[Continued from the First Page.]

ferings are the penalties, and a just and Divine penalty upon the people of this country for the great sin of slavery, and its admission into the Government of this country.—I for one, intend, as far as in me lies, to resist every project for the reconstruction of this Government except upon the principles of justice.

And let there be no misunderstanding as to what I believe to be justice in reference to the reconstruction of this Government. I believe that a Government is substantially just when all the people born in the country which is governed, or coming from other countries into the country, and by restonse and other proper means giving evidence that they intend to make that country their home, are permitted to participate in the government of the country, and that every other Government is measurably unjust.

That leads me to say that the pivot for my ideas of public policy in reference to the reconstruction of the Government, is that in these ten States that are at present unrepresented at the seat of government, there shall be no representation, and no power exercised in the Government of this country, until the black people of these States are permitted to enjoy equal rights with the whites. (Applause.) Nor do I accept at all the doctrine that we are, on the one hand, to concede universal amnesty (or what is called impartial suffrage.

A very popular notion, I suppose, at the present time, is that, in these ten States, if we can secure for the colored people their right to vote when they are able to read, that we have secured justice to the colored people of the South. For one, I admit nothing of the sort. First, our interests are such that if a test of that sort can be properly applied elsewhere, it cannot with safety be applied in these ten States. We might as well, in 1852 and 1863, when we invited the colored people to take their places in the army of the country, have applied to them the test whether they could read or write. We wanted their services then in the suppression of the Rebellion; now we want their votes, for the purpose of restraining the Rebellion, and, to some extent, to counterbalance the influence of the Rebels. (Applause.)

I agree entirely to the proposition that a man who can read is better qualified to take part in the Government of the country; but it does not from that fact follow that, therefore, you are to exclude all men who cannot read. Reading is an art. It is the result of education. But, after all, many men may be very well qualified to participate in the Government who cannot read; and our experiences are such that we cannot afford to apply this rule in the South. Suppose you issue this reading qualification in South Carolina, are you to exclude the white man who does not read? Probably not. I am not aware that in any country they have excluded any considerable party or number of men from the ballot-boxes, who have been accustomed to vote.

The ignorant white people of the South have been accustomed to vote, and they are to vote hereafter; and, notwithstanding this fact, you see what has recently transpired in Maryland. The Rebels have got into power for a series of years, until, by a revolution in public sentiment, they can be dispossessed of the power.

In Arkansas, since the year 1864, the provision of the Constitution to exclude Rebels by law, has been set aside by the Supreme Court as incompatible with the Constitution; and to-day every Rebel in Arkansas is entitled to vote.

If the loyal men in Tennessee are not wise enough to enfranchise the negro population of that State, and invest them with political power, and thus secure a preponderance of loyal people in that State, the Rebels will regain the ascendancy there. The same in West Virginia, and so in every one of the ancient slave States. Whatever precautions you may take, however you may hedge around a loyal minority with constitutional provisions, they will all be broken down by the presence of the vast number of people who have been accustomed to exercise the franchise, and who have the free right; and, therefore, the first act you are to expect is that the great mass of the white people will hereafter vote on the public and legal affairs of their States; and if they do not, what then?

I know very well want Mr. Lincoln once put forth during the war: "That whenever a tenth of the people of the South should be found loyal to the Government, it should be set up." That would be very well in time of war, when we had armies in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee. You may set up loyal governments in the case of a quarter of a tenth of the people; but when the armies are withdrawn, such governments, by the force of public sentiment, disappear.

Try the case in Philadelphia. For example, suppose the Government was set up here, and the elective franchise was given to a quarter, or a tenth of the people. How long do you suppose such a Government would last? There might not be any riot or bloodshed, or outrage, but there might before the municipal elections. Those who enjoyed it by law would be notified by the people who did not, that they had better not go to the polls. The next day thousands would stay at home, and be thankful to be left undisturbed there, and the Government would be at an end. You must accept the fact that the disloyal white people are clearly to vote and enjoy the elective franchise. How are we to equalize these things? Merely giving to the negroes the same right.

It is said that they will vote on the side of their masters. This is a question that need not concern us. It was said in 1862 and 1863 that they would fight on the side of their masters. That turned out to be a false prophecy, like many others, and I have no doubt that this will turn out so too. If they vote, it will be on the side of the Government. They may not understand the intricate and difficult questions of politics, but they do understand one thing, that this Government ought to be sustained, and they will vote on the side of Government. (Applause.)

Do you suppose our friends in the State of Maryland, when they had the power three years ago, that if they had then enfranchised the colored people, that Mary and would have had any difficulty lately? No! The black people would have made that State as loyal as Pennsylvania or Massachusetts, if the loyal able-bodied male citizens of Maryland had not been frightened away from the ballot-box. So with Tennessee; it can be made fifty thousand strong by enfranchising the blacks, and then you may enfranchise the Rebels if you please, and defy them at the ballot-boxes. But if you undertake to deal out the right to vote by the reading and writing question, you array the whole white population of the entire Southern country against the education of the Southern people.

We are canvassing the whole North, soliciting contributions and engaging teachers to go South to instruct the Southern black people. They have obstacles and dangers enough to encounter; but the moment you do that, you array the entire Southern population more completely and persistently against any project of educating the black people there to day. We cannot afford to strengthen the hostile public sentiment of the South against the education of the negroes of that section of the country. (Applause.)

The danger to which the country is exposed from the South is in the fact that thus far the public sentiment of the South, as it finds expression, is a unit against the Government of this country. If you were to allow the white people in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, and so on south of the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande, to be put in possession of the elective franchise exclusively, and give them representation in the Government of this country, every one of these Southern States will send a delegation—a united delegation, probably, into the Senate and House, in favor of the destruction of the Government. There can be no doubt about that. I include Maryland and Kentucky as well as South Carolina and Texas, limiting the right to vote to the white people—the danger to which we are exposed in the future.

Considering the matter politically is, that these twelve States will be organized as an unit and continue as a unit against the Government of this country, unless we extend the elective franchise beyond the white man. To put it in the interests of the loyal white people in these States is a positive absurdity in Government. Not one such Government would stand twelve months, because of the course of the public affairs both of the Rebels and of the colored people. Such a Government will be overwhelmed; it cannot stand, it ought not to stand.

But you have before you, in reference to the reconstruction of this Government, a plain remedy. You have a clear way out of all your difficulties. You may avoid every danger. You may, if you please, extend the elective franchise to every Rebel in the South, and yet bid defiance to Rebel power in this country, if you enfranchise the negro, because in that act you divide the political power of the South. For instance, three States would be loyal at once—South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi. They have now the majority of loyal people, but they are disloyal because the colored people are excluded from all participation in the Government; but just extend the elective franchise to the whole people, and you have three loyal States to begin with, and in every one of the other States you can command loyal majorities in quite a number of the districts; so that if the South should have seventy Representatives, you may count on thirty of them being loyal men. I dare say out of the number there might be a black man amongst them. Well, I come from Massachusetts, where we have just elected a black man to our Legislature. I ought not, of course, to be very much disturbed by such a protest as that; but there is in the community a great mistake, no doubt, as to the effect socially and morally of the elective franchise when it is universal. It is a sign of equality in this, that no man who exercises the elective franchise is under any political subordination to any other man. That is all there is of it.

I have said that there could be no hope for the reconstruction of this Government while Mr. Johnson is at the head of affairs. I say that because he has discomfited the loyal people of this country again and again, and he cannot to-day do those things that are necessary to be done, even in the interest of the Rebels of the South.

If to-night or to-morrow morning, when, as you open your paper, you should see among the telegraphic despatches that to-night Mr. Johnson had been closeted in conference with General Joe Johnston, or Wade Hampton, or Alexander H. Stephens, a feeling of apprehension would pass over you at once. How would it have been had the lamented Lincoln continued in office to this day, and you had heard that he had been closeted with either, or with all, of these men, and that he had gone to Fortress Monroe to see Jefferson Davis?

You would know that, whatever concession he might make under the influence of the spirit of kindness and generous humanity, or whatever concession he might make for the purpose of restoring peace and harmony to the South, and of establishing prosperity there, that, after all, he would never concede any substantial right of the loyal people of the North. (Applause.)

But your apprehensions in regard to Mr. Johnson are founded on the fact that he has lost your confidence; that you no longer feel safe; that he cannot be trusted with dealing with these men. There can be no security for the loyal white or black people of the South while he is at the head of affairs for he has allied himself for weal or for woe—for woe unquestionably—with the rebellious spirit of the South. They look to him to-day as their leader and guide, as through the Rebellion they looked to Jefferson Davis. He cannot at the same time be the agent and friend of the Rebels of the South and support the loyal sections of the North.

Now, then, this circumstance in and of itself will furnish no excuse, certainly no reason, no justification for proceedings against him for the purpose of removing him from office. I only refer to this fact for the purpose of saying this much, he should be impeached and removed—that if a formal inquiry, which I trust will be in good faith, should be made into his official and public conduct, it shall appear that he has been guilty of any violation of the Constitution or laws of the country, or of any offense that comes under the head of misdemeanor, as the word is used in the Constitution.

These circumstances to which I have now referred constitute a reason why the people of this country should not hesitate, under any idea that it would be bad policy, to impeach the President, and to proceed to remove him from office. (Applause.) I know the removal of the Chief Magistrate by impeachment is a grave matter; but, gentlemen, it will be a graver matter for you, for the people of this country, if it shall ever happen that the Chief Magistrate, guilty of an impeachable offense, shall have escaped. (Applause.)

And, gentlemen, it will not be a misfortune to this country, if he shall be found guilty of an impeachable offense; if he shall be arraigned, and tried and condemned, and deprived of his office, and declared forever ineligible to any office, of trust or profit in or under the Government of the United States. (Applause.)

It will teach all men who hereafter aspire to the Presidential chair, that there are certain acts which cannot safely be done; and if it shall go further than that, if it shall teach all men who may occupy the chair that they cannot with safety declare to a co-ordinate branch of the Government that it is a Congress not of all the States, but of a part of the States, only hanging on the verge of the Government—if it shall teach every man who may be in the Presidential chair that he cannot even suggest to the people of this country that, under any circumstance, it was possible for him to have made himself dictator (applause), it may teach all men who may occupy that chair that they cannot, with propriety, even pass the question to the people whether they could or could not be king. (Applause.) These words are offenses to republican institutions, they are offenses to republican ideas, they are offenses to the people of this country, who established a Government founded upon the popular will, supported by the popular arm—a Government originating in men who disclaimed the idea of dictator or king, not only in every office from that of the Chief Magistrate to the most petty servant in the custom house; they are only servants of the people. (Long continued applause.)

After the conclusion, William Still, the Chairman of the Association, stepped forward and, announced the course to consist of eight lectures, the second to be delivered on Thursday evening, January 3, 1867, by Frederick Douglass, Esq. after which there will be a lecture each successive Thursday evening till the course is finished.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(For Additional Local Items see Third Page.)

VAGARIES OF THE POLICE.—It is a well-known fact that the reformed thief makes the best detective. He knows the dodges and the sharp points of the profession, and is up to them all. In fact, so well is this known, even to the common mind, that we have an old maxim, "Set a thief to catch a thief," that is as familiar as A B C. Oftentimes these officers become themselves leagued in with the professional thieves. Instances often come to light in the police force of all cities, of officers who have for years been in lucrative partnership with thieves, and were only detected, after a long series of years, by the carelessness engendered by long immunity from suspicion, on the confession of some thief who has been induced to acknowledge his accomplices.

In proof of this, and of how corrupt the policemen may become, we relate the following:—One of the best known and most notorious burglars in America—a man of really fine talents, of good education, and who displayed in his operations an ingenuity, address, and perseverance which would surely have won him, early in life, a handsome competence in any honest profession—once told one of our best detective officers that he was going abroad; that when he made a "good haul," it cost so much to "square" the officers that the business was utterly ruined in America. In other words, the policemen had become so rapacious in their demands that there was nothing left for the principal operators.

The policemen sometimes play a sharp game upon the luckless receiver of stolen goods. They manage as follows:—The victim is generally known to be a receiver of stolen goods, and could afford to pay any price rather than have his business transactions published to the world. The policemen generally work in parties of three or more. One of the parties, who is always an outsider, purchases some article or articles. He sells them to the receiver at about a fraction of their cost. Hardly would the sale be made and the seller gone, and before the receiver has had time either to convey the goods away or to destroy the private marks on them, when the conspirators enter. They claim to be detectives, and search the house for articles alleged to be stolen, and, of course, find the goods which have been sold by their confederate only a few minutes before.

Then comes the extortion. The poor receiver, with the prison before his terrified vision, tries to buy them off; but they affect a virtuous indignation to blind the victim, and induce him to offer a heavier bribe. They fix it at a high figure, and the poor wretch, to save himself from their merciless grasp, begs and borrows the money to pay off the thieves. Even if the receiver does detect the fraud, he dares not to prosecute the swindlers; and the number of cases multiply, on account of the safety of the operators. The technical name of this little operation is called "burning the fence," and is a favorite amongst the swindling part of the police force, who, by-the-way, we are happy to say, are but a very few in number.

SERVICES TO-MORROW.—The Thanksgiving sermon by the rector of Trinity Church, Southwark, Catharine street, above Second, will be repeated by special request to-morrow morning. From the extract in yesterday's *Press*, it will be found glowing with pure patriotism, true benevolence, and genuine Christianity.

The Rev. A. A. Willits, one of the most popular clergymen in Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, to-morrow morning and evening. In former years Mr. Willits resided in this city, and through his instrumentality, mainly, the church at Seventh and Spring Garden streets was built up.

STEALING CARPET.—Yesterday afternoon William Henderson was so taken with the quality and appearance of a piece of cloth in front of Mr. D. Hadway's cloth store, at Second and Chesnut streets, that the desire of possession took strong possession of him. Not having the requisite amount of "greenbacks," he undertook to take it without saying anything to the owner. He did so, and had got as far as Third and Chesnut streets, when officer Colium, who had been notified of the little transaction, tapped him on the shoulder and said, he "was wanted." He accompanied him to Alderman Beitler's office, and after a hearing, William was held in $1500 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARIES, AND ARREST OF ONE OF THE SUSPECTED PARTIES FOR TILL-TAPPING.—There were several attempts made to enter forcibly into houses and stores in the neighborhood of Sixteenth and South streets, last night. An attempt was made to force into the flour store of Dunham & Brother, in Sixteenth, below South streets, by prying open the shutters of the front windows. The thieves did not, however, get inside.

The grocery store at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Spruce was also attempted, but for some reason or other they were frightened off. The police saw two or three suspicious-looking persons lurking around the neighborhood, who were suspected of being the guilty parties. Chase was made, but they managed to escape in the locality of Tenth and South streets, where there was a ball going on at the time. The police lost sight of them. At an early hour this morning, George Hornkief, a young man apparently twenty years of age, was arrested for an attempted robbery of the money-drawer of Mr. Alexander Dougherty, who keeps a liquor store at Broad and Bedford streets.

He entered the store while Mr. Dougherty was at his breakfast. His little girl went into the store, and instantly rushed back to her father, saying, "Father, there is a man behind the counter." Mr. D. then got up, and going into the store, saw Hornkief just leaving the store. He ran after him, and chased him for some distance through the alleys and by-ways until he emerged at Fifteenth and Walnut streets. Here Officer Sankey saw Hornkief, and made chase after him also, and caught him after he had run a short distance. When he was taken to the Station House, he was recognized as one of the men who had been seen prowling around in the neighborhood of the attempted burglaries. There is no doubt that, after the failure of these two burglarious attempts, Hornkief undertook his little operation of tapping the till. He was taken before Alderman Swift, and was held in $1000 to answer at Court.

SERIOUS SPORT.—Some days ago, rather a serious practical joke was attempted upon Captain Levy, who resides at Hamilton Terrace, near the Woodlands, in the Twenty-seventh Ward. Three boys got a quantity of very inflammable material, supposed to be a preparation of nitro-glycerine, and during the temporary absence of Captain and Mrs. Levy from home, strewed it over the front porch. The night was a very damp one. When Captain Levy came home he ascended the porch first, and as his foot touched the inflammable material it took fire, and cracked and blazed all around him. He cautioned his wife not to advance to the porch, as she would be in danger of catching fire. The material was swept off as cleanly as could be done, but even the dust that was left behind would explode like torpedoes, as the foot rested upon it. The police authorities traced it up, and arrested three lads belonging to the most respectable families in West Philadelphia. The material was purchased at Mr. Ellis' drug store, Seventh and Market streets. The three lads were held in $1500 for a further hearing on the charge of attempt at arson.

THE NEXT TWENTY-FIRST OF JANUARY.—We would give our readers to understand that this will be a memorable day in our personal history. Upon January 21, 1867, the final award of the Crosby Opera House Art Association is to be made. Upon January 21, 1867, we intend definitely to become the possessor of $600,000 worth of marble, brick, mortar, land, carpenter-work, scenery, upholstery, painting, and the various etceteras which combine in forming that palace of art in Chicago, named the Crosby Opera House. We have no manner of objection to any of our friends obtaining the great Bierstadt, the exquisite Gignoux, the admirable Leutze, the capital Rothermel, the charming Kensett, the thrilling Rosenberg, the delicate Ames, the grand Meyer, or any other of the hundreds of valuable works of art, varying in value from $250 to $20,000. Let them have the paintings by any or all of these masters, and welcome. Our premium is one which will enable us to purchase an art gallery of our own. We consequently advise none of our speculative friends to speculate upon the chance of getting the Crosby Opera House. We have it safe in our breast pocket. The number on the ticket is—but, upon reflection, there is no necessity for mentioning it. It will be soon enough known, when, on the evening of that auspicious day, the electric wire will flash the intelligence over the whole of the United States, that we possess the land on which Mr. Crosby originally built, as well as the Opera House itself.

BLACK WARRIORS ON THE WAR PATH.—Two darkies, John Cope and Moses Hogland, were arrested last night, whilst acting in a manner that was very erratic, to say the least of it. They were under the influence of ardent spirits, and had in their possession several deadly weapons—a razor, a dirk knife, and a billy—and were threatening to kill several persons whom they had conceived a grudge against. At Seventh and St. Mary streets they had made quite a disturbance, cursing and threatening some quiet citizens until a large crowd had gathered around, and a serious affair was anticipated. However, Officer Dunnan soon appeared upon the scene, and stilled the troubled waters. He and another officer took the two dark-skinned warriors into custody, and marched them to the Station House, where they had free lodgings for the remainder of the night. Hogland, however, was not satisfied with his lodgings, and attempted to break his way out, but was unsuccessful. This morning the two had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held them each in $500 bail for each offense of carrying concealed deadly weapons, threatening, and malicious mischief.

BURGLARY.—David Smith and Richard Taylor (colored) were arrested by Lieutenant Goldey and Officer Baker, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of burglary. They had forced an entrance into Mr. Cooper's boot and shoe store, No. 639 Lombard street, night before last, by breaking the lock of the front door. They secured thirty pairs of boots, which they carried away. Part of the plunder was recovered at the pawnbrokers', and the latter recognized the defendants as the persons who brought the goods to him. Smith was arrested at Fourth and Union, and Taylor at Sixth and Bedford streets. They had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and were held in $1500 each to answer the charge of burglary.

SHOW-CASES.—Storekeepers having fine goods for sale should have a good show-case to keep them in. Any one knows that a good, well-made show case is like a good salesman, as it helps to sell the goods. Now, if you want a first-class show-case go to William H. Groves, No. 111 North Fourth street, above Arch. If he has not on hand what you want, if you give your order, he can make it up in a few days, having always on hand well-seasoned lumber and the best French glass, and workmen whom he can rely on. Hotel-keepers, wanting cases for cigars, can find a large assortment at Groves'.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.—James White and Henry Blue, who are both black, were arrested near Seventh and St. Mary streets, last night, for having in their possession six army overcoats and one jacket, for which they could not give a satisfactory account. They attempted to explain, but their stories contradicted each other so strangely that they were both taken to the Station House to concoct a new one. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who deemed the appearances so strongly against them that he held them in $500 bail each, to answer the charge of larceny at Court.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A woman named Mary Harris, aged about thirty years, fell dead in a house in Rainbow street, below Otis, last night. She had gone to pay a visit to a friend, when her sudden death took place. It is supposed to have been from heart disease. The body was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station House, and the Coroner summoned to hold an inquest.

THE QUAKER CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE.—We desire to call attention to the advertisement of this first-class institution, to be found in another column. The President of this College is the practical author of the invaluable work entitled "The Science and Practice of Book-keeping."

NEW FERRY-BOAT.—On Tuesday last, the Camden and Philadelphia Ferry Company placed on a trial trip their new boat, the *Philadelphia*. She is the finest ferry-boat on the Delaware, and performed well, doing credit alike to projectors and builders. A collation was furnished upon the occasion, which was much enjoyed by the company present. W. H. Gatzmer, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Company, made one of his usual happy speeches, in which he referred at length to the great improvement made in ferry facilities during the last quarter of a century. In the course of his remarks he complimented A. W. Markley, Esq., resident Director of the Company, for his untiring zeal and energy in providing means, and the Superintendent for his admirable skill in planning and completing this splendid boat.

Much praise is due Captain A. B. Frazee, the gentlemanly Superintendent of this Company, for the skill and judgment exhibited in planning this fine steamer. To him are the people of Camden under great obligations for their present increased ferry accommodations; and it is to be hoped that the citizens of our sister city will exhibit, by their liberal patronage of this Company, a proper appreciation of his desire to supply their wants.

MISCELLANEOUS POLICE ITEMS.—Charles Berry, not having the fear of the law before his eyes, and having no just idea of the reverence that should be due to a charitable institution, such as the Union Benevolent Association, stole the push-cart belonging to that institution. He was arrested last evening at Eighth and Walnut, and had a hearing before Alderman Swift, who held him in $500 bail to answer at Court.

Joseph Todd, a very indiscreet individual, was unfortunate or foolish enough to interfere with an officer in the discharge of his duties, at Broad and Olive streets, during the wee small hours this morning. He was arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Massey, who held him in $700 bail to answer for his folly.

Johnny Hileman undertook to provide for the incoming cold weather by appropriating an overcoat belonging to a hackman, who stands at Walnut street wharf. Cabby, however, did not relish such a proceeding, and giving the alarm, Hileman was chased to Fifth and Chesnut streets, where he was arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler last evening, and was committed in default of $1000 bail to answer.

ROBBING A SECOND-HAND CLOTHING STORE.—Anthony Thomas, colored, is not an ambitious thief. He does not aspire to the dignity of first-class establishments, where new store clothes are sold. He cast his covetous eyes upon the partly-worn changes of raiment that occupied the shelves and window of John E. Van Bakel, at 611 Pine street, and resolved mentally to take some of them unto himself. Accordingly, a few nights ago, he forced his way into the place by bursting in the back door, and then proceeded to gorge himself with plunder. He bundled up about $200 worth, and made his escape. He then left several changes with his "uncle," who lives on the corner, and proceeded to enjoyment. His wickedness betrayed him, however, and he was arrested by Officer Lazalaer, and taken before Alderman Butler to explain his little operations. He was so far unfortunate in this as to appear before the Alderman attired in one of the stolen suits. He was held in $1000 to answer.

A COLLISION FROM FAST DRIVING.—About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Louis Pelouze was driving to his home in Roxborough, he was run into by another vehicle, just at the turn of the road leading into Ridge avenue, near the Wissahickon. The carriage which collided with his contained two men, who were driving at a furious rate of speed. The first carriage was overturned, the driver falling beneath it and being dragged some distance, from all of which reckless conduct on the part of the unknown men in the second vehicle, he received two broken ribs and serious internal injuries. The parties continued on their headlong career without stopping to inquire into the damage.

ROBBING A STABLE.—Isaac Burr, of the colored persuasion, was taken into custody on a charge of larceny, yesterday afternoon. It appears that Isaac, who was formerly employed as a hostler in the stables of Mr. Macauley, in Griscom street, went to his late master's stables, the night before last, and stole from thence a lot of horse-covers and robes. Suspicion resting upon Isaac, a warrant was issued against him, and he was arrested. On searching him, several pawnbrokers' tickets were found for the stolen articles. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, and was held to answer the charge of robbery.

FATHER KEMPS' celebrated Old Folks, assisted by Emma J. Nichols, open at National Hall next Monday evening, for one week. These entertainments are excellent, and will no doubt be largely patronized.

THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING.
THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING
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THE LEDGER FOR 1867 FOR NOTHING

The 600,000 people who read and value the LEDGER, for making their next purchases of Clothing at our establishment, will find the difference in price between our rate and those of the trade generally, sufficient to give them the LEDGER, and the excellent HOME WEEKLY included, for one entire year. The REASON is easily understood. We are not holding on for the old prices, but have put our immense stock of over a thousand Men's and Boys' Overcoats, suits etc., right down to the low figures which Goods can be got for in the market to day.

We are making up constantly; and our stock is fresh and complete in every respect, and in the full confidence that we can do even better for our customers than any advertisement can state, we invite an early call and examination.

COATS $10.	PANTS $4 50.	VESTS $2 00.
COATS $12.	PANTS $5 00.	VESTS $2 50.
COATS $14.	PANTS $6 00.	VESTS $3 00.
COATS $16.	PANTS $7 00.	VESTS $3 50.
COATS $18.	PANTS $8 00.	VESTS $4 00.
COATS $20.	PANTS $9 00.	VESTS $5 00.
COATS $22.	PANTS $10.	VESTS $6 00.
COATS $24.	PANTS $12.	
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COATS $28.		
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We have also a splendid line of Piece Goods for order-work, all of which will be made up at unusually low prices.

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SIGN OF "STAR."

BISHOPS AND DIVINES, including the Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton; also, Gustave Dore artist; Rev. Bateman actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on the character of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep; Death; in December *Phrenological Journal*, Pictorial Double Number 20 cents; a year, $2. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells No. 389 Broadway, N. Y., or J. L. Capen, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The first thing the new Congress will probably do, after hearing the President's Message read, will be to adjourn and go to their respective hotels, and gather in small squads, and compare their new suits of clothes together, which most have bought of Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental in this city, and there discuss the merits and price of their bargains.

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.—A few ladies and gentlemen of this city, having associated themselves together for the purpose of affording the indigent youth of both sexes rational and innocent amusement free of cost, gave on Wednesday evening last, at Harmony Hall, No. 736 Arch street, one door below Eighth, an entertainment consisting of readings, recitations, and music, which proved to be a great success. Some of the ladies and gentlemen who had volunteered disappointing at the last moment, those in charge feared a failure; but the audience were most patient and good-natured, notwithstanding unavoidable delays and disappointment, and although a great many were obliged to stand during the entire evening, the room being crowded to excess, they were for the most part as orderly and decorous as though in a church. The Hall has been offered for the winter, free of charge, for one afternoon and one evening during the week, and though too small for the purpose, only accommodating two hundred persons, or thereabouts, will do until some generous persons shall offer a better one. Means are wanted to hire or purchase a Piano. Will our benevolent citizens help in this? Talent of an available kind, musical and other, is also wanted, so that the work may not press too heavily on the parties interested. Who will volunteer to help make better and happier those unfortunate child en of our streets and alleys, to whom only demoralizing and pernicious amusements are now open? Donations for this object may be sent to Alfred H. Love, No. 212 Chesnut street.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION of our readers to the advertisement of Chickering Pianos in our columns of to-day. The Messrs. Chickering have recently received testimonials from the leading artists and Piano Manufacturers of England, Germany, and Italy, which unhesitatingly assign to their celebrated instruments the first position, both in this country and in Europe. We have lately examined one of the Chickering Upright Pianos on exhibition at their Ware-rooms in this city, which, in point of fine workmanship throughout, exceeds anything of the kind we have ever before seen. The case of this elegant Piano is of ebony, inlaid with fire gilt and bronze ornaments. Although the Messrs. Chickering manufacture from two thousand to twenty-five hundred instruments each year, the demand continues to exceed the supply. The agency for the sale of these fine Pianos is in charge of Mr. William H. Dutton, No. 914 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

KREMER—HOUGHTON.—On Thursday evening, November 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1102 Germanto wn avenue by the Rev. William B. Wood, Mr. FRANCIS KREMER to Miss CORNELIA E., daughter of George A. Houghton, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

CHAIN.—On the 29th instant, JOHN A. CHAIN, in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Markoe street, below Lancaster pike, on Monday, December 3, at 9½ o'clock. Service at the house. Funeral to proceed to Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

FRY.—On the 28th instant, Hon. JACOB FRY, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Trappe, Montgomery county, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

ZEPP.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, MARY, wife of Jacob Zepp in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1923 Mt. Vernon street, on Monday morning, December 3, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to North Wales Station, N. P. R. R. in the 8:35 A. M. train.

THE BEST TEST OF THEIR UTILITY IS to bring a pair of dull scissors along with you, and we can soon show you how quickly and nicely you can sharpen them on Russ' Patent Sharpener. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

GAUFFERING SCISSORS, WITH TWO AND three prongs; Ruffle, Cap, Flounce, Italian, and Miss Cook's Patent Polishing Irons, Tailor's Geese and Smoothing Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE, BALANCED IVORY and Horn Handle Table and Tea Knives, Carvers, and Steels, Nut Picks of various styles, Silver-plated Spoons and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors, a variety of sets of Tools for boys or gentlemen, Oval and other patterns of Waiters, and other Hardware articles at TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 Next door to Post Office.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES.
Superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Satisfactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila. Pa.
OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
FINE
Ready-Made Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET ST.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
Our Cutters are unexcelled. We combine style with neatness of fit, and moderate prices with the best workmanship. 11 23 1m5p

J. W. HOFMANN,
No. 9 North EIGHTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
HOSIERY GOODS,
Offers for sale a very large assortment of
UNDERGARMENTS
For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear, in Silks, Merino, extra heavy All-wool, and Cotton, of best English and American manufacture.
Also, a large assortment of
WOOLLEN, MERINO, AND COTTON
STOCKINGS,
including an invoice of Cashmere Hose, in Plaids and Striped, bright colors, very fine goods, in all sizes, from 3 inch to 9½-inch feet. 11*

UMBRELLAS
FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET STREET,
ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF UMBRELLAS FROM
SILKS
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
SUPERIOR
TO ANY IN THE MARKET. 21

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
ART ASSOCIATION.
THE DATE DETERMINED.
The Day on which the Final Distribution will Positively Take Place is
JANUARY 21, 1867.
We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to conduct the awarding of premiums to the members of the
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION,
Have been authorized by the management to announce
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1867,
As the time when the
FINAL AWARD
Of all the premiums shall be made, without further postponement.
In order that Mr. Crosby may realize the full benefit of his enterprise and that the certificates may be held by bona fide purchasers and not by hirers, it is necessary that the remaining certificates should be speedily disposed of. The Committee assure all parties interested that every care will be taken to secure perfect fairness in awarding the Premiums.
WILLIAM T. COULBAUGH, President Union National Bank.
AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer C., B. and Q. RR.
E. G. HALL, Hall, Kimbark & Co.
CLINTON BRIGGS, Ewing, Briggs & Co.
J. C. DORE, President of the Board of Trade.
JAMES H. BOWEN, President Third National Bank.
JAMES C. FARGO, Superintendent American Express.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, Ex-Lieutenant-Governor.
I. Y. MUNN, Munn & Scott, Elevator.
J. A. ELLIS, President Second National Bank.
The Subscription Books will be Closed when the Sale of Certificates shall have been Completed,
WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR PARENT!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE APPLE GATHERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF A PREMIUM WORTH $600.00
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SISTER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH "THE LITTLE WANDERER,"
AND THE CHANCE OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600 000!!!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR BROTHER!
ONE CERTIFICATE,
WITH THE NEW ENGRAVING, "WESTWARD HO!"
AND THE CHANCE OF POSSESSING THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE!!!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR WIFE!
TWO CERTIFICATES,
WITH "IRVING AND HIS LITERARY FRIENDS,"
AND TWO CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600,000!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR DAUGHTER!
THREE CERTIFICATES,
WITH HUNTINGTON'S "MERCY'S DREAM,"
AND THE CHANCE OF BECOMING WORTH MORE THAN HALF A MILLION!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOUR SON!
FOUR CERTIFICATES,
WITH THE CHROMOGRAPH "THE AMERICAN AUTUMN!"
AND FOUR CHANCES OF PREMIUMS WORTH FROM $500 TO $600 000!
A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR THE DEAR ONE!
ONE OR TWENTY CERTIFICATES,
WITH ONE OR TWENTY CHANCES OF MAKING HER ALMOST A MILLIONAIRE!!!!
As well as chances of becoming the possessor of
A BIERSTADT, WORTH $20 000!
A CONSTANT MEYER, WORTH $5000!
A LEUTZE, WORTH $1000!
A CROPSEY, WORTH $6000!
A GIGNOUX, WORTH $3000!
A HART WORTH $5000!
A SCHUSSLER, WORTH $5000!
A BIERD, WORTH $4000!
VOLK'S BUST OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WORTH $2000!
OR HUNDRED OF OTHER PICTURES, BY THE LEADING ARTISTS IN AMERICA!!
CERTIFICATES.....FIVE DOLLARS.
Remit, if possible, by Draft or Post Office Order. Register all Letters containing currency.
Direct to
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary.
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
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