might be fit men of that party should be presented. But do not vote for a racial because he has obtained a Reform nomination: on the contrary, oppose him more determinedly than though he had not 'stolen the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.'

Let us see if we cannot, by early and vigilant attention to the matter, elect a few Aldermen and Councilmen who do not want to steal.

CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

It is greatly desirable that our Currency should be equal, dollar for dollar, to Specie, as also that our Treasury receipts from taxation should be equal to our current expenditures, and that every debt of the Government should be promptly paid in coin or its equivalent. In short, there are many things that we would all be glad to have, but we can't, and there's the end of it. So long as we remain involved in a great and terrible War, with our armed force numbered by hundreds of thousands, and devastation and waste running riot on every side, we can't pay as we go, and must run in debt; and—since we cannot find willing lenders so fast as the Government must borrow to pay its way—a depreciated Currency is inevitable. Since we must resort to forced loans, it is the least of practicable evils that the whole People should be the lenders, as they are made by the Legal Tender Act. We might return speedily to a Specie Currency by the simple expedient of disbanding our armies, stopping the War, and thus bringing our National expenditures within our income; but that is just what we will not do; hence Currency depreciation. The issue and circulation of greenbacks are not the cause, but a consequence, of our temporary National embarrassment—we had almost said insolvency—they are evils which we choose as a people to endure rather than succumb to the Rebellion. England did so before us, in her long wars with Napoleon; Austria has long been situated as we now are in respect to Currency and Finance. Whenever she can do better, she will; and so shall we. That's the whole story.

The Commercial Advertiser persistently controverts all this, in the spirit of the Bourbon Princess who wondered why the poor didn't cry dry, coarse bread rather than starve to death. It insists on regarding our Currency debasement as the cause rather than as a consequence of our financial embarrassments. In its last issue, the Financial editor thus discourses:

"It is generally conceded that the existing currency system has brought upon the country serious embarrassments to both its commerce and its public finances; and it is hence concluded that some steps will be taken for remedying existing measures. There are certain indubitable facts as to the character of the anticipated measures, supposed to be more or less sanctioned by official information. It is supposed that the legal tender issue will be curtailed; that taxation will be largely increased; that gold-bearing loans will be discarded; and that, to prevent a still further reduction in the currency receipts, endangering the issue of the gold interest, some of the higher duties on imports will be moderated. Legislation of this character is approved almost generally by those who are the avowed defenders of the past financial measures of the Government; but there is no general apprehension that the real difficulty lies rather in the nature of the currency than in the manner of its issue, a fact which, apparently, it will require months more of disastrous experience to make so far understood as to secure a radical cure of the existing evil. It is the evil of having a currency not convertible into an equivalent amount of specie that is the cause of all our embarrassments; and the extent of its issues has less to do with the degree of its depreciation than is generally supposed. The fact of the currency being irredeemable in gold places its value on a par with that of other forms of Government indebtedness; and, as shown in our editorial columns, it depreciates in value in proportion as other securities are crowded upon the market. It is therefore unreasonable to expect any material appreciation of the value of legal tenders from a limited curbing of their issue. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized for the emergency to do what he

deems of about one-third of the 'Confederate' currency has been unattended with any appreciation of the value of remaining in circulation; and the same result may be anticipated from a funding of a portion of our currency. If attempted, the only radical cure is in the restoration of a currency redeemable in specie."

—We hope the writer of the above did not mean to juggle; but the facts do not justify that presumption. The financial dodge which he gingerly characterizes as "the retiring of about one-third of the 'Confederate' currency," was a simple, naked repudiation of over Three Hundred Millions of the Rebel Public Debt. Now we very readily agree that an act of Congress whereby one-third of the nominal value of our Greenbacks should be stricken out of existence would not enhance the value of the residue; on the contrary, it would be likely rather to reduce it. But redeeming or paying off so large a proportion of either our or the Rebels' Treasury Notes would have a very different and more wholesome effect; and the grave distinction between repudiation and payment ought not to be ignored by a Journal of the financial pretensions of *The Commercial*.

MEXICO.

The subjugation of Mexico by French bayonets and the abolition of its republican institutions are now nearly complete. Of the national armies but little appears to be left. Juarez is reported to have under his immediate control no more than two thousand men. A national navy unfortunately never existed. Of the leaders of the National party, many have given their adhesion to the Empire, while others have left the country. The imperial reconstruction of the Government is making some progress, and vast hopes are naturally conceived as to the future. We referred some time ago to a net of projected telegraphs, traversing the whole country, and connecting with the United States and Cuba. Beside this telegraph, a number of railroad projects have received the imperial approval, the latest of which is that of a railroad from Queretaro to Guanajuato, with a branch road to some city in the State of Michoacan, which is yet to be designated. The cost of the construction of this road is estimated at four and a half millions, to be subscribed for in shares of 150 piastres, payable at the rate of only two piastres a month. Thus the interest of a large portion of the moneyed classes is enlisted in the maintenance of peace and the present Government.

Our latest advices from Panama contain the remarkable statement that the question of the annexation of Central America to the Mexican Empire is being discussed among the politicians of the former country. It is added that there are no grounds for supposing that anything of the kind is likely to be carried out, as every government of Central America is opposed to such a move. We very much doubt whether the projects of annexation are so insignificant as is here represented. If Maximilian succeeds in awakening in Mexico an interest in commercial, industrial and agricultural improvements, in developing the resources of the country, in reorganizing the army and the finances, in founding a navy, in attaching to himself and his rule all the classes of the population, whose interests are connected with the progress of these schemes, the governments of Central America will find it very difficult to prevent the springing up of a party of annexationists in their states.

The only possible way for contracting the influence which the policy of Maximilian, aided by the agents of France in Central America, will produce, is to emulate Maximilian in the introduction of sweeping reforms in the administration of their governments. If the Congress of plenipotentiaries of South American and Central American States, which was to open at Lima on the 28th of October, understands the signs of the times, it will direct its chief attention to this point. The vast history of the United States proves that a republic may not only equal, but surpass monarchies in rapid growth and material prosperity. Most or all of the States of South and Central America would have it in their power to enter upon an equally glorious career. The statesmen assembled at home must endeavor to devise efficient measures for increasing their power by a closer union, for multiplying the means of communication, for promoting emigration, for developing commerce, industry, and all the other vast resources of their rich countries, and they will easily roll back the tide of monarchism which seems to set in in Mexico, and which contains a real danger to their existence so long as it shall prove more beneficial to the material prosperity of the people than a republican form of government.

For, after all, if the rule of Maximilian should be strengthened, it is due not to a predilection of the people for a monarchy, but to their common and natural desire to walk on the road of peaceable progress. Monarchism, regarded by itself, is still viewed in Mexico as a foreign import, and even papers so devoted to the cause of imperialism as the *Courier des Etats Unis* of this city inform us that a number of disaffected members of the Clerical party of Mexico are conspiring with some of the Liberal elites in the United States against Maximilian. These conspiracies will be of little danger to the Empire so long as the latter carefully and wisely provides for the material wants of the country. But once satisfy the people that they will gain the same advantages under their old Republican Government, and Liberty besides, and the Empire will crumble in a much shorter time than was required to build it up.

It is suggested that, on the principle laid down in the late Chicago Platform, which affirms that the War for the Union should be stopped because it has been prosecuted through four years without attaining its object, the party calling itself Democratic should, for that same reason, desist henceforth from trying to get into office. We commend the idea to their earnest consideration.

The Union men of Lancaster City, Penn., are justly jubilant over a victory in that Democratic stronghold. They say "A careful analysis of the soldier's vote will show a majority for Lincoln." Although the County of Lancaster has been, next to Allegheny, the Gibraltar of Unionism in the State, the city has never before given a majority for the right side.

ABRAHAM'S MEN.

Is the reader supposing (which is a perfectly supposable case) that he voted for President Lincoln (President incumbent and President appoint)—is the Republican reader aware that he is a serf, a slave, a chattel, a thrall, a subject, a bondman of the aforesaid mighty monarch, king, autocrat, emperor, tyrant, despot, to wit, Abraham Lincoln? Thus says *The Richmond Dispatch* of the 9th inst., which newspaper, considering that it did pretend most heartily to desire Mr. Lincoln's reelection, seems to have been put into a most acrid humor by the profound respect which we have shown for its preferences. According to this *Dispatch*, twenty millions of human beings have sold themselves, soul, spirit, body and breeches to A. L., and should be branded with these letters. Credit this paper, and we have clearly got ourselves into a most diabolical scrape. We have "made a formal surrender of our liberties" to "a low buffoon"—a surrender not merely of our "liberties," but of our "lives"—not merely of our "lives" but of our "persons"—not merely of our "persons" but of our "purses"—"to have and to hold the same for at least four years" to him the said Abraham and his assigns! "And this farce," says *The Dispatch* with inexpressible disgust, "is called an election." We are "slaves." We are "fit for the situation." We are "a profligate and degenerate race." We have been mastered heretofore by our "base passions." Now we must prepare for "material bondage."

Alas! poor reader! what a situation you are in! We suppose that with painful fatuity you still call yourself a man, while you are nothing but a piece of goods. You think that your wife is your own, that your children are your own, that your house is your own, that your ships and stocks are your own, whereas, as well as yourself, they all belong to that "Jack Pudding," as *The Dispatch* calls him, Abraham Lincoln! When you went to the polls, last Tuesday, you did not feel the Federal bayonets prodding you, but they were at work, and proud freemen as you thought yourself, you were only one of several millions of dumb, driven cattle. You think you know your own mind, but, poor devil! you have no mind to know. You think you have a will of your own, whereas you merely acted as you were told to act—you poor, blind, deaf, dumb instrument!—you dull and subservient and cringing and crouching tool!—you eater of dirt and licker of spittle!—you coward, you fool, you wretch, you man-shaped and brute-brained machine, fit for nothing but to grind in the mill of your master and to be muzzled when you tread out his corn! Victim of a dreadful delusion! sport of a horrible hallucination! butt of a hideous destiny! pauper and parasite, fawner and fool, craven-hearted and adle-headed! the sham citizen of a sham democracy! What have you to do but lick the feet of your proprietor?

How have we been mistaken! We have schools and no knowledge, churches and no religion, wealth and no refinement, the forms of freedom without the fact. The President's chair is a throne, at the feet of which we are all kneeling; the army a horde of mercenaries paid to keep us in order, and paid with our own money; Congress an irresponsible oligarchy, created by our own votes to trample and torture us. We are the cunning architects of our own subjection and the artificers of our own chains. We are all saddled and bridled for another four years' riding, and, strange to say, we find the whip delightful and the spur an agreeable titillation!

We suppose that it is necessary for the Rebel newspapers to say abusive things of the loyal population of the country, but the wonder is that they do not say them more sensibly, and sharply, and consistently. They have suddenly changed their tone with a vengeance! For not a hundred years ago, they were charging upon us a thoroughly anarchical condition of society. We were powerless to resist the pressure of mobs; the flesh man was at the mercy of the pauper classes; socialism predominated in our politics, and there was no agrarian folly for which we were not ripe and rotten-ripe. Presidents, legislatures, governors, congresses, mayors, municipal councils—all were too weak to restrain the relentless passions of our masses; and every man-owner trembling nightly at the thought of insurrection and massacre which might be plotting in his quarter-houses, predicted that the fiend of revolution, born and bred in Boston, would ere many months carry through city and through country an epidemic of fire, famine, and slaughter. If our Presidential election had been marked by the violence which Rebel writers and speakers anticipated, what a triumphant howl of derision would have reached our ears! The election is over. It has been conducted peaceably and according to all the forms of law. There have been no riots, no burnings, no murders—there has been an explicit and deliberate and decided expression of popular opinion, and because this honorable moderation has been exhibited, and our outvoted sympathizers with Rebellion have succumbed to the force of great majorities, it is declared that we are the slaves of the President, and have made a merit of submitting to him simply because we could not throw him over! It seems to us that malice and hatred, and envy and disappointment, all together, might devise more decent diatribes than these. The world, outside the Rebel lines, will be very likely to laugh at this anile and hysterical verbiage. We unquestionably can afford to do it. We are what we are, and not what we are called by the desperate and disappointed enemies of human liberty. Of all that was dearest and most valuable to us, this Rebellion has changed nothing. Here still stands the school-house, the church and the printing-office; our agricultural and manufacturing wealth remains; our exchanges still give tokens of prosperous production; while another great and general election, conducted with the most perfect freedom, has proved at once our fidelity to democratic principles and our moderation in sustaining them. The canvass which is just over settled much more than the Presidential question. It proved that the people are at once intelligent and conscientious. It demonstrated to all public men that while the people are to be trusted they are not to be cheated. We feel that a great crisis has

been nobly met, and that we have passed through it in no shameful manner. Let the dogs of Rebel "lon still howl on! It is all that the result will permit them to do, and that result, mere noise and nonsense, the rhetoric of a blind and staggering "rath," will be powerless to affect.

TREATMENT OF MR. DAVIS.

The poor "President" of "the Southern Confederacy" has evidently a most uncomfortable set of subjects, who are more inclined to reign over him, than to be reigned over by him. If mere abuse can make him miserable, he must by this time have reached a depth of dolorous despondency, for not only is he savagely lacerated in the newspapers, but even in "Congress," it seems to be rather than else a favorite diversion to exhort him. The name of Foote is suggestive of kicks, and many kicks does Mr. Foote, of what is called the "House of Representatives," bestow upon Mr. Davis, who is declared "to occupy the same position as President Lincoln," and all because Davis proposed to emancipate those blacks who should fight and bleed (by their master's orders) for the "Confederacy." The very next day Mr. Foote resumed his strictures, and attacked Mr. Davis's proposition that Congress should commit all the newspapers to the management, supervision and censorship of the military authorities. Mr. Davis was charged with "a conspiracy against the liberty of the press"—with a desire to dictate "what opinions shall go forth daily and weekly to our fellow-citizens"—with "asking for power which no king, nor queen, nor imperial potentate in all the world does now possess"—with making a speech at Macon which was "a most disgusting specimen of fustian and billingsgate oratory"—with aiming at "the usurpation of unconstitutional authority"—and finally and ferociously said Mr. Foote, "I hold in contempt him and his whole tribe of seditious and minions." The newspapers themselves are not one whit more polite than Mr. Foote. *The Richmond Examiner* intimates that if "the President" is not just a little more careful, he will be remorselessly assassinated. *The Richmond Whig* considers the proposition of the President as "monstrous," and asks: "Will the Congress of the Confederate States consent to prostitute the entire press of the Confederacy to the pleasure of the Executive?" The editor of *The Whig* already feels himself with "a hook in his mouth." Also with "a ring in his nose." He foresees his "paper broken up"—"himself and his printers trundled off to the trenches"—"his type knocked late pit"—and all because he will not "celebrate the virtues and glory of the Executive."

If our words could reach them, we should respectfully suggest to these peppy persons, editorial and legislative, that when they suppose the objects of the "Confederacy," over which Mr. Davis has the agonizing misfortune to preside, to be personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, freedom of printing, freedom of writing, or any other freedom whatsoever, they labor under a delusion closely bordering upon dementia. The very purpose of the Rebellion is to put down finally and forever all that kind of radical, revolutionary, socialist nonsense, and to confide the care of society, of its demarcations and discipline, its mental, moral and mechanical activity, to a select, judicious and illuminated few, with power to bind and to loose, to favor these and to flog those, to elevate at their own sweet, and to depress at their own sour will. In the name of consistency, what did these editorial malcontents expect? They have been writing for years against freedom of speech and of the press at the North and in Washington—they have charged our newspapers and magazines and books with generating looseness of moral principle, infidelity, vice in every form, and crimes incalculable—they have asserted that liberty brought us only license; that reading was a curse; that the dissemination of knowledge and information tended only to anarchy; and now, when poor Mr. Davis proposes to act upon these very opinions, and to mitigate the evils of newspapers by a rigorous military censorship, and thus preserve the brains, the bodies, and the hearts of the ignorant masses committed to his care from the contaminating influence of newspaper speculations, these very philosophers suddenly change their opinions, as rogues do of the law when the halter begins to draw, and we are treated to grave protests against the infringement upon public liberties, and violations of the right of free discussion! Stuff and nonsense! Davis is right. Free discussion is just what the Confederacy does not want. Public liberty should be a stench in the nostrils of every well-wisher of a Slaveholding Republic. You cannot have the dulcet privileges, and the exquisite immunities, and the Olympian serenities of an oligarchy, the peace of death and only the vitality of decaying submission creeping and crawled upon, and at the same time the impertinence of individual self-sufficiency, the awkwardness of private judgment, the collision of differing opinions, popular discussion and popular decision. Mr. Davis probably supposes, and he is justified in supposing, that when his people determined upon erecting a republic thoroughly aristocratical, or at least aristocratical in character, they flung far from them the musty axioms of our first Revolution, and as Slavery was to be the chief corner-stone of the new edifice, that the worship of Freedom therein was to be of a decidedly limited and carefully restrained description. The blunder which these editors make is in supposing that there was to be any place for them in Mr. Davis's New Jerusalem. Their true business is to discuss, and in the "Confederacy" discussion is just what is not wanted, and if the fundamental doctrines of the new authorities are admitted, it is not needed—because there is really nothing to discuss. For debate implies change, alteration, advancement and improvement—and the main idea of the "Confederacy" is, that its leading social institution shall be immutable, as it is already fully up to the mark of possible human perfection. Alas! the experience of misguided men is already showing them that this hall of a dumb deaf and blind inertia is just as impossible as the