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PHILADELPHIA. The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue affords many striking evidences of the increased efficiency of his department since the inauguration of President Grant. The new Executive privately and publicly announced that he would make continuous and resolute efforts to enforce the revenue laws as well as all other enactments of Congress, and this promise has been faithfully redeemed. The income from internal revenue during the six months ending June 30, 1869, exceeds the receipts during the corresponding period of 1868 by \$26,062,812, while the gain of the previous six months of Andrew Johnson's rule over the corresponding period of 1867 was but \$1,186,358. The receipts from April to September, 1869, inclusive, which embrace six months of Grant's rule, amounted to \$104,377,950, while the receipts of the corresponding period of 1868 amounted to but \$80,543,082, the increase being \$23,834,-868. Various other financial tests applied to this subject all point to the same general conclusion, that the ejection of the Tennessee traitor from the White House has resulted in a gain to the Treasury of nearly fifty millions of dollars per annum from internal revenue, and for this service alone the present administration is entitled to the warmest thanks of the country.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1869 exceeded one hundred and sixty millions of dollars, and the Commissioner estimates that in a short time the present system will yield from spirits, tobacco, fermented liquors, incomes, stamps, banks and bankers, legacies, and insurance and gas companies, alone, one hundred and seventy-three millions of dollars. Of this sum he presumes that forty millions will be derived from incomes and saloons, and he appeals to Congress to retain this prolific source of revenue.

The public will have no objection to the retention of the tax on the salaries of officials, but no portion of the present system is more unpopular than that which affects incomes. American experience coincides with that of England, where this tax is so odious that it is imposed only as a matter of dire necessity and repealed as soon as extraordinary emergencies are passed. However ready Congress may be to endorse Commissioner Delano's other recommendations, we trust they will turn a deaf ear to his appeals for a continuance of this onerous exaction, especially since it has become, by his own showing, unneces sary. He alleges that "this tax simply reaches the profits of trade and business, and the increased wealth of individuals from investments," but he forgets that it fails, through fraud or evasion, to reach such profits in numberless cases; that it has a direct tendency to incite false statements; and that where true statements are given it compels a disclosure of private business transactions which the Government should not demand. Taxes on any given business or product, about which it is not difficult for the assessors to obtain approximate information, stand on an entirely different footing from the exposure of the aggregate 'pecuniary transactions of individuals which is required by the income returns, and the Commissioner commits an obvious error when he says that they can be made "as easily and with as little exposure of private affairs" as any other statement designed as a basis for taxation of personal estate.

The greatest modern improvement in the Internal Revenue law consists in the enhanced revenue from spirits and tobacco. This is no doubt due in part to a reduction in the rate of the taxation, and we fully agree with the Commissioner that it would be exceedingly unwise and impolitic to increase the present rates. Conclusive statements bearing on this point are presented. The quantity of spirits on which a tax was paid during the last fiscal year exceeded 62,000,000 gallons, while in 1868 tax was collected gallons. Under but 6,709,546 the two dollar tax the venue amounted to only \$13,419,092, while under the fifty cent tax the revenue exceeded \$33,000,000. Under the old law the revenue was collected on less than onetenth of the estimated product of the country, while the reforms already instituted have resulted in the collection of tax on fully three-fourths of the probable product, and the means for avoiding evasions are constantly being improved. The results of a reduction of the rate of taxation on cigars have been equally significant. In 1869 a uniform taxrate of five dollars per thousand produced nearly a million and a half more revenue than the tax rate of ten dollars per thousand, which was imposed in 1866

THE CASE OF CUBA,-The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has determined to endorse the wise policy with regard to Cuba which the President proclaimed in his message, Republicans and Democrats alike sustaining it. This, in all probability, settles the case of Cuba for the present, and makes the honor of the country safe in the hands of Congress. That formidable two-mile petition which was gotten up in this city is merely a huge roll of waste paper, and the Cuban republic will be forced to wait until it establishes its claims to recognition before it will receive it from the Government of the United

A BLAST FROM BLAIR. Grening Telegraph Frank Blain, of whom the country had lost sight for some months past, turned up lost sight for some months past, turned up in New York the other night, and, in an address to a Democratic club, unburdened himself of what he was modest enough to regard as some very wholesome advice. While the hero of the counter-revolution has somewhat improved in temper and judgment since his last appearance before the public at Long Branch, his speech was nevertheless a simple rehash of the favorite Democratic dogmas. He was glad to learn that the party had at length obtained a "full swing" in the Legislature of New York, as well as in the executive and judiciary of that State; but regarded its success as being something more than a "partisan triumph." Therefore he urged his auditors to use their opportunity with moderation, so as to commend "Democratic purity and Democratic principles" to the people, a further requisite of the situation being the necessity of keeping the party "pure and unsullied." He entertained a vision of an extension of the principles of the party throughout the country, hoping thereby to ward off a "dissolution of our republic" and the further "dissolution of all republican government." He then turned upon President Grant, reminding his hearers that it was recently his fortune to say a great deal about that personage in various parts of the country. He was still of the opinion that the man who takes Grant for a fool is more of a fool than the President himself, who unquestionably aims at making his "dictatorship perpetual," and is, all things considered, "the most dangerous man that this country contains at this hour"-"a man of sluggish nature," but possessed of "a nature that knows no swerving from any plan that he has entered upon," and ready to show his capacity for "business" when the crisis comes. From all of which, and much more that is given in detail elsewhere, it will be seen that, although Blair has been improved by adversity, he is not yet thoroughly reconstructed.

> TELEGRAPHIC AND POSTAL COM-MUNICATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A CABLE telegram from Paris says "that portion of President Grant's message relating to neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, printed here to-day for the first time, causes great excitement." This feeling would be materially increased if the statements in the Postmaster-General's Report relating to the unjust and ungenerous course pursued by the Emperor in reference to direct postal communications between the two countries were also republished in Paris. Mr. Creswell states that direct postal relations with France will cease on the first of January next, after repeated efforts on our part to provide for their continuance, because "unreasonable," "illiberal," and "impossible" conditions were "persistently insisted upon by the French Post Department." These conditions comprise a demand that France shall have a double share of the interior rates of postage, and that "the United States shall pay the entire expense of the sand British island transportation of all mails conveyed by way of England, which constitute at presen than four-fifths of the entire correspondence exchanged with France," to which this country cannot, of course, honorably submit. These extraordinary propositions, when viewed in connection with the action of the Emperor on the cable question, and his preposterous claim to examine all despatches sent over the present line and to deny to this country the right to authorize the landing of another cable in France, indicate that Napoleon is disposed to check freedom of communication and to subject all correspondence to his own espionage. Whether his leading object is political or industrial, it is equally contemptible. If he fears that American newspapers, or letters or messages sent from this country, would strengthen the republican proclivities of his countrymen, he has adopted a tyrannical and contemptible mode of suppressing such influences; and if he aims at a diminution of French emigration to our shores, he is prompted by a motive unworthy of the spirit of the age. To liberal Frenchmen this new exhibition of selfishness will be especially revolting.

Mysterious.-A cable telegram from London states that the bonds of the late Confederacy have been appreciated in value by the supposition that the Alabama claims question would receive an early solution. The whole thing is mysterious, and especially so is the understanding on the part of the holders of the Rebel securities that the grand issue pending between the United States and Great Britain is so near a final adjustment as to favorably affect the worthless bits of paper on which the promises to pay of the late C. S. A. are written.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pag MEMORIAL MISSION

OF THE NOW REUNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BETHANY,

CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.

FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

NOW BRING HELD IN HORTICULTURAL HALL FROM II A M. TO 10 P. M. CONTRIBUTIONS SOLICITED.

Kither Money or Goods may be sent to the Erscutive Committee, at the Hall. A very excellent MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NA-The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of January rest, between the hours of H o'clock A. 12144J12 W Directors SPECIAL NOTICES.

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CLEARING SALE

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Imported Fabrics

(For Custom Work),

FASHIONABLE

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Chesnut Street Clothing

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THE ENTIRE PRESENT STOCK

818 and 820 Chesnut St.

To be sold off, in preparation for the next season's trade, at LOWER PRICES than have ever before

Such Superior Garments,

Bringing their prices down to the level of the lowest prices of the more ordinary Ready-made Clothing. The kind of business which we do-dealing only in the FINEST and MOST FASHIONABLE styles and materials-necessitates the clearing of our counters at the close of each sesson, for we are determined never to offer to the patrons of our house any other than the NEWEST and FRESHEST GOODS of each new season. Therefore we announce our

First Grand Clearing Sale

TO COMMENCE -

FRIDAY, December 10.

WE OFFER

500 OVERCOATS, of the highest grade, Velvet Collared, Stik Lapelled, Satin-faced, and all that, at prices ranging from \$16 to \$35.

500 SUITS for Dress, Business and Street wear, of all materials and styles, from \$20 to \$45.

400 COATS-Chesterfields, Sacks, Swallowtails, Walking Coats, etc. etc. 400 PAIRS PANTS, cut in every style, made with greatest care, of finest goods,

300 VESTS-Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Cassimere and Plush, from \$3 to \$10.

Together with the

from \$5 to \$15.

BEST ASSORTMENT

OF FURNISHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

Our stock is not enormously large, of course, at the present time, but every article of it is warranted "FINEST."

MUST BE SOLD

BY OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF THE NEW YEAR.

Every facility will be given customers or visitors to inspect our goods, and to fully satisfy themselves that now is their

BEST OPPORTUNITY

TO SECURE

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER

Manufacturer of Finest Clothing.

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND DEALER IN

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

818 and 820 Chesnut St.

SPECIAL NOTICES. SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FIRST-CL CLOTHING.

A Dollar Groenback,
Equal to
A Gold Dollar.

Our prices reduced to gold value,
and Groenback taken at par.

Overcoats, usual price \$33, now \$28
Uvercoats, usual price \$33, now \$28
Overcoats, usual price \$33, now \$28
Overcoats, usual price \$30, now \$18
Overcoats, usual price \$20, now \$18
In order to secure a certain and rapid sale, the same liberal deductions in prices will, the allowed on all descriptions of Clo hing.

Which we guarantee to be superior in style, and better made and srimmed than can be obtained at any other House in the city.

R. H. ADAMS.

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AFTERNOON LECTURES, BY PAUL B. DU CHAILLU. Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African expirer, will give a course of three Lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia, in day time, as

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. THE CONCLUDING LECTURE OF THE FIRST ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16,

BOY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, THE MOST FINISHED ORATOR IN AMERICA, vill deliver his celebrated oration on "DANIEL O'CONNELL"

Admission, 50 cents: Reserved Seats. 75 cents.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT
Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7: Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7%. 12 10 6t JOHN B. GOUGH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, Subject-"HARIT." HENRY WARD BEECHER,

Subject not yet aurounced, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1. HORAGE GREELRY,
"THE WOMAN QUESTION"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for the Course, \$2. Reserved Seats, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. Sold at Ash-mead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. LADIES' FAIR,

IN AID OF THE BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE, WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED AT CONCERT HALL, On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,

By the Hon, D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW. and will continue for two weeks. REMOVAL. THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

has removed to No. 306 WALNUT Street, owing to the destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building by fire last night. All the valuables and the books of the Bank are entirely safe, the banking room having been in jured by water only. JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.

PHEADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1869. EVERY ONE INTENDING TO PURchase Holiday Presents should call and see the Parham New Family Sewing Machines before investing Ao. 704 CHESNUT Street.

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OUR CLOTHING Is as High as Ever,

603 and 605 | YET THE PRICES CHESNUT STREET ARR MUCH LOWER, Much, Much, Lower,

Sufficiently to offer Unparalleled inducements Even to Gentlemen

Who have been Afraid to buy at all. Nobody now need fear to call, For the cheapest of bargains, at GREAT BROWN HALL.

An Especial Study The Lowest Cent At which we can sell Our Winter Stock!
And that is the price
At which 603 and 605 OHESNUT ST.

The Public The Public understand this And are crowding And clamoring To take the Clothes away. The Finest of Clothes, At the Lowest of P.ices, There are a few more Clothes

And we've crowded the prices Down! Down! Down! At our Elegant Hall, so Big and so Brown! CALL AT

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

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Every Variety

QUALITY AND FINISH. WILLIAM A. DROWN & CO.,

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A TREMENDOUS DISPLAY CHROMOS AND FANCY GOODS FOR

THE HOLIDAYS. JOHN R. NAGLE & CO. No. 630 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET

KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautifu, RODGERS' and WADK & BUTCHER'S RAZORS the celebrated LEGOLTER RAZOR SCISSORS of mest quanty.

Leors, Knives. Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and
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HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.'S

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Must be Sold Off by the Fifteenth of

January.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer, Colladay & Co. Crape Poplin

Only 25c.,

Worth 50.

Black Silks, Best Lyons Make,

Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer, Colladay & Co. Roubaix Poplins,

Only 25c.

Worth 50.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Double Fold.

Heavy Corded Mohairs in Fashionable Dark Shades.

37c., Worth \$1:00.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer, Colladay & Co.

Triko Poplins For Walking Suits,

Homer, Colladay & Co.

Best Quality Serges

Fo. Walking Suits. Only 45c.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer, Colladay & Co.

Only 75c.,

Silk Epinglines,

Worth \$1.50.

Homer, Colladay & Co. Homer, Colladay & Co.

Fine Empress Cloths in all the New Colors.

56c.

Best Quality Green and Blue

Plaids Imported.

\$1'50 worth \$2'50.

Black Silks.

Best Lyons Make, \$2'00, worth \$2'75.

Homer, Colladay & Co.

Black Silks, Best Lyons Make,

\$2'25, worth \$3'00.

Black Silks,

Best Lyons Make, \$2'50, worth \$3'25.

Homer, Colladay & Co.

Hosiery of all Kinds, from 25 to 33 less than before.

Linen Housekeeping Goods, An immense Stock. At 25 to 33 Less.

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At Large Concessions.

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