EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. There was no State secrecy about the message which President Johnson has just sent to Congress. Its general character was known and telegraphed all ever the country a week or more ago. The full document was in possession of hundreds of persons, and was in type in scores of newspaper offices in many of the chief cities, two days before it was sent to Congress. Editors might have had their views concerning it written and printed in advance of its delivery. But, really, all curiosity concerning its tone and temper having ceased some time ago, and the President, since the late elections, being a much less important person than he was before, his message scarcely demands discussion. It really excites but little interest.

The subject of the admission of Southern members of Congress occupies, of course, a prominent place in the Message. No new views or arguments are presented; but the old ones are repeated in a moderate, respectful manner, which shows that the lesson of the late elections has not been wholly lost upon Mr. Johnson. He had no need, however, to repeat that it is very important to have all the States represented by loyal members. Everybody knows and admits that; but Congress and the people want to make sure of their loyalty, before the members are admitted. The President wants to have them admitted only because they are elected, leaving the question of their loyalty to be tested in a very uncertain way, or to remain wholly nntested until they begin to vote noon laws that are to govern the loyal as well as the disloyal. The people of the loyal States having decided that Congress is right and the President wrong, there is no need to discuss the question at present. But he might have condescended to speak of the Constitutional Amendments, adopted by Congress and awaiting the approval of the States. Even the expression of "a little aversion" would have been manly at least. But Mr. Johnson is silent about the proposed amendments, and contentshimself with quoting from former Presidents sentences inculcating adherence to the Constitution. Has he totally forgotten that the country has changed, that slavery has been abolished by the Constitution, and that therefore the existing constitutional provision for a representation of slavery in Congress is superfluous and wrong? Some other provision for representation in Congress is needed, and it is furnished by the proposed Constitutional Amendments. But the President will not say a word for or against them. He is thus encouraging the rebel governors and legislatures to continue their vain and injurious be the fault of the President. Congress has put its foot down, and the people of all the loyal States sestain Congress.

The passages in the message relating to the national finances and to the operations of the various departments of the Government reveal little that is new to the people. But as an authoritative and official statement of the condition of the nation lately emerged from a terrible and costly war, the document will produce a marked impression abroad. There is no instance in history of sufferings so bravely borne, or of taxes so cheerfully paid. There is no record of such rapid reduction of an enormous debt. The people and their representatives in Congress, who have made the laws by which the taxes are imposed and collected, will be admired throughout the world for their fidelity to the great principles of republican government, which now shine brighter and brighter before the oppressed peoples of Europe, after the trying ordeal through which they have been carried.

While presenting to Congress and the world the interesting facts concerning the workings of our system of government, the President makes no new suggestions of any importance. The only novel idea that he offers is that of allowing the people of the District of Columbia to be represented in Congress by a delegate. This will probably receive favorable consideration, provided all the male citizens of legal age are allowed to vote. But if the President and his partisans continue their successful resistance to impartial suffrage in the District, there is no probability that Congress will authorize the election of a delegate.

Our relations with foreign powers are not in the most satisfactory condition. France continues her military occupation of Mexico, having attempted to evade the promised evacuation by a pretended postponement. Whether the renewed remonstrances of our government will have any influence with the Emperor Napoleon seems very doubtful; and in the anomalous state of affairs existing in Mexico, there can be little hope of a speedy satisfactory settlement of the various questions relating to that country. Nor is the report concerning our relations with Great Britain more satisfactory. The damages inflicted upon American citizens and their property, by British subjects, during the rebellion, are still unsettled, and the President only expresses a faint hope of satisfaction.

The Fenian movements, and the course pursued by the Government in relation to them, are briefly stated. The efforts to procure elemency for those convicted of revolutionary attempts are spoken of, d they are approved by the whole ople. But there was no need of offermas "a maxim of government," the I ment that "severity of civil pun-

have disastrously failed is unsound and unwise." There are cases to which this doctrine may be applied, and that of the Fenians is one. But as "a maxim of government," it may be made to include all the cases of treason against our own government. But the author of the sentiment that "treason is a crime that must be made odious," has practically receded from that doctrine long since and in offering the new sentiment, he seems to be preparing to exercise towards Jefferson Davis, the chief author of all our troubles, the clemency that he asks for the convicted Fenians. Is this what is to be expected in the near future?

There are several minor topics touched upon in the message which need not be referred to here. As a whole, the document is no better and no worse than was expected. It is written in good, plain English, and its tone is reasonably moderate and respectful. But the President having reduced himself almost to a cipher in the Government, the people take little interest in what he says. They have been deceived and disappointed by him, and they look to the acts of Congress with much more confidence and respect than they can offer to the messages of the Executive.

BETRIBUTION.

The scattering of the mice when the cat comes in eight; the fluttering among the carrion-crows when the click of the trigger is heard; the dismay among a party of professional faro-bankers when a squad of policemen pounce in upon them, are strong and graphic figures to illustrate an idea of terror-stricken guilt in the face of inevitable justice. But the doom of the Copper-Johnson officeholder, in view of the acts of the Republican caucus, on Saturday night, is a still stronger case in point. It was unanimously determined that the President should be called upon to send to the Senate all appointments made during the recess, within ten days from the assembling of Congress, or from the passage of the act, and to prohibit any man once rejected by the Senate from holding any office of honor or profit for three years.

It was also determined that when a nominee is rejected by the Senate, the former appointee shall resume the office and be entitled to the pay and emoluments that he would have received had he continued in the undisturbed enjoyment of his place. Congress yesterday gave an earnest that it was disposed to go at the business before it without mincing matters, and what had been determined upon in caucus was promptly put in train to be carried out.

Judge Kelley's proposition to take away from the control of the President all the important machinery of the Internal Revenue department, and to confide it to the Supreme Court, is also a opposition to the Amendments. So, if tremendous shot "between wind and they must remain unrepresented, it will water," and Copperhead commissioners, collectors, inspectors and assessors are quaking with dismay and apprehension.

The congressional cat has returned and the Copperhead mice, which have had full play during the recess, may look to have their fun spoiled, and that right summarily. During pussy's absence from headquarters the mice have set up for themselves rather offensively. They entirely forgot that, according to the Constitution of the United States, Congress is the supreme authority of the land; that the result of the presidential election of 1864 meant that the control of public affairs should be in the loyal Republican party, which carried the country safely through the war, and not in the Copperhead faction which affiliated with treason and in every way crippled the Government in all its efforts to crush the rebellion. There were elections in the summer and fall in several States, and the people endorsed these views somewhat emphatically, and they said to Andrew Johnson, "Ill-done, thou bad and faithless servant!"

The day of retribution has come, and Congress can take no step toward undoing the treacherous work of Andrew Johnson, in respect to removals from office and appointments thereto, that will be in advance of the temper of the people. The mice may well tremble, for the cat is at home again.

A LESSON.

When Benjamin Franklin died he left a provision in his will to the effect that a certain portion of his estate should be set aside for the purpose of loaning out at interest small sums of money to aid poor young mechanics in Boston and Philadelphia to get themselves into business. The sum to be loaned to any one individual was small, very small, when measured by our present estimate of values, and, as a consequence, very few young men are now found who are anxious to take advantage of the Franklin bounty. A statement of the condition of the Boston wing of the fund has recently been made public. From the exhibit it seems that but a single individual is now in the enjoyment of a loan from Franklin beneficence. As regards the past, there are some hundreds of instances of persons who have availed themselves of this plan of "giving themselves a start," and a melancholy result is announced in the fact that of all the recipients of this bounty, or charity, or opportunity, fully seveneighths left their sureties to pay their indebtedness to the fund. Seven out of eight were dead failures.

There is a valuable lesson in this experience, which the world is constantly having taught it, but which is hard to having taught it, but which is hard to learn. The most distinguished instances of success in life are those of men who depended upon themselves alone for the dependence of the dependence

ishment for misguided persons who have | means of pushing their fortunes. The | and Buxton. America has had hers; but if engaged in revolutionary attempts which | habit of self reliance, carried through life, insures success; while the spirit of dependence inculcated by the receipt of the bounty of others is too apt to weaken the character, lessen the energy and damage the confidence which is so essential to advancement. The ill success attending the practical working of the Franklin fund adds one more to the many instances which prove that all efforts to promote the welfare of young men will be failures, so long as they do not encourage a spirit of determined self respect and self reliance.

> THE LINCOLN MONUMENT. The leading copperhead organ of this city made the assertion, immediately after the last election, and has since repeated it, that the funds of the Lincoln Monument Association were expended to aid in the election of Governor Geary. The lie direct was given to this wanton fabrication by the action of the Association yesterday. At a meeting held for the purpose, the Treasurer's report was presented, showing over \$22,000 in hand It was then determined that the monument should take the form of a bronze statue, and measures were taken to procure from American artists, at home and abroad, appropriate designs, and also to secure a suitable site for the monument. The subscribers to the fund will be glad to know that there is will undoubtedly be a spirited competition among the best living American artists for the execution of this work, and as the matter is in the hands of gentlemen of experience and taste in works of art, there can be no doubt that such a design will be selected as will not only commemorate the affection and esteem with which the name, of Abraham Lincoln is regarded, but will be an honor and ornament to our

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Some one suggested in one of the daily papers a few days since that provision should be made at the several police stations for the conveyance of persons meeting with sudden accidents in thestreets. General Tompkins, U.S.A., has recently invented a stretcher upon a very convenient and portable plan, which might be supplied at a trifling cost, and provide for what is sometimes quite aserious difficulty. A case in point occurred only on Sunday last. A woman,unknown at the time, passing through one of the streets in the most frequented part of the city, was suddenly stricken down with a mortal disease, and died before medical assistance could be procured. Her lifeless body was carried into a neighboring drug store, and the police were then compelled to go from door to door in search of a settee upon which to convey her to the station-house. After considerable enit-if she knew where to find it. lifficulty one was borrowed for the purpose, and the body was removed. In cases where accidents do not result fatally, and it is necessary to transport the sufferers promptly to their residences or to the hospital, the importance of this simple suggestion is still greater. We call the attention of the police authorities to the matter, and hope that the proposed plan will be speedily adopted.

PICTURE SALE POSTPONED.—The sale announced by Mr. B. Scott, Jr., of fine paintings imported by Mr. d'Huyvetter, is postponed in consequence of delay in procuring the frames. It will take place at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, on the evenings of Dec. 19th, 20th and 21st, and will include 260 original paintings, selected from the artists' studios in France, Germany, Holland and Belgium.

RISTORI.-The Ristori season at the Academy of Music will begin on Monday evening. The sale of season tickets began yeaterday, and was most satisfactory. Tomorrow the sale of tickets for the first night will commence. We advise all who wish good seats to apply early.

A Card.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: SIR: Having, with gratitude, noticed the interest manifested in your columns in behalf of justice and suffering humanity, and more directly so towards myself—a stranger in a strange land—by advocating impartial carriage, I here take the opportunity of returning you my warmest thanks. But in so doing it might be well to inform you and the public generally, that although the petition which arrested your attention and drew out your sympathy has been handed into the Directors of the Walnut and Chestnut street railway company three weeks ago, they have not yet favored us with even the shadow of a reply. My "weary mile" of seventy squares, thirty-five out and thirty-five in, has been daily performed as best I could; and as I hope soon again to enter the mission field in the interest of the enter the mission held in the interest of the freedmen, I would perhaps have kept silence until the strong arm of the law compel the obedience of the recreants: but, sir, I believe as "patience sometimes ceases to be a virtue," so silence on my part would be equally culpable. This day I would be clearly attend leatures but to face the storm glad to attend lectures, but to face the storm for a distance of thirty-five squares is somefor a distance or thirty-nve squares is some-what trying to my health. In traveling in a half-civilized country the natives would in the one to take shelter free of cost very often, but in this polished and refined city—one, too, it is said, of "brotherly love"—one, too, it is sai you cannot obtain shelter in a public conveyance even at full price. In my recent tour to the West, I rode in the city cars in Pittaburgh and in Cincinnati. In the city of Louisville, Ky., I see females ride there of every hue, the fare being cheaper than in Philadelfhia by two cents. I return to this city and am ordered on the front platform at cost of self-respectand two cents more than an extension of self-respectand two cents more than a self-respectance of self-respectance. cost of self-respect and two cents more than in other cities. Not long since a very deserving colored lady of this city entered a street car at Thirty-first and Market streets. She was ordered out, and not leaving immediately, he horses were taken from the car, and she was compelled to trip her "weary mile." I think, Sir, we might well exclaim, with the Roman orator, O temporal O mores!

ever she needed more, she needs them now.

No. 814 South street, Philadelphia, December 4th, 1866. Ristori's Benefit.

The best audience, both for character and numbers, that we have seen in the French Theatre, was assembled to say farewell to Madame Ristori on the occasion of her last Madame Ristori on the occasion of her last evening performances in this city before leaving for Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Ristori played "Medea," and afterward gave the sleep-walking scene in "Macbeth." Respecting her "Medea," we have nothing to add to what we said about that performance after seeing it for the first time. It is a part peculiarly suited to her powers, and must rank as her third best personation; Elizabeth being the first, and Mary Stuart the second. There are portions of "Medea" which are as full of power and passion as anything as full of power and passion as anything Ristori does; and there is a wild and sumpkistori does; and there is a wild and sumptious magnificence about many of her attitudes and gestures such as we have never seen and never expect to see approached by any other actrees. The tenderness of her parting with the children is so deep and true that it is impossible not to be moved by it; it is simple nature, unadorned, without a trace of exaggeration or sentimentality—equally true to human nature and to the character of Medea. A passage, too, never to be forgotten, is that where she describes to Creusa what she will do if she meets with the object of her jealousy. All the panther in the nature of this barbarian sorceress comes out in its full bloodthirstiness; as she tears the imaginary victim of her fury limb from limb, her eyes burn like coals of fire, her cheeks grow livid, her lips curl back from her teeth in a white horror, and she seems to lap Creusa's tuous magnificence about many of her attifund will be glad to know that there is now a good prospect of Philadelphia's being the first city of the Union to erect its monument to the memory of the illustrious Lincoln. There no gasping nor fuming; a fine restraint touches all the movement of the body, and every gesture, with its charm, and when rage and jealousy, love and terror shake the soul of this wild woman with their fury, we are bornealong unrestating and unconscious, swept by the awful silence of the storm.

throwing off a cent or two from the fare.

At a "wooden wedding" in Detroit, an invited guest sent his regrets written upon a shingle. He preferred his shingle blessed-ness to being board at the wedding. A Wisconsin Justice has decided that a

the suit declared that it was as much as he could do to licker himself.

come out in monky-jackets

that the failure of the meteoric shower "is attributable to the President's exhaustive use and distribution of stars throughout the country, a few weeks before."

customers. Well, there is scarcely one of her customers that would not follow her

"Why," said Bob Pitts to Bill Swipes, when he caught him drinking, "I thought you had signed the pledge," "So I have," said Swipes, "but all signs fail in dry weather."

Them oysters have not yet arrived.

*Card.

In consequence of the great preparations requisite in the manufacture of first-class Frames for the Pannings imported by A. D'Huyvetter. Req of Antwerp, the 5sle which we announced to take place in November has been unavoidably postponed until the 19th 20th and 21st December, at which time it will positively take place, at scott's Art Gallery, 1020 Crestious street Mr. D'Huyvetter returns his thanks to the public for the high appreciation of his importation last season, in consequence of which he will offer at this sale 250 Original raintings, hisentire invoice, constituting the first rails ever held in this country.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—Moderate in price, and sold with five years' guarantee, no lo-tf.4pg SEVENTH and UHESTNOT.

JOY, COE & CO 19 HOUSE FURNISHING STORE, 49 NORTH NINTH STREET, 49 IN. WOOD, WILLOW AND INON WARE, 84 FES, SETTLE TABLES and CLOTHES WEINGERS. HOLIDAY GOODS, THOS W. YOST, Agent,

OPERA GLASSES, Fine Opera Glasses, made by M. BARDOU, of

Real Black Thread Lace Polates and Square Shawls, Real Lace Parasols mounted with «xquisitely carved ivory handles: Real Lace Parasol Covers, Lace Sets, Po ket Handkerchies, Barbes, Colffeurs, Vells, &c., two cases of very choice, careful selections, soitable for first class appreciative trade lust received and for sale at ve y close prices, by GRO W. VOGRU, de3-6trp*

No. 1016 Chestnut street,

Yours, faithfully,
JOSEPH S. ATTWELL,
Divinity Student and Candidate for Orders,
No. 814 South street. Philodolphic Process.

CLOTHING

WANAMAKER

PHILADA., Dec. 3, 1865

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE, or Philaderphia, will be held at the

LEAGUE HOUSE.

Monday Evening, December 10th.

At 8 o'clock, P. M.

Hartford Live Stock Insurance Co.,

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Incorporated by the Legislature of

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In English and French Calf, Russia Leather and
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A beautiful assortment,
Painted French Fans,
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MASON & CO.,
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A most delightful toilet water,
MASON & CO.,

A VARIETY OF ELEGANT AND U-SEFUL ARTICLES FOR THE HOLIDAYS—in carvet and
scoichwood and Ivery, Pen-bo ders, Bookmarks, Paer Knives, Inkstands, Match Boxes &c., &c.
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de4 1st.rpl 907 Chestnut street.

ENGRAVINGS, IN NEAT AND DURABLE frames, are desirable Christmas Presents that make Drawing Rooms cheerful: resort to REIMER'S Looking Glass and Pictare Frame Emporium, Archsteet, east of Seventh.

DORUELAIN HARDWARE comprising Lock,
Drawer and Closet Knobs, Key-hole Escatcheors,
Firger Plates. 'Push,' "Pul', "Office," "Warding"
and Number Plates, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SEND PHOTOGRAPHS to the old country for Christmas Presents, must not delay, as the time is growing short. Good Photographs, at riduced prices, are make at REIMERS Gallery. Second street, above Green.

FOR "HOG KILLING" We have Butcher Knives, Cleavers Meat Faws, 5 ausage Machines with Stuf-fers Patent Balances, &c. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Fight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

Deken's, Surply Your Children With a Photopraph of yourself for Christmas Presents, og et got d Pictures, resort to B. F. Reim, R, 624

A FULL PAIR OF ECUMBURE is a constant and royance. By having one of Russ's Patent scissors and Krife Shapeners in your work basket, you can at any time put your cussors in good cutting condition. For sale, wholesale and retail, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

COMPOUND CHARCOAL FISCUIT.

These are composed of Fine Willow Charcoal, &c., in the torm of Bran Wafers, by which medicines in the torm of Bran Wafers, by which medicines hable. They will proye to be a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash. Acidity, Nausea, Eructations, Constipation and other forms of Indigestion. Persons suffering from tetta breath will find them an admirable corrective.

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Loars on Brail Estate, first liens.
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Due for Premiums.
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GEO. H. BOKER.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Facts and Fancies.

There is a new machine just invented for throwing obstructions from the passenger railways. We should like them to try it at Has the "Father of his Country" ever been called "Government Pap"?

man is not liable for the liquor bills of his wife. The hen-pecked creature who brought

The lady teachers of Detroit are on a strike. The most striking of the fair creatures are apt to be those with the longest

All the monks of Palermo have been ordered to lay aside the monastic habit without delay. As they wish to preserve some sort of uniform, they will probably The Cincinnati Commercial has discovered

A young and very pretty dressmaker of Columbus, Ohio, has absconded with a large number of "rich fabrics" belonging to her

At the St. Andrew's featival last evening. a member of the Sons of Temperance objected to the ox-tail soup on the bill of fare, "because," said he, "it it whisky."— Washington Republican.

It is said that a New York millionaire re cently gave a dinner at his residence to forty guests, one-half of whom were ladies, and by the side of each plate of the lady guests was a present worth five hundred dollars. The worst of that story is that it is true, and that nearly every one of the aristocratic ladies pocketed the affront. No wonder New York sends Morrissey to Con-

CTATIONEEY—LETTERS, CAP AND NOTE DPAPERS, ENVELOPES, BLANK BOOKS, and severy requisite in the Stationery line, selling at the lowest figures at 1. R. DOWNING'S Stationery Store, mal2-trpp Eighth street, two doors above Walmut, JOHN CRUMP, BUILDER,
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R THE GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED to their
NEW OFFICE,
Northeast corner CHESTNUT and SEVENTH streets,
Philadelphia. YOVELTIES IN BIOH LAGE GOODS.

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No. 1016 Chestinus street,
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A LARMS FOR THE CHAMBER AND FOR
A Traveler's use, Just imported by
FARE & BROTHER,
324 Chestinus street, OHICKERING GRAND PIANOS, 914 CHESTRUT STREET. W. H. DUTTON,

TO HOUSEK EMPERS, for cleaning silver and silver plated ware, a NEW POLICHING POWDER; the best ever made. FARR & BROTHER, falls EM Chestnut street, below Fourth.

J. W. HOFMANN,

No. 9 N. Eighthstreet.

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Including an invoice of Cashmere Hose, in Plaids and Striped bright colors, very fine goods, in all sizes from 15 inch to 9½ inch feet.

DIOKENS'S CHRISTMAS STORY. "MUGBY JUNCTION."

Is complete in

EVERY SATURDAY. No. 50, for December 15.

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BARBOX BROTHERS & CO, By Charles Dickets.

MAIN LINE. The Boy at Mugby. By Charles Dick. No. 1 BRANCH LINE, The Signalman. By Charles No. 2 BRANCH LINE. The Engine Driver. By Andrew Holliday. No. 3 BRANCH LINE. The Compensation House.

By Charles Coll No. 5 BRANCH LINE. The Traveling Post Office-By Hesba Stretton.

No. 5 BRANCH LINE. The Engineer. By Amelia PRICE TEN CENTS.

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The Paintings are now open for exhibition, free, until the evening of sale. BIRCH & SONS, des 4t rpi

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We would respectfully call the attention of our friends and the public generally, to our choice and elegant assortment of OILT and BRONZE OHANDELIERS and GAS FIXTURES. CONSTANTLY on hand, all of them of the very letrat and BRST DESIGNS. Also a fine selection of PORTABLE. with FANCT CHINA, FORGILAIN and other SHADES, to suit jurchasers. CHINA, PORTAIN and other SHADES, to suit JUCASSER.

Aftine a cheice selection of IMPORTED BRONZE, Aftine a cheice selection of IMPORTED BRONZE, ANTIQUES, ANTIQUES, TATULARY, CARD RECKIVERS, ANTIQUES, VASES, INK STANDS, THERMOMETERS, &c., always on hand at very reasonable prices.

We would invite those who are cestrons of promring any of the above enumerated articles, to call at our arsortment, feeling confident that they will be favorably impressed with the character of our goods.

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