The following are the Congressional proceings of jesterday, continued from our Fourth Senate.

The Suffrage bill for the District of Columbia was taken up at 12.45. The pending question was upon Mr. Dixon's amendment, to insert as a qualification that no one who has not heretofore voted shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his name.

shall be silowed to yote unless he can read and write his name.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, opposed this as an unwise qualification. It was but a mockery. He would favor such a qualification as exacted a knowledge of the Constitution and laws. That would fit a man not only for voting, but for a seat on this floor, for he had heard men hers who did not seem to know what an expost facto law is. If he had a qualification to apply, it would be that no person should be admitted to this new privilege who had given aid and comfort to the rebellion; for he had heard that there were negroes here who for he had heard that there were negroes here who

sympathized with the rebels in the late war.
Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, differed very
widely from Mr. Cowan in his estimate of the value of reading and writing. He would think, from Mr. Cowan's speech, that he was fresh from reading "Much Ado About Nothing," and that he reading "Much Ado About Nothing," and that he agreed with Mr. Justice Dogberry that "to be a well formed man was the gift of fortune, but to read and write came by nature," He (Mr. Foster.) thought it a safe proposition that a man who could neither read or write was unfit to exercise the elective franchise. There were exceptions, but very few. It was a mistake to say that this idea of qualification came from Massachusetts. Connecticut in 1855 adopted a qualification that no person should be allowed to vote who was unable to read the constitution or any section of the laws. This was copied by Massachusetts in 1857. In 1818 the State of Connecticut adopted a constitution, making the possession of a good moral character a making the possession of a good moral character a condition of the exercise of the elective franchise. In 1855 it added the reading and writing qualification, and ne thought this was a step in the right

direction.

He (Mr. Foster) was surprised to hear the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) say that from 1789 to the present time we had suffered nothing from ignorance. It was true that most of the men who inaugurated the rebellion were educated men; but most of them were inmentably ignorant of the character of northern men, and their capacity to resist the effort at secession. The mass of the men who made up the rebel armies were ignorant and unlettered men. These were the men who kept up the war. Ignorance and deprayity

had done all the harm. ad done all the harm. He (Mr. Foster) was in favor of enlarged suf-rage. The broader the basis of suffrage the more stable would be the government. He would let every person who was fit to vote do so. He voted yesterday for female suffrage—not because he believed the great mass of females would vote. That was not the question. He voted for female suffrage because he could see no reason for denying the right to any person who was fit to vote. To suffrage the suffrage was to have a few and the number of enlarge the suffrage was to increase the number of persons who would feel directly interested in the government; but while he were the suffrage without reference to race, color or sex, he was not in favor of allowing grossly ignorant men, most of whom would be immoral because

ignorant, to exercise the right of suffrage.

He didno: believe the interests of society would
be safe without some test of intelligence. He would ask the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Wilson) whether if he were a member of the Mas-sachusetts Legislature he would vote for a man for United States Senator who could neither read or write! Would be confirm a man for Chief Jus-tice or Judge of the Supreme Court who could neither read or write! He supposed no man would do that. He understood all Senators op-posed to this amendment to vote that a man need not be able to read or write in order to be fit to yote. What was the ballot-box? It was the highest tribunal of the land. The decision of the Supreme Court could be reversed at the ballot-box, indirectly, perhaps, but it could be done. If an act of Congress was unwise or injudicious, it

would be repealed at the ballot-box. It was proposed to allow men who could neither read nor write to correct the mistakes of Congress. It seemed to him (Mr. Foster) absurd to say that a man who could not read nor write was not fit to sit in the Supreme Court, and yet to say that he was fit to sit in judgment upon the acts and decisions of the Supreme Court. He could not see what protection the ballot-box was to a man who not read. As a general principle he sub-that there was no safety in ignorant

In conclusion, Mr. Foster expressed the fear that the ballot in the hands of ignorant freedmen would be used by the very men against whom the friends of unqualified suffrage desired to protect them. He wished Mr. Dixon's amendment was stronger. He would be willing to move an amendment to it that this qualification shall not apply to those who have served in the Union army. He thought it would be well, if practicable, to superadd to edu-cation a good moral character. He would vote for the bill if the pending amendment was adopted. Without it was, he could not vote for it.

Mr. COWAN again took the floor, reiterating the

views already expressed against the bill and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, re-plied to the argument of Mr. Cowan that this was an expost facte law, in the punishment it provided for rebels. There was a difference between absolute rights and conditional rights. A man's life could not be taken away without conviction for crime, but a legislature could take away the right to vote at twenty-one years and fix it at thirty. The Senate would not vote for this bill as a punishment. It would give the right to vote to a re-formed rebel. The nation had a right to insist upon loyalty as a qualification for suffrage. The people of the south would be forgiven as soon as they exhibited loyalty, but the people of the loyal States were inexorably in earnest in their determination to eradicate slavery and disloyalty. Whenever the south acquiesced in terms embracing these conditions, the whole difficulty would be at an end. This law was not ex post facto, for there was a law in the statute book since 1790 declaring all who had given aid and comfort to the enemy to be civilly dead. Practically, said Mr. Frelinghuysen, this is a white man's government. I would like to see the men who could point to this fact asserted in the Constitution. If the black race was inferior, it was no reason why it should be oppressed by the supe-

It was asserted that by giving the colored race the right to vote we were inducing distasteful as-sociations between the races. This was but the echo of an old prejudice. There was no connection be-tween the two. It did not follow that a man was socially your equal because he enjoyed with you the right to vote.

Mr. F. contended for universal suffrage, and op-

posed the pending amendment. If suffrage was qualified, there would be an inducement to keep the negro from learning to read and write, so as to keep him from the ballot. If it was universal, the people would be driven to the education of the negro, to make him an intelligent voter.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, replied to the speech of Mr. Foster. He fett sorry Mr. Foster had advocated the pending amendment. While he had advocated the pending amendment. While he (Mr. Wilson) was opposed to making reading and writing a test, he did believe that they were great aids to a voter. But if his amendment should prevail, the cause of education would be retarded in this District; the same bitter hostility to the colored race that prevailed in this city would be continued and increased. If none but the colored men who could read and write were allowed to vote, the enemies of the colored men would see to it that there were no opportunities given them to learn to read and write. This amendment was a proposition to retard education. Let the suffrage be universal, and it would be an incentive to education. He had heard would be an incentive to education. He had heard a great deal said about impartial suffrage. It was a foolish idea, which would result in hindering the education of the black man. He had heard it said that the Senate should restrict instead of ensaid that the Seinate should restrict instead of en-larging suffrage. That idea was aristocratic, not democratic. If the negroes of Virginia got the right to vote, you would find Wise and Letcher attempting to prove that they had always been friends of the negro. They will make affidavits that they are related to them; that the same blood runs in their veins that courses through the veins of the black man. No doubt the Democrats would gets great many votes from the black men, if the Democrats treated them better than the Republi-cans, and he hoped they would.

Mr. HENDRIUKS, of Indiana, was unable to agree with Mr. Cowan in the construction he had given to the amendment of Mr. Dixon. He thought the effect of that amendment would be good. He the effect of that amendment would be good. He did not favor intelligence qualifications as a general thing, but as to this particular proposition, he was in favor of it. In the north west he had found a great many men who were not able to read who were still quite intelligent. They always attended public discussions, and became well informed by mingling with others. But this was not true of the negro in this District, just come from the farm, who had never heard a question in law or politics dishad never heard a question in law or politics dis-

had never heard a question in law or politics discussed.

He would vote against this bill because the people of the District had expressed their voice in unmistakable terms against it. He feit himself as much
bound to regard the desires of the people of the
District in such a matter as he would the people of
Indiana, if he were legislating for them in the
Indiana Legislature.

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, briefly explained why
he should vote for the bill, and against the qualifloations, on the principle that all great govern-

ments derive their power from the consent of the governed, and that the colored people were a part of the government. This was a great question, in which the people of the whole country were interested. The election held in the District on this rested. The election field in the District on this ambject was illegal and without sanction of law. Those who were in favor of negro suffrage kept away from the polis, and hence those who were against it had the election all to themselves. The colored people of the District had shown themselves loyal and intelligent; they had furnished to the white inheints for the army. more men then the white inhabitants for the army. In conclusion, Mr Lane said the constitutional amendment was the brazen serpent to which the southern people must look and be healed. If they rejected that, they would never be admitted by his vote to representation until they accepted worse conditions than were contained in the

SUMNER, of Massachusetts, stated that he Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, stated that he had already voted against striking out the word male from the bill, and he should vote against the pending amendment, and both for the same reason. By his vote yesterday he did not intend to express any opinion on the question whether women should vote or not. That great question which now for the first time has found its way into the Senate Chamber he (Sumner) deliberately handed over to the future, by which it would be settled just so scon as the women in any considerable numbers insisted that that it should be settled; it depended upon them alone. When they choose to ask for it they will have it.

ask for it they will have it. nsk for it they will have it.

Mr. Sumner then gave his reasons for voting against Mr. Dixon's amendment. The example set by Congress now was to be followed by the people of the disorganized States. As Congress votes now so will they vote hereafter. If an educational standard is set up it will be followed throughout the south. The votes of the black loyalists are needed now. In the District of Congress was beginning the great work of lumbia Congress was beginning the great work of reconstruction on which the Union was to be har-

The question was then taken on Mr. Dixon's amendment, to add a proviso that no person not now entitled to vote shall be allowed to vote here-after unless he shall be able to read and write his

name.

The yeas and nays were demanded.

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony. Buckalew. Dixon. Declittle. Forg. Fester, Hendricks. Nesmith. Patterson, Ride is. Willey—11.

Nays—Messrs Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Edmunds, Fessenden, Freinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Bamsey. Ross. Sanisbury. Sherman, Sprigue, Slewart, Sumner, Trumbuil, Van Winkie, Wade, Williams, Wilson—34.

Atsent er notwoing—Messrs. Cragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson, McDougal, Nye, Yates—7.

Mr. YATES, of Hilliofs, said he had paired with Mr. Johnson, of Msryland. He would have voted

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland. He would have voted in the negative and Johnson in the affirmative. Mr. WILSON offered an amendment in two sections, the first punishing those who offered a bribe at an election: the second punishing those who accepted it. For offering a bribe the punishment is \$2700 fine or two years imprisonment, or both, For accepting a bribe the punishment is one year's imprisonment and disfranchisement thereafter.

The question was then upon adopting the bill reported by the committee as a substitute for the Various verbal amendments were then offered

Various verbai amendments were then obered and adopted, after which the bill was passed by yens 32, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas-Messra. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Edmunds Fee enden, Fogg, Frelinghoysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morkan, Morrill, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Therman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson.

Wilson-32,
Days-Messrs, Buckslew, Cowan Davis, Dixon,
Deel tile, Fester, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Biddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle-13.
Messrs, Yates and Johnson, the latter being absent, paired as in the former vote. Absent or not voting - Messrs. Uragin, Fowler, Guthrie, Johnson. McDougal, Nye and Yates-7.
So the bill was passed. As passed it is as fol-

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act each and every male person, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, of the age or twenty-one years and upwards, who has not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given sid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and in the ward or district in which he shall offer to vote three months next preceding any election therein, shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race. Section 2. That any person whose duty it shall

be to receive votes at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall wilfully refuse to receive, or who shall wilfully reject the vote of any person enutied to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be liable, on indictment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exif such act was done knowingly, to a fine not exng five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment term not exceeding one year in the jail of

said District, or to both.

Section 3. That if any person or persons shall wilfully interrupt or disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise, he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on convic-tion thereof shall be fined in any sum not to ex-ceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court. Section 4. That it shall be the duty of the several courts having criminal jurisdiction in said Dis-trict to give this set in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of court

next preceding the holding of any general city election in said District
Section 5. That the Mayors and Aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March, in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said mayors and alder-men shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualification of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list, on two days in each year, not exceeding

five day's prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of such session in some newspaper printed in said District. printed in said District.

Section 6. That on or before the first day of March the mayors and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared, in one or more public places in said cities, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

Section 7. That the officers presiding at any election state of the said cities, and passed the said cities are all least ten days prior to said annual election.

tion shall keep and use the check list herein re-quired at the polls during the election of all of-ficers, and no vote shall be received unless delivered by the voter in person, and not until the pre-siding officers has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list and shall mark it, and ascertain that his vote is

tions 8 and 9 are those added on motion of Mr. WILSON, to prevent and punish bribery at elec-

The bill now goes to the House for the action of that body.
On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the Deficiency bill passed by the House was taken up, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Finance Committee.
On motion of Mr. WADE, the Senate, at 5 P. M.,

House of Representatives. Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to reorganize the Department of Agriculture. Or-dered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The bill provides that within twenty days after its passage the President shall, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Agricultural Department. It also provides for a Bureau of Mines and Mining, subject to the control of the Commissioner of the Agricultural Department. of the Commissioner. It regulates the purchase of seeds and plants in foreign countries, and provides that one-third of all such purchases shall be distributed by the department, and the remainder dis-tributed equally by the members of Congress, and that the Commissioner shall annually report to Congress the amount so purchased and distributed Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, introduced a bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and

Sewerage Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. On motion of Mr. PIKE, the President was directed to communicate all official documents, let-

rected to communicate all official documents, letters, payers, &c., in his possession relative to the trial, by military commission, and conviction of Crawford, Keys and others for the murder of E. Smith and others; also, in regard to their transfer to Fort Delaware and subsequent release.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, of Teanessee, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish any information in the War Department in reference to the New Orleans riot of 30th July last, including any telegraphic dispatches sent or received; also, any telegraphic dispatches sent or received; also, reports and testimony taken before a military com-

mission in the matter. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. CULLOM, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up as the special order the Deficiency bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to strike

out a paragraph appropriating \$178,567 for defi-ciency for work done or being done by the corpo-ration of Washington city in front of and across government property. He said he was not disposed to vote money for this city.

The paragraph was stricken out-year 56, nays Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, moved to atrike out the paragraph appropriating \$250,000 for the State Department, and requested information about it. He had heard it said that it was to in-

duce Surrett to come to this country and receive his pardon, as there were no pardon agencies es-tablished in Europe. (Laughter) Mr STEVENS said that he had himself been indisposed at first to recommend that item to the Appropriation Committee. He had therefore requested Mr. Seward, who is a young man, (laughquested Mr. Seward, who is a young man, (laughter) to call upon him and give him the necessary information, and Mr. Seward had done so. He would say to gentlemen that they had talked about anything except business, and Mr. Seward had of nvinced him that the appropriation was necessary and proper. It comprised various matters. The government had large suits pending in Europe, principally in England and France, to recover property which had belonged to the confederate government, and these suits were very federate government, and these suits were very expensive. The aggregate amount involved was over twenty millions, and it was supposed that a very large proportion of that amount would be recovered. The expenses in tracking Surratt all over Europe were large, and the S are Department have to pay the additional expenses of the government vessel that was conveying Surratt to this country. Then the State Department paid the expenses of the reception of Queen Emma in this country and of her return to Honolulu. It also had to pay the expenses of the recent expedition to

Mr. SCOFIELD expressed himself satisfied with the explanation. He had not known but that some part of the appropriation might have been intended to pay the expenses of the Presidential party swinging around the circle.

Mr. STEVENS assured him that no part of the

appropriation would be applied to that purpose, nithough he understood there were some unpaid bills in connection with that trip.

Mr. SCOPIELD then withfrew his motion.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

The amendment made on Mr. Washburne's motion in Committee, striking out an appropria-tion of \$170,000 for work in public improvement of Washington City was taken up, and gave rise to considerable discussion. The amendment was agreed to, and the appropriation was struck out. The bill was then passed.

The bill was then passed.

It makes among other appropriations the following:—Public printing, \$50,000; paper for same, \$450,000; facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, \$40,000; contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, \$250,000. The bill also increases the pay of the additional relates force fifty per same force. ditional police force fifty per cent., from the first of November, 1866. The House then went into Committee of the

Whole, Mr. Ashley, of Ohic, in the chair, on the President's annual message. Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, was entitled to the

floor, but being temporarily absent, Mr. WARD, of New York, addressed the Com mittee, stating that the sublime verdict of the people at the recent election was not to be misun-derstood. It admonished the President that his policy of making war upon Congress, of galvaniz-ing into life the rebellion by reinstating in power its leaders in the form of pretended State governments in the south, had turned out simply to be a monstrous engine of fraud and oppression. The President's extraordinary use of the pardoning power, his removing from office scarred and maimed Union soldiers, and putting in their places the creatures of his will, with a view to sap the independence of Congress and debauch the people; his sustaining the murder of New Orleans patriots, and, in short, nearly the whole of his acts, official and unofficial, from his fourth of March presentation to his "gyrations" round the circle, had been repudiated and rebuked by the people, to which he so confidently appealed, by more than half a million majority.

Congress was also admonished that the people

would insist to the last upon the adoption of the constitutional amendment recently submitted to the States, and in no event should that be abandoned. Congress must go on and complete the great work that God and the people had committed to their charge, and the litegal State governments of the south must be rejected. Congress had ample power under the Constitution to empower the people of the south, who had deen deprived by the rebellion of all civil government, irrespective of race or color, to reorganize their State govern-ments. Congress should do this, and should authorize all male citizens, not disqualified by treason or other crime, except those who had held office under the rebel usurpation, who had been gueilias, murderers, or leaders in the rebellion, to vote.
Suffrage should be secured to all loyal men, so
that they can protect themselves with the ballot, as
they protected the government with the builet, and
all men who had been rebels should be disqualified
from holding office. The rebel leaders, instead of
demanding seats in Congress, should be suffering
from the pressure of hemp, and no political franchises or power should be given to any of them.
The Union men and freedmen at the south should
be protected at all hazards, even if in accomplishing that purpose every traitor should perish. It under the rebel usurpation, who had been gueing but purpose every traitor should perish. It was for Congress to build anew the temple of the republic, upon the eternal principles of justice and equal rights, so that the nation should stand firm and enduring as the everlasting hills.

The committee rose, and the House at 3.40 ad-

AMUSEMENTS.

PISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 14, FOURTH
SUBSCRIPTION.
ADELAIDE RISTORI
IN Racine's celebrated Tragedy PHEORA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FIFTH SUBSCRIPTION.
Last time. FLIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
On MONDAY. DEBORAH (Leah, the Forsaken).
Admission. \$150; Reserved seats. \$2. Family Circle,
75c.; Gallery, 59c. seats for Friday, Satureay, and
Monday can be obtained from 9 o'clock A.M., at the
Academy of Music and at Trumpler's.
Loors open at 7. Commence at 8. 1132t

E W CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—

CHESNUT Street, above TWELFIH.

BENEFIT OF

JOHN E. McDONOUGH.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT

Of Bouclesult's New Pictorial Dramatic Sensation,
with all its highly Attractive Delineations
of English Life. Men, and & anners.
The Demestic Drams of Home Feelings
And Life's Every-day Tolling Struggles, the
LONG STRIKE.
OR, THE WORKMEN OF MANCHESTER.
THBONGING NIGHTLY THIS THEATRE.
The performance will conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 15,
ONLY LONG STRIKE MATINEE.
Deors open, evening, at 7 o clock. Curtain rises at 7% o clock.

W ALNUT STREET THEATRE.—

Commence at 74.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, December 14,
BEN'FIT OF MR. J. S CLARKE.

FUN IN EVERY SHAPE.

CLARKE AS GENERAL GRANT,
CLARKE AS THOMAS MUSLIN,
CLARKE as THOMAS MUSLIN,
Shakespeare's great creation of the

Shakespeare's great creation of the COMEDY OF ERRORS. the Clarke farce of GENERAL GRANT AT CAPE MAY, GENERAL GRANT AT CAPE MAY.
Clarke's comic piece, in two acts, of
PAUL PRY IN PHILADELPHIA,
and the laughable farce of
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
SATURDAY-CLARKE IN A GREAT BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET
THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
TO SIGHT (Friday) December 11,
BENEFIT OF F. S. CHANFRAU.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
and
THE DEBUTANTE.
CHANFRAU as "SAM."
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FULL AND EFFICIENT DRAMATIC COMPANY.

A GREAT SATURDAY MIGHT BILL.

"SAM" and IRLLAND AS IT WAS.

CHRISTMAS EVE-Daly's great play of

GRIFFITH GAUNT.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE. LAST WEEK OF THE BLACK CROOK.
BLACK CROOK NATINEE ON SATURDAY.

ATIONAL HALL, MARKET STREET, above TWELFIH.—Second week of Father Kemp's OLD FOLKS EMMA J. NICHOLS in New Songs Every Evening. MATINEES WEDNASDAY and SA'URDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 35 cents; Family Tickets, five for si-50 Tickets for sac at Trumpler's, correr SEVEN'1H and Chi-SNUT Streets, and at the Continental Hotel. Dools open at 7 o'clock concert at 8. FRIDAY EVENING, December 14, BENEFIT OF EMMA J. NICHOLS.

FRING, December 14, BENEFIT OF EMAX J.

NICHOLS.

POYER OF A CADE MY. —

CARL WOLPSOHN'S

SECOND **ATINEE,

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 14,

at half past 4 o'clock.

Second uppearance of HERR J. POLLAK,

from the Royal Opeia, I resden,

CARL RO*SE, accompanist

Tickets One Poliar each, to be had at the Music

Sicres and at the coor.

AMUSEMENTS.

TICKET OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Remember the Little Ones The Destitute and Orphan Children

OF OUR COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS. GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR

And Presentation Festival, In A.Co. the Home and School for the Maintenance and Education of the Destinate Children of our Soldiers and Sallors.

An Appeal to the American People. AB Appear to the American People.

We, the Officers and Managers of The Home an School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sators, earnestly solded the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection. Mrs. General Ulysses & Grant President.

Mrs. Charles P. Daly, Acling President

Mrs. Major General J. C. Fremont, First Victor President.

Mrs. Major General J. C. Fremont, First Vic. President.
Mrs. Bobert Forster, Second Vice President.
Mrs. John S. Voorsles, Treasurer.
Mrs. Davis Hoyt, Secretary
Mrs. Buvis Hoyt, Secretary
Mrs. Hills er, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Heryev G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dasem, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 16th of December, and continue two weeks at the FUHLIGHALL, corner of BROADWAY and TWENTY THIRD Street New Yorkf
To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEV YORK,
On SATURDAY EVENING, December 22, 1 index the Musical Direction of THE OD ORE
THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award

\$100,000 IN PRESENTS,

In such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued 260 000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH, AND 160,600 Presents, below one to each Ticket-holder.

1 Set of Diamonds (kings, Ear-Rings, and

Pin).

1 Paid-up Policy of Lib Insurance for.

1 "Ellis" Patent Bot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings.

1 Oil Painting of General U. S. Grant.

15 Gents fine Gold Lever Watches @ 5200...

15 Ladles' fine Gold Lever Watches @ 5200...

1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing-Machine.

Machine.

20 Silver plated Tea Setts, © 875.

160 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway

1600 Copies (2 vois. each), being a complete flustrated History of the War.

250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Bustons, © 656. @\$6. 500 lable and Tea Spoons and Napkin Bings,

2.500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Bings,

@85.

1000 Call bells and plated Fruit Knives. @85...

The balance to consist of the following arite es,

viz.:—Musical Instruments, Par.or and Office
Furniture. Writing Cases, Ladies' Work
Boxes. Music Boxes. Kid Gloves Photograph
Albums. Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents'
Fob Chains, Ladies' Go'd Watch Chains,
Opera Giasses. Back Wainut Picture Framos.
Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies'
Newest Style Diess Hats, American Emblem
Cards for Par.or Amusement, Engravings and
Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents' Riding Whios,
Buffalo Rober, Ladies' Mink Furs. Gents' Fur
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