## PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

## Hews. General

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Our estimate of this splendid state paper s spoken in another column. It will command the admiration of the civilized world. its frank and conclusive disclosure of the firmness of our important foreign relations and our growing means for self-reliance at home, will command universal belief. As a moral power against the insurgents, it will of the acts of Congress. do more than any one battle which our army could win. Our readers will not expect us soon enough to have been almost a week before the public when this number is issued, so that we suppose it has already been before the eye of every reader of ours. We shall however take the room to repeat the terms in which he sums up, almost in a nutshell, and yet with perfect distinctness, the issues in strife, and his own calmn and immoveable position respecting them. We must have at least this much on our files; we should be ashamed, in after years, to look over them in vain for a shred of this monumental way-mark along the track of the present stage in our national history. We quote as follows:

The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its results, the purpose of the people within the loyal states, to maintain the integrity of the Union, was never more firm nor never more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters mingled at the polls, gave strong assurance of this.

Not only all those who supported the of the opposing party also, may be fairly as follows: claimd to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable Deduct receipt argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office, however high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union.

There has been much impugning of motives, and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of promoting the Union cause but on the distinct; issue of Union or not Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world, this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resourcesthat of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearths, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who com-posed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. -

[A minute statistical comparison of the number of votes given now and four years ago respectively follows. The Message then proceeds:

So much is shown affirmatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, are:

than heretofore shall be adopted. In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I re-

turn to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any If the people should, by whatever mode

or means, make it an executive duty to reenslave such persons, another, and not I, to fill our columns with it. It came to hand must be their instrument to perform it. In just too late for use in our last paper; just stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will case on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Signed) December 6, 1864.

FINANCES OF THE NATION.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treas ury is of necessity the longest and most la-bored sent in to Congress from the Depart-ments. We give some of the statistical figures as follows:

The actual receipts of the Treasury for the year ending July 1, 1864, were as follows : From Customs...... From Lands ..... From misceilaneous.... From direct tax... From internal revenue .....\$102,316,152 92 588,332 29 ..... 47,511,448 10 ., 475,648 96 ... 109,741,184 10 \$260,632,717 46 5,329,044 21 Total..... Add to balance July 1, 1863 Aggregate..... \$265,961,761 65 Receipts from loans .... 618,114,884 9 Total. \$884,976,646 57 Expenditures, For civil service...... Pensions and Indians \$27.505.599 40 7,517,930 97 690,791,842 97 87,733,292 77 58,685,421 69 ar Department. Navy Department.... Total \$865,234,087 86 Union ticket, so called, but a great majority The statement is presented in another form

Actual expenditures for fiscal year.......\$\$65,234,057 86 Deduct receipts from ordinary sources, and balance from preceeding year........255,961,761 65

1862. Six per cent, bonds, act of July 17th, 1861. 'en-forty bonds, act of March 8d, 1864.... Twenty years six per cents., act of March d3, 1863. United Slates notes, act of February 25th, 1862. One-year five per cent. notes act of March 3d, 1863. 821.557.283 4 30,565,875 45 73,337,600 00 43,141,771 05 43,859,821 46 44,520,000 00 March 3d, 1863. Two-years five per cent. notes act of March 3d, 1863. Three-years six per cent, comfound, interest notes. Certificates of indebtedness exceeding smount redeemed 152,864,800 00 15,000,000 00

amount redeemed 4,098,758 85 \$730,642,410 97 Whole amount.....

of which amount there was applied to pay-ment of public debt \$112,527,526.05, which deducted, leaves applicable, to expenditure \$618,114,884 92. Deduct balance July 1st, 1864; \$18,842,558,71. Balance applied to Bervice of the year, \$599,272,326.21. The public debt, as stated by my predecessor in his report of December 10th, 1863, was \$1,-098,793,181.37. To this should be added the amount paid into the treasury previous to July 1st, 1863, for which evidences of debt were subsequently issued, \$23,781,423.20. Amount of debt July 1st, 1863, \$1,122,575,-604,57 cents. Add the amount of loans applied to actual expenditures, as above, and balance in the treasury July 1st, 1864, \$618,-114,884.92 cents, it gives the amount of public debt July, 1st 1864, \$1,740,690,489.49 cents

The estimated expense of the current year

For indefinite Appropriations.. ...\$1,153,918,920 57 Total...... Add interest on the public debt..... ...\$1,245,729,135 75 Amount. Add public debt matured and maturing to men. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The natural resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe inexhaustible. The public purpose to establish and main-tain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no

public duty shall demand that it be closed, amount reserved for 'working' purposes and that in lieu more vigorous measures being \$30,000. The stock is divided into three hundred thousand shares; the sub-scription price; \$2 50 per share. The prosschiption price, S2 30 per share. The pros-pectus, which we have examined with care, embraces leases on Oil Creek and Cherry Run, which, although but partially develop-ed, are now yielding sufficient oil to pay divi-dends of 1 per cent. per month on the capi-tal stock. Besides these valuable interests, the Company own in fac simple a tract of the Company own, in fee simple, a tract of 157 acres on Cherry Run; a one-twelfth of eleven acres on the Miller Farm ; an undivided half part of the Barber Farm, containing 40 acres; a lease of 31 acres on the Benny-hoof Farm, on which is erected a refinery, and one on the Buchanan Farm.

"The showing of this Company is certainly very flattering." We are not advised as to whether there is any of the stock to be had at subscription price, but presume that if there is there will be little difficulty in hav-ing it taken. The office of the Company'is located at 432 Walnut street, second story."

THE DRAKE BETROLEUM COMPANY .--- We call especial attention to the advertisement of this company published in this day's issue. It has two tracts of 512 acres, in fee, on the Caldwell Branch of Oil Creek, territory said to be equal to the celebrated farms on Oil Creek. The Caldwell branch is a tributary of this famous oil producing creek, and from the gentlemen selected, as officers, to manage the Drake Company, assurance is at once given of the reliability of the concern. The President is T. Haskins DuPuy, Esq., President of the Catawissa Railroad Company, and Samuel Work, Esq., of the eminent Banking House of Work, McCouch & Co., of this city-The Directors are all gentlemen well known in this community, who assert in their prospectus that their lands are to be developed at once. Three engines have already been engaged and a careful superintendent appointed. Fifty thousand dollars has been set apart for a working capital-a sum sufficient for nine wells.

## Advertismeeuts.

Suitable and appropriate presents to felatives and friends are the ACOUSTIC AURICLES, EAR TRUM-PETS and other INSTRUMENTS to assist the hearing. Also, FINE CULLERY, PEN and POCKET KINVES, RAJOR STROPS and LADLES SCISSORS of the finest quality, at P. MADEIRA'S, 115 South TENTH street, Philadelphia. 969-3t Just Imported for the Holidays. A few very fine ALBUMS in Russia leather, entirely new styles, very choice, unlike anything in the market. We have also a large asy ortment of STEREOSCOPES and STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, which we are posi-tively selling at old prices. JAMES CREMER & CO., 18 South ElGHTH street, Philadelphia. 969 4t THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL, Considered in the Light of the Holy Scriptures, the Testimony of Reason and Nature, and the various Phenomena of Life and Death. By Rev. HIRAM MAT uson, A. M. 12mo., Musliu ...\$1 (50) Just published by PERKINPINE & HIGGINS, 56 North Fourth St., Philads., Pa. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of retail price. For sale by Booksellers generally. [969-3t. The Was



the war began, that we are not exhausted nor in the process of exhaustion, that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be maintain the contest indefinitely. This as to men. Material resources are now more

evidence accessible, it seems to me that n attempt at negotiation with the insurge leader could result in any good.

He would accept nothing short of seve ance of the Union; precisely what we wi not and cannot give. His declarations if this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. E does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct,

between him and us the issue is distinct, single and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union they can.

the Government could not, if it would, mainand remissions of forfeiture, however, would still be within the Executive control. In excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. cepted classes, and no voluntary applica-lion has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to

	propable resources for the cuttere year	may	enen	00
no	stated as follows :			
ant	From Customs	\$70,27	1,991	96
ant	From Lands		2,185	84
. '	From Internal Revenue	249,50	32,859	92
er-	From Miscelaneous sources		10,171	41
	From Direct Tax		10.079	86
vill	From Certificates of Indebtedness	75,0	00,000	00
to			1 005	
He	Total	2418'85	51,385	02
10	To this should be added :			

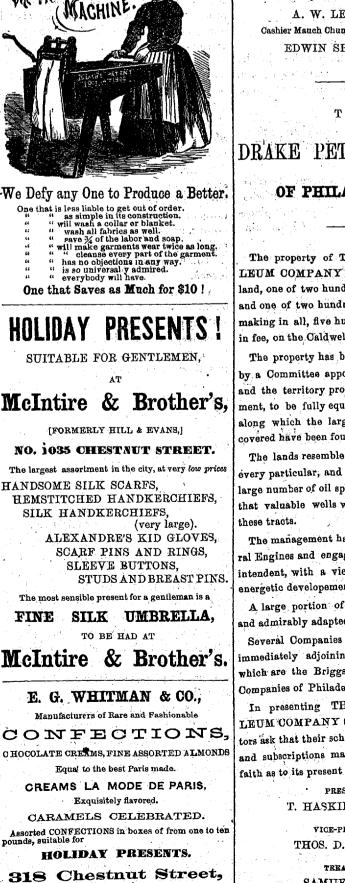
Probable unexpended balances, June 30. ...\$350,000,000 00 ... 8,842,558 71 1865 ..... Balance of cash, July 1, 1864..... .....\$788,854,947 73

Total resources.. which, deducted from the expenditures, leaves a balance to be provided for by loan of \$620,7.57,508.11. If, however, an addition-al sum of \$50,000,000 should be realized, as proposed by the Commissioner, from internal duties, the amount to be raised by loans would be \$570,727,508.11. From this should be deducted the public debt redeemed, \$88, 353,320.00. Leaving as increase of the pub-lic debt at the close of the year, \$482,374,-188 02.

Some of them, we know, already desire The public debt matured and matnring peace and reunion. The number of such during the year is, as before stated, \$163,353,may increase. They can at any moment 220 09; from this may be deducted, as likely have peace, simply by laying down their to be provided by new certificates of indebt arms and submitting to the national autho-edness, \$75,000,000. Add to this sum \$88, rity under the Constitution. After so much, 353,320 09 to the balance to be provided for expenditures of the year, viz: \$482,374,188tain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain we would adjust them by the would include so much of the public debt as peaceful means of legislation, conferences, courts and votes operating only in constitu-tional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be be be deducted from the amount to be obtained by loans, viz: \$570,727,508 11, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The Execu-tive power itself would be greatly diminish-ed by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however would from ordinary sources fall short of the esti-mates submitted. Any estimate which may what spirit and temper this control would mates submitted. Any estimate which may be exercised can be fairly judged of by the be made of the probable receipts and expen be exercised can be fairly judged of by the be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago a general pardon and am-nesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all except certain designated classes, and it all except certain designated classes are all except certain the contract of the co may be calculated with reasonable certainty. It is impossible to anticipate what the exigencies of war may require.

SHEKINAH PETROLEUM COMPANY .--- We call attention to the advertisement of this Com-During the same time, also, special pardons attention to the advertisement of this Com-have been granted to individuals of the exfollowing, among others, is from the Philadelphia Press :

"From an advertisement in another colmake free choice-that is, such as were in umn it will be seen that a new Petroleum custody or under constraint. It is still so Company, entitled the 'Shekinah,' has been open to all. But the time may come when organized, with a capital of \$1,500,000, the



Below Fourth street.