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MR. DELANO'S REPORT. On our first page this afternoon we print a full abstract of what is perhaps the most important public document which the country will be called upon to read during the ensuing month. So much of our national revenue is derived at present from internal sources, and the system of internal toxation is such an anomaly in this country, that the operations of the Bureau from the head of which Mr. Delano recently retired are of paramount importance. Mr. Delano's last official act as Commissioner of Internal Revenue was the writing of this report, and it consequently contains his parting recommendations on the subject of our internal revenue.

The recommendations made by the retiring Commissioner should receive the earnest attention of Congress and the country. He is opposed to any change whatever in the tax on spirits, believing that such changes will be of no benefit to the country. On the next question of importance, the taxation of tobacco, Mr. Delano takes opposite ground, and favors a change that will make the burdens heaped upon tobacco uniform. Among other points upon which he dwells are the necessity for radical changes in our bonded warehouse system, and a complete revision of the tax-bill which was hurried through Congress at the close of the last session, and which, as he clearly shows, is full of inconsistencies and mistakes. We commend the entire document to the careful attention of our readers.

THE REPORTED FRENCH VICTORY. CABLE DESPATCHES aunounce that a great ba'tle is pending in France, and that the French forces have been victorious in the preliminary skirmishes. This news comes from Tours, and as we have no confirmation of it from German sources, it should be received with caution. The reported battle may turn out to be an unimportant struggle between a comparatively small body of Garmans, sent out to feel the enemy, or it may be that Von Moltke is at last making a determined effort to gobble up Paladines' army.' The pressure of public sentiment from Germany is strongly prompting the invading armies to speedily make an imposing demonstration of some kind, and as Paris cannot now be prudently assaulted, the next best thing is to bag another French army. However glorious the capture of the French capital may be, it seems a lame and impotent conclusion to follow up the victories at Weissenburg, Gravelotte, and Sedan with a wearying siege which involves the confession that hunger must be called in as a German ally; and if, by any chance, Trocha escapes the toils of the besiegers, and Paladines overmatches the forces sent against him, there is a possibility that the Germans may yet be as auxious to get out of France as they were to get into it. Signs of German discontent and of diversity of sentiment among the German leaders are at last manifested. The interviewers report that Bismarck complains bitterly of Von Moltke's determination to trust to famine for the reduction of Paris, and of the course of German politics, which is creating a mere halfhearted confederation instead of a firmly united Fatherland. If the arm of the victors can be weakened by these strifes at a moment when the French, rising from the depths of despair, are creating effective armies from raw recruits, the tide of battle may yet farn. and the ownership of Alsace and Lorraine still be involved in doubt. -A despatch received just as we go to press with our early edition discredits the reported French victory, and states that the French forces were repulsed at several points. CUMMINGS ON THE WAR PATH. MAJOE-GENERAL ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, in his paper this morning, waxes indignant over certain allusions which we made on Saturday to the military title of our Chief of Police. ex-Brigadier General, &c., St. Clair A. Mulhelland. We are willing to admit, for the sake of argument at least, that the war record of General Mulholland is wholly unimpeachable, but how about the war record of Lieutenant-General Cummings? This is a subject in which the public is really interested, and it affords material for numerous spicy editorials in the columns of the sheet which Colonel Cammings is now engaged in publishing. While General Mulholland was fighting for his country, common report has it that Captain Cummings was up to his arm-pits among the greenbacks of the Treasury, and that the capital used for starting the daily sheet which he now edits was obtained from various contracts, in which straw hats, linen trowsers, and red herring figure with considerable prominence. Indeed, the war record of Colonel Cummings appears to be largely made up of such items as straw hats, linen trowsers, and red herring, and we have yet to learn that he appeared near the front with any weapons in his hands. It is true that he was the colonel of a cavalry regiment, and thereby hangs a tale. Most civilians who know nothing of the art of war were content to be attached to infantry regiments, but nothing but the cavalry would do for the valiant Cummings, for the very sufficient reason that purchases of steeds to hear the prave defenc rs of their country were to be made, and with proper management the profits in the shape of commissions and other perquisites a uld be made to mount up to imposing fig. res. When the regiment was fully organized and mounted Colonel Cummings, if we remember rightly, did not accompany it to the field of glory, probably

cious neck by mounting any one of the STATUES OF PHILADELPHIANS IN THE PARK. vided his regiment, but being wise in his day and generation, he remained at home to interest himself in fresh contracts. It is not well for those who live in glass houses to throw stones, and when the bold Cummings undertakes to talk about the military records of other people he should remember that he has one of his own that it would be interesting to have ventilated. If General Cummings desires us to inform the public exactly what he did for his country during the war helhas only to say so, and we will undertake

to give some of the more important items of his war record in detail. What we have said above is enough for one day, but we may return to the subject again, in case Major-General Cummings declines to do so, as it is one that presents plenty of excellent material for a series of articles that will be of considerable interest to our readers.

THE KING OFITALY AND THE POPE. THE Pope not being able to keep the King of Italy out of Rome by the aid of temporal weapons, has resorted to some of the great guns of his spiritual armory, and has pronounced against him and all his aiders and abettors the major excommunication. The King, we believe, has been excommunicated several times before, but has managed to bear up pretty well under the infliction, and was not deterred from annexing the Papal territory to his dominions. The last thunderbolt of the Church seems to have disturbed this equanimity somewhat, however, and he has given vent to his irritated feelings in a rather foolish manner by suppressing several newspapers that published the Pope's bull. Victor Emanuel could do much better than in the common acceptation of the this by fighting the Pope with his own wea- term, public men, performed a pons, for while he will gain but little credit in attempting to bridle the press, he could scarcely fail to make an impression of a most decided character upon the Pope and his counsellors if he were to encourage a number of anti-papal preachers to hold popular religious services under the very shadow of the Vatican. In the old times, when excommunication really meant something, even such obstinate kings as John of England could be brought to terms by the stoppage of all religious services and by the personal odium that attached even to royalty when it fell under the ban of the Church. King John had the disposition to fight the Pope to the last, and he had many able supporters, but when all religious ordinances ceased throughout his kingdom, he had the nation as well as the Church against him, and he was obliged to succumb. In like manner other potent monarchs were brought to terms and compelled to acknowledge themselves vassels of the See of Rome, but things have changed since those days, and it is difficult to imagine what the practical effect of the excommunication of the King of Italy and his supporters ought to be according to the ideas that prevail in the Vatican. According to precedent it ought to put a stop to all religious services of the Catholic Church throughout Italy, but it can scarcely be imagined that the Pope would perpetrate such a piece of folly as this when the King is, or ought to be, able to command a weapon of equal potency. Whatever the effect of the excommunication may be, however, it gives the King more than a reasonable excuse for resorting to a measure that will excite the greatest alarm in the Papal councils, for it will strike at the very root of the supremacy of the Roman Church. There are now in Italy many liberal ecclesiastics-men of the Father Hyacinthe stamp, who, while they are scarcely prepared to acknowledge themselves Protestants, are bitterly opposed to the policy that refuses to acknowledge the civilization of the age, and who would, under proper encouragement, readily undertake to preach and pray in the streets of Rome, or in improvised meeting-houses, and there are thousands of non-ecclesiastics who would eagerly engage in the same work. The King, therefore, could organize an efficient spiritual opposition to the Pope without calling in the aid of any outsiders; and if he were to place himself at the head of a great religious reform movement, as did Henry VIII of England, the Pope's bull of excommunication would not only become a dead letter, but it would be turned into an efficient weapon against him who issued it. THE EASTERN QUESTION. THE Eastern question remains unsettled, and it is still an unsolved problem whether the Russian demands will provoke a war. England has been placed in a peculiar, if not a ridiculous, position by the precipitate action of Granville, and the anomalies of the British constitution have been illustrated in a remarkable manner. Nobody but a bull-headed British Cabinet Minister would have ventured to send off a belligerent despatch to a foreign nation without consulting either his ministerial colleagues or his sovereign. Granville was in honor bound to do both, and by his cavalier behavior he has outraged at once his associates and mild Queen Vic. While she is willing to be treated as a mere figure-head in all ordinary matters, she can illy brook the idea of being totally ignored in affairs which may involve an expensive foreign war. As matrimonial ties also new closely connect the royal houses of England, Prussia, and Russia, the maternal instincts as well as the Queenly pride of the British sovereign have been shocked, and we do not wonder at her reported declaration that she "would not hear of war under any circumstances." This disposition of the Queen, combined with the ill-feeling generated among the dominant English politicians by Granville's precipitate action, greatly diminish the probabilities of a war between Russia and England. If there is any fighting to be done the Turks will have to bear the brunt of it, with a slight chance of help from Austria; but as soon as this fact becomes clearly apparent, we presume that a peaceful solution of the question will be found in a tacit, if not a formal, abrogation of the provisions of the treaty because he was afraid to risk his pre- of 1856, which are most obnoxious to Russia.

A movement has been inaugurated for placing in the park the statures of the late Samuel V. Merrick and Matthew W. Baldwin, two citizens of Philadelphia who were for many years well-known for their public spirit and for their devotion to the industrial interests of the city. This idea is an excellent one. and it is to be hoped that it will be carried out and extended so as to include the effigies of other distinguished Philadelphians who have done honor to the city. Both here and in New York propositions have been made, and in some instances put into execution, for the embellishment of our parks with the busts and statues of Shakespeare, Schiller, Goethe, Humboldt, and other distinguished men who are the world's heroes. Our German fellow-citizens, who naturally feel a special interest in the three last-named worthies, are entitled to the credit for this, while the native Americans have done little or nothing towards embellishing our parks with effigies in bronze and marble of the men whose greatness was distinctively American. We do not wish to disparage in the least the plans that have been arranged for erecting memorials of Schiller, Humboldt, and other great men whose works belong to no age or country, but it would certainly be much more appropriate to commence the work of ornamenting our park with statues in honor of the eminent citizens who during their lifetime were especially identified with Philadelphia interests. Mr. Merrick and Mr. Baldwin, during long lives of usefulness, in which only the magnitude of the enterprises in which they were engaged made them, great work in building up industries which have made Philadelphia famous, which have furnished employment to thousands of working men, and which are largely identified with the most important elements of the city's prosperity. Without making themselves prominent in public affairs, or seeking to control political offices, they were public spirited in the best senses of the term, and they were in every way more valuable members of the community than many of the dabblers in politics who, because their names are constantly kept before the public, are presumed to be our representative public men. The erection of statues of Messrs. Merrick and Baldwin will set a good example, and it ought to lead to the embellishment of the park by memorials of other eminent Philadelphians. On this account we hope that the idea suggested will be carried out.

ALSACE AND LORBAINE, which are demanded by Germany from France, as a rectlification of the frontier, comprise the following departments, the area, population and land revenue of each of which are also given :-

oselle

Alacen	Area.	Pop. (1851.)	Revenue, (1851.)	
Upper Rhine		577,000	\$2,270,000	
Lower Rhine 1,026,000		516,000	2,150,000	
Lorraine-				
Meurthe 1,522,000		429,000	2,350,000	
Meuse1,557,000		305,000	2,855,000	
Moselle	1 349 000	445,000	9 595 000	

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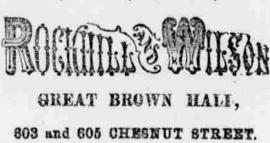
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Soon after the commencement of the war the entire stock of Black Silks in Lyons was sold to English and American buyers to remove them from danger. 'Shis stock comprised all qualities-more bad than goodgoods made to feel heavy, but, though sightly, composed of poor material, which will affect the wear and beauby of the silk. Large quantities are in this country and are being sold extensively. We, with our old connections and knowledge of the best manufacturers, have been able to supply ourselves with the VERY BEST MAKES KNOWN and TRIED for Twenty Years, and offer them to our customers at prices less than last year's, and less than we have reason to believe they will be after the present season.

DRAP IMPERIAL.

We take pleasure in calling attention to one case of these beautiful goods, in all the new dark shades, which we shall open on Monday, November 14. Among the novelties in our importation of DRESS GOODS this season this fabric, for Walking Costume, has deservedly taken a high place in the estimation of our customers, and we would solicit an early inspection. We may remark that while there is a probability of a superabundance in common textures this season, of really new and choice French goods the market will soon be bare.

.1,520,000 415,000 1,859,000 Vorges Total.....8,105,000 2,698,000 \$13,510,000 **BABILLEMENES** The whole of France.....134,000,000 37,500,000 \$210,000,000 These six departments comprise, therefore, about HABLES TOKES& CO: Nº 824 CHESTNUT ST. six per cent. of the surface, seven per cent. of the population, and seven per cent. of the land revenue of the whole of France, and, calculating the land revenue at 33 years' purchase at three per cent., the capitalized value of Alsace and Lorraine may be put down at \$450,000,000. PHILADELPHIA: PA. NOTICES. OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. OVERCOATS, MEN'S WINTER MELTON OVERCOATS, Overcoats. Pants. ALL WOOL, A good serviceable article selling much below their value. EIGHT DOLLARS, EIGHT DOLLARS. Suits Military Uniforms Naval. Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. No. 518 MARKET STREET. BENNETT & CO., Merchant Tailoring AND No. 47 - EUPHONE - All who want the elegant EUFHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Ready-made Clothing. Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them. FINE A. BARLOW, No. 45 South Second street, in order to reduce his immense stock of Furniture, will offer great inducements for the next thirty days. READY-MADE NICKEL PLATING does not rust, will not corrode, and is admirably adapted for cemetery lots, for rall-CLOTHING, ings, chains, and plates. Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Workmanship. Eighth Page. JONES' FOR SALE. One-Price FOR SALE, ESTABLISHMENT. Use that Art and Taste can devise, in No. 604 MARKET STREET. WASHINGTON BUILDING. THE CEO. W. NIEMANN. Handsome Garments made to order at the short-THIRD BELOW WALNUT, est notice. 10 3 tfrp WESTON & BROTHER. to feet front by 160 feet deep to Bingham's Court, TAILORS. CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT Adapted for Manufac-S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts., PHILADELPHIA. turing Purposes. A full assortment of ne most approved styles for OR FOR AN FALL AND WINTER WEAR, 11 22 tf4p JUST RECEIVED. Artisan Building. A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE 11 19 9W PRICE. 9163mrp TO RENT. DREXEL & CO., TO RENT_THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 19 No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, the best o'clock A. M 8 17 tf TO LET.-FROM JANUARY 1, 1871 Five-story Store, No. 420 MARKET Street. American and Foreign Bankers, DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRIN-CIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE. BOARDING.

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