ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

BY F. B. CARPENTER.

[From the Independent.]

GROSS CARCASSES REJECTED.

The charge that President Lincoln indulged in unseemly levity on the battle field of Antietam, calling for ribald songs and vulgar jokes, in the presence of the wounded and dying, and the unburied dead, has been long time in time repeated, and industriously circulated by the enemies of the Union party, throughout the country. Mr. Horton, late editor of the New York *Day Book*, has embodied the story in his "Youth's History of the Civil War" (written from the Southern standpoint, to offset a similar work from the Northern point of view, published in Boston); and the Boston *Post*, of so recent a date as September 26, 1867, referring to a criticism in the New York *Tribune* upon President Johnson's speech at the Antietam Cemetery ceremonies, says: "Perhaps it (*The Tribune*) would have preferred that Gaty season, on one side had sung the song which the late lamented President Lincoln sang, when gallopping at the head of a party of visitors over that field of battle."

Believing the charge to have been a malignant falsehood, I have long sought for evidence to prove the fact. Very likely there has providentially come into my hands the most complete and incontestible vindication of Mr. Lincoln's character; and I am now prepared to prove the origin and authorship of this calumny.

In answer was Mr. Joseph Scovill, the New York correspondent, during the war, of the London *Illustrated News* and *Morning Standard*, whose letters, over the signature of "Manhattan," will be long remembered by the American public for their excellent display and perversion of all facts which favored the Northern cause.

Two or three weeks after the battle of Antietam, in one of Mr. Scovill's gossiping London letters, he mentioned the fact of Mr. Lincoln's visiting the battle-field, and therein invented and wrote the story since repeated so many times by Mr. Lincoln's enemies. Reference to the newspapers of that date will show that at the time the story was printed in this country it was an extract from a letter to the London *Herald*, by its New York correspondent, "Manhattan."

Mr. E. H. Jenny, a well-known citizen of New York city, met Mr. Scovill in Carleton's store shortly after the publication of the letter containing this charge. He said to him: "Scovill, how came you to write that nonsense to the London press about President Lincoln at Antietam?"

"Why," replied Scovill, "it was intended only as a joke. I resolved," he continued, "to pass a joke upon the editor. I have to put just such stuff in my letters to please such fellows as they are over there."

Mr. Jenny fortunately put this statement in writing soon afterward, and has thus on record the very words of the conversation.

Subsequently Scovill wrote a letter to the London *Herald* purporting to give an account of General Grant's advance toward Richmond; and so grossly misrepresented the battle of Spotsylvania, that the letter came back to this country, as published both in the London *Herald* and London *Standard*, General Dix wrote Scovill to consider himself under arrest, and report at his office. Scovill told General Dix that he was very ill, and thought he had not three weeks to live, and begged not to be sent to Fort Lafayette. General Dix said the matter would be referred to Washington, and in the meantime he must consider himself under arrest. Scovill subsequently exhibited his "order of arrest" to Mr. Jenny at the Controller's office of the city of New York; and in answer to inquiries as to the nature of the charges against him, replied: "My account of Grant's fighting on the Rapidan and at Spottsylvania. When Mr. J. suggested that it might be his slander of President Lincoln at Antietam instead, he replied: "That was intended only as a joke; nobody believes it here; it will please those fellows over there," reiterating his assertion that the letter containing the fabrication "produced thus 210 sterling."

MR. LINCOLN'S LOVE OF MUSIC.

Speaking of music, Mr. Lincoln once said that he had little knowledge of what he characterized as "scientific music"; but he always detected and enjoyed what he called the "sweet strains" in any description of music. His preference was for simple songs and ballads, like "Auld Robin Gray" and "Twenty Years Ago." He sought for music that would probably convey the sentiment of his favorite poem—

"Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?"

But in this he was never successful. His own recitation of this poem left nothing to be desired.

I remember well his coming down to the "Red Room" where there was a piano-forte, with a party of visitors, one morning in the summer of 1864, to hear one of the number, who was a fine singer, render the stirring hymn, then recently published:

"We are coming, father Abraham,
Three hundred thousand more."

The singing of this hymn at this time, with its background and accompaniments—the declaration mourning her slain, the flower of the land, yet again responding cheerfully to the call of her chief—that chief himself sitting with patient, pensive eyes and bowed head, listening as if to catch the voice of the people, (his statue might well represent him as ever thus listening), all together formed a scene unlike to, but equivalent of that other scene immortalized by French artists, the singing for the first time, by Rouget de Lisle, of the grandest of all hymns of liberty, "*La Marseillaise*."

LINCOLN AND SEYMOUR.

After one of the President's proclamations calling for more men had been apportioned among the different States, Gov. Seymour went to Washington to urge upon Mr. Lincoln the reduction of the quota of New York. Early in the day, after his arrival, he sent in his card, but the President surmised his errand, and the day were away while he gave audience to other callers. At 3 o'clock he entered the office door to be thrown open, and the waiting throng admitted. As they came in, completely filling the room, Mr. Lincoln said: "I will first see Gov. Seymour, of New York." Gov. Seymour went forward and took a seat near the President, and in a low tone stated his errand. Mr. Lincoln in silence till he had concluded, then, raising his voice so as to be heard by all present, he replied: "When the other Governors of States come here, they come to ask what they can do to help hold up my hands; but you come and ask me to release you from doing what others do cheerfully and with alacrity. There, taking up a call before him, he turned and said, "I will see Mr. —next," thus terminating the interview.

SENDING THE "COPPERHEADS."

When Grant went to Washington to receive his appointment as Lieutenant-General, he stated to Mr. Lincoln his plan, which was to occupy with the Army of the Potomac the main rebel army in Virginia, while Sherman destroyed the Confederacy.

Mr. Lincoln replied: "I see, you will hold the legs, while Sherman skins."

THE FORGED PROCLAMATION.

Howard, the proclamation forger—a *Republican*—was pardoned out of Fort Lafayette, while Mary, his co-conspirator, who was a *Democrat*, continued imprisoned. A Brooklyn gentleman mentioned the fact to Mr. Lincoln. He was heard the time, but said, very earnestly, "Don't leave the city till I do that," and at the first leisure moment he wrote and placed in the hands of the gentleman an order for Mallison's unconditional release.

A LAWYER'S OPINION OF LINCOLN.

The Hon. E. M. Chilton, the present Representative of the Springfield District in Congress, a distinguished lawyer of Illinois, once expressed, while Mr. Lincoln was living, this opinion of his distinguished associate:

"If had an important law case, and desired an opinion in five minutes, I would not value Mr. Lincoln's opinion beyond that of many others; but if Mr. Lincoln had time to give the matter careful consideration, and would then give his opinion, I would rather have it than that of any living man. He has opinions thus obtained *was never broken down in our Courts*."

MCCULLOUGH AND THE BANKERS.

A deputation of bankers from the Eastern cities visited Washington at the time of the issue of the ten-forty loan, and, after an interview with Secretary Chase, in the Treasury Department, they were taken over to the White House by Mr. McCulloch, then Controller of the Currency, to be introduced to the President. Mr. Lincoln was writing at his desk by the window of his office as the party entered. Mr. McCulloch went to him, and, leaning over the desk, said: "Mr. President, I wish to introduce to you a number of financial gentlemen who have come to Washington to see about the new loan. As bankers, they are obliged to hold our national securities, and I can therefore vouch for their loyalty; for you know the good book says: 'Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also.'"

Mr. Lincoln, without looking up, instantly replied: "There is another version of that, Mr. McCulloch. The same book says: 'Where the *carcass* is, there will the *eagles* be gathered together.'"

Woman as she is and as She Ought to Be.

New York is to have a "Physical Club," devoted to the encouragement of physical exercise among American women. The following is a part of their initiatory address:

WOMAN AS SHE IS.

"Alas! with what sorrow and shame are we compelled to view the specimens of the American woman we there see! See their pale, slight, delicate fingers. Observe how number weak arms, without a single muscle sufficiently developed to raise the skin to give a solitary line of strength and beauty. See the wasp-like waists, still further compressed by the abominable French corsets, with their bands of iron and draw-strings and hooks of steel. Observe the narrow hips, slender necks and pinched, bony shoulders where they foolishly dare to display them, and the disgusting powder thrown over them to hide the unhealthy, leaden hue of the skin. See the flat bosoms; or where some round curves and fulness appear, estimate the quantity of wire springs or solid cotton bestowed within the dresses to produce this feeble imitation of the splendid bust that nature bestows upon a healthy, well-developed woman in all countries. As they stand in the mazes of the voluptuous waltz or polka in the arms of their vigorous companions, see the spindle shanks their flying dresses display, with their weak and slender muscles; or where the semblance of healthy muscle is present, mentally estimate the cost of those artificial calves to their fair owners.

"This club, which bears a peculiar resemblance to those we have read of in Addison's *Spectator*, is determined to remedy these defects in the human form divine. In order to do this, they propose to procure exact copies of several of the most famous life-sized statues of female deities of the time when the physical development of woman was considered as a religious duty in Greece and Rome, and carried to the greatest perfection. This is done in order to show the pseudo-fair

WOMAN AS SHE OUGHT TO BE.

Exact copies of some of the most celebrated life-size paintings of the finest conceivable female forms are also to be obtained by the club. These are to be placed where they will be open at all times to the inspection and examination of the members of the club and visitors. Anatomical plates of the most finished and perfect description necessary to fully illustrate and explain the perfections of the statues and pictures will be placed near by them, where they can be readily examined and referred to. The physical development of the female form finally adopted will also be plainly inscribed on marble tablets in the vicinity of this exhibition for comparison, measurement and illustration. Twenty-six inches was the lowest admissible measurement even hinted at for the waist of any lady. Some members insisted upon much higher figures, but it was agreed that a no allowance must be made for the disadvantages under which the existing generation of young ladies in this city, already marriageable, labor, and the fearful odds with which the requirements of the rule could be raised hereafter when desirable, was self-evident. They desired to be generous to the ladies, while as nearly just to themselves as might be. The proper measurement of female arms and legs gave rise to considerable debate, the members not being thoroughly posted as yet on this branch of the subject. Therefore, the matter was referred to a special committee, with instructions to consult medical men and the best authorities on the subject. An elaborate report from them is shortly expected. The exact size that may be established as requisite in a well-developed, healthy female leg, was also the subject of warm argument and lengthy debate. It was argued that it should be full and handsome, and many speeches were made by attempted fraud in producing a false appearance of development, yet it was not necessary to enumerate here, though well known, we doubt not, to all dressmakers, and we are sorry to say, and many of our readers, should cause a black mark to be placed against the name of any lady guilty of such artifices, and bar her forever from being inscribed on the list of "eligibles" of the club. The same rule to apply to fictitious and simulated developments of other portions of the body. After careful consideration it was determined not admissible to adopt any exact standard of height for eligibility to membership. Very tall women, if not actually gigantic, and if developed otherwise in proportion, were not considered objectionable on that ground for such members of the club as might prefer them; as a number of them are likewise quite tall. Against all short women, however, a great amount of prejudice was evinced, as on all hands it was agreed that their marriages might lead to a still further deterioration of the human form divine. It was also agreed that no member of the club should ever be at liberty to marry any woman, and under no circumstances health and perfections might be, whose head, when standing in low-heeled slippers, on the floor, came up to her lover's ear. A variety of physical developments, corresponding with the various allowable heights, will probably be adopted, and the authorities for each stated in marginal notes, accompanying the regulation. The amount of physical power and actual muscular development and agility requisite in women are the different grades and standards agreed upon will also be carefully considered and reports of upon, for adoption. Thus, how often a lady shall be able to "put up" a fifty-six pound weight; how long she shall be able to sustain her own weight by her hands; how far she shall be able to swing herself on the horizontal ladder, skipping one, two or three rounds; how far and how high she shall be able to jump, with or without the aspring board, and standing off with the customary run; the necessary degree of proficiency in the Greek-bell and Indian club exercises; and whether or not zampilexecutation shall be insisted on, and the degree of endurance and acquirement in the art of swimming are all to be accurately determined, and we are assured a high standard in each case will be adopted. Thus it will be seen that everything will be so exactly determined and so clearly established that an ignorance of the requirements need exist among the candidates for the honor and happiness of marriage with a member of the club. One of the most important of these rules to be adopted is that which makes the candidate "pledge her word that she is perfectly willing and indeed desirous of becoming the mother of and rearing at least seven children." Many members insisted upon this number being placed as high as eight or nine, and some insisted upon a willingness "to assume the paternity and care of twelve or even more at the option of the proposed husband" being stated in the rule. But the majority carried the day and seven children was adopted as the lowest admissible number, with strict pledges as to the willingness of the candidate to forswear all pleasures of society, incompatible with the care and attention necessary to their proper care and education. It may here be added how those gentlemen are with due regard to propriety to ascertain the exact measurement of these respective developments of the physical frames of female candidates? The matter is not so difficult as those unacquainted with the subject might imagine. Exact investigations in anatomy and physiology have settled that by the measurement of certain portions of the body and limbs always freely exposed in society, the cases are obtained of certain very simple calculations by means of which the exact size of nearly every other portion of the body may very accurately be arrived at without any ocular or actual inspection and measurement. Examples will occur to every reader. This fact alone obviates nearly the whole of the difficulties which arise at first sight.

An accomplished wife is no doubt a great desideratum; but the youth of the present generation think with Plato that "she is but a cripple who, cultivating her mind alone, suffers her body to languish through inactivity and sloth." Females of the wealthy classes are subject to a variety of complaints unknown among women in the humbler walks of life; they consequently have more need of calisthenics and gymnastics than those whose occupation gives them sufficient physical exercise. It is astonishing what cures can be wrought by it, the celebrated physician Hoffman cured idiocy, even by exercise, and those of a despondent phlegmatic nature can often only be aroused by active exercise that sends their sluggish blood coursing through their diseased systems.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
910
CHESTNUT STREET,
New Colored Photographs,
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
AND
PICTURES
FROM LONDON, PARIS AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS,
AT THE
LOOKING GLASS
AND
PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS
OF
A. S. ROBINSON,
910 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
The best and most suitable Present to a friend or the needy is a barrel of our
FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR,
and a bag or half barrel
"MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL.
Constantly on hand, Ohio, St. Louis and Virginia Flour. Also, "Mountain" and "Sterling" Buckwheat. Delivered free to any part of the city. Orders by mail or by any other means promptly attended to.
GEO. F. ZEHNDER,
Fourth and Vine.
SOLE AGENT.
oct17-rp tf

Christmas and New Year's Presents.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have just received a large and beautiful assortment of
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silver Ware.
We would ask especial attention to our fine assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, as only our prices will be found less than the same quality of goods can be purchased elsewhere.
dec14-3m4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
N. C. COATES,
Lamp and House-Furnishing Goods.
A superior assortment of Britannia and Bronzed-Metal Lamps, Gas Fixtures, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Japanned Waiters, Tolled Ware, Stoves, &c., &c., Lamps and Chandeliers of every description, suitable for Churches, Halls and Parlors. Also, Kerosene Lamps for sale.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
N. C. COATES,
527 Market Street, Philada.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
CHARLES SUPP,
SUCCESSOR TO
JOHN SUPP & SON,
PORTE MONNAIE AND BAGS,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 47 NORTH SECOND, Below Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
Porte-Monnaies, Port Folios, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Cigar Cases, Pocket Books, Satchels, Work Boxes, Reticules, Shaving Cases, Purses, Etc., Etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
dec14-3m

PRESENTS, FAR IN TRIUMPHS TO GRACE the Boudoir, Unabidin Velvet Cushions, Rocker & Worcenbelle's Perfect Knitters, Pearl and Bead Netting, Ladies' Fancy Work Boxes, Ladies' Fancy Work Tables, and the celebrated Lucretia Dewees' Perfection Corsets, for sale by the proprietor, S. F. HADDEN'S, No. 1104 Fourth street, Union Clothing Store.

REMOVAL.
REMOVED.
T. STEWART BROWN,
Of the CROUCH, FITZGERALD & BROWN,
HAS REMOVED
TO
No. 1235 Chestnut Street,
And has on hand a large assortment of TRUNKS, BAGS, RETICULES, &c., of his own manufacture.
dec20-4t*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.
NEW CORDAGE FACTORY
NOW IN FULL OPERATION.
No. 107 SOUTH WATER and No. 108 DOCK STREETS.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.
NOTICE:
THE COUPONS OF
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
DUE JAN. 1st, 1868,
WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,
IN GOLD COIN,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
At the Company's Office, No. 20 NassAU St., New York
JOHN J. CISCO, *Treasurer*.
dec11-2m1 tu2

COUPONS
OF
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,
AND
FIVE-TWENTIES,
Due January 1st,
BOUGHT.
De Haven & Bro.,
40 South Third Street.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
This road receives all the Government Bonds. The Bonds are issued under the special contract with the Territories of Nevada and the agreement to pay Gold Bond for in lieu.
We offer them for sale at 85 and, accrued interest from July 1st, in currency.
Governments taken in Exchange at from 12 to 18 per cent. difference, according to the loan.
BOWEN & FOX,
15 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR THE LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA.
oct18-3m6p

7-30'S Converted into 5-20'S.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
No. 35 South Third Street.
dec20-3m rp
7-30'S Converted into 5-20'S
GOLD
And Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
DREXEL & CO.,
BANKERS,
34 South Third Street.

AUSTIN & OBERGE,
313 WALNUT STREET,
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.
PETROLEUM, BONDS AND LOANS,
dec14-3m rp BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A
Dealers in all Government Securities.
dec20-3m rp

U. S. SECURITIES
SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS
16 South Third St.,
Philadelphia.
3 Nassau Street,
New York.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WAINWRIGHT & SHAW,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 17 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, COUPONS, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, BONDS AND GOLD.
Business exclusively on Commission.
Gold orders will receive our personal attention at the Gold Exchange Board.
$30,000 $28,000, $25,000 AND $18,000 WANTED for the Rending, Unadilla Valley, Cooperstown & Susquehanna Valley First Mortgage Bonds. These securities are of the most superior character, and are selling at a large premium. Also, $50,000 Wilkes'-Barre Gas Company's Bonds. For sale by E. D. JONES, Commission Broker, No. 52 Wall street.
dec14-3t*

THE LATEST STYLES
IN
CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Gentlemen and Boys.
CALL AND SEE
NEW BOX TOES,
THE SKATING BOOT.
FORMS FITTED AT LOW PRICES.
BARTLETT,
33 South Sixth Street, above Chestnut.
DURELLA'S CLAY—SEAMLESS PORCELAIN CLAY TEETH, PALATE, GUM AND PIN, ON GOLD, SILVER AND PLATINUM PLATES.
OFFICE, 1509 CHESTNUT STREET.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS REDUCED!
HAMRICK & COLE,
No. 45 North Eighth Street,
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESTNUT STREET.
oct14-1f ro

MARKET
&
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Stock is large, fresh, well fitting, good style, exactly adapted to the medium and first-class wants of buyers.
Five Hundred
SUITS,
Which we will close out at a great
REDUCTION
From prices early in the season.
LADIES' CLOAKS.
THE ELYSIA,
THE ROYAL ROBE,
THE SHAWL TOGE,
THE CHARLES PEACE,
THE L. & C. CLOAK, &c. &c.
made of Velvet, Satin, Astrakan, Velveteen, Lyons Velvet, &c.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
Still a magnificent stock all the kinds at very reduced prices for the Holidays.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
dec14-3m

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
727
CHESTNUT STREET.
oct14-1f ro

MARKET
&
NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Stock is large, fresh, well fitting, good style, exactly adapted to the medium and first-class wants of buyers.
Five Hundred
SUITS,
Which we will close out at a great
REDUCTION
From prices early in the season.
LADIES' CLOAKS.
THE ELYSIA,
THE ROYAL ROBE,
THE SHAWL TOGE,
THE CHARLES PEACE,
THE L. & C. CLOAK, &c. &c.
made of Velvet, Satin, Astrakan, Velveteen, Lyons Velvet, &c.
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
Still a magnificent stock all the kinds at very reduced prices for the Holidays.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE.
dec14-3m

1101 CHESTNUT STREET
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chestnut Streets,
Invite attention to their splendid stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS in every variety, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
VEILS, SCARFS, SHAWLS, &c. &c.
expressly adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Which they offer at very low prices, as they have been fortunate enough to secure a large lot of goods which have been imported to supply Auction Sales at the season.
1101 CHESTNUT STREET

SPECIAL REDUCTION.
GEO. FRYER,
916 Chestnut Street,
has still for sale the balance of his 50c. DRESS GOODS and SHAWLS, with a view of reducing the stock. Ladies can depend on getting the worth of their money, as the Goods are all superior in quality, and will be sold for less than cost.
Now is the time to buy Cheap Dry Goods.
GO TO GEORGE FRYER'S. The prices are lower, and he is willing to sell the Goods at a greater sacrifice than any other house in the city.
GEORGE FRYER,
916 Chestnut Street.
dec11 tf

1867. CHRISTMAS 1867.
EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.
HAVE REDUCED SOME FINE GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
Expensive Shawls,
Cashmere Robes,
De Laines and Chintzes.
Low Prices during the Holidays.
dec4-3m w s tf

Ein Fleck Heubet arrangirt in der ganzen Stage fertig zur Ansicht, Kostet nur ein Thaler und eine Silbergroschen.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
Model Fabrikant,
Thirteenth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.
oct7-tf rp

AVIS IMPORTANT.
BEAUX MEUBLES,
Salons et Chambres à Coucher,
Arrangés pour Exposition dans les Appartements Garnis et couverts de Velours.
GEO. J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
Fabricants,
Treizième et Chestnut, Philadelphie.
oct7-tf rp

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms
TO
No. 1435 CHESTNUT Street.

LOOKING GLASSES.
A few large, handsome MIRROR for sale at
J. Cowpland's Looking-Glass Store,
No. 538 Fourth Street.
dec20-3m

CLOTHS.
Our entire stock of CLOTHS has been reduced much below the market value, in order to close out before stock taking.
PERKINS,
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET.
dec20-3m

GIRARD ROW GIRARD ROW GIRARD ROW GIRARD ROW

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE Internal Revenue receipts during the past week amounted to nearly $2,000,000.

SEVERAL Indian delegations, to stake treaties, are expected in Washington about New Year.

THE new Captain General of Cuba has arrived at Havana.

REVERDY JOHNSON has been retained for the defence of the Wharton brothers, who attempted to kill E. A. Pollard.

MR. STEVENS alone, of the Pennsylvania delegation, remains at Washington during the holiday recess.

EIGHTY mechanics were discharged from the Washington Navy Yard the other day without any previous notice.

BUT twenty-one volunteer regimental officers remain in the service, and they are in the Inland Corps and on duty in the South.

ORDERS have been received at the Boston Navy Yard for the discharge of nearly one-third of the mechanics employed in the yard.

THE English Government is still taking precautionary measures to guard against expected movements of the Fenians.

A DESPATCH from London last evening states that the alarm concerning the Fenians has subsided.

In Imperial decree, the new Constitution of Austria has been promulgated throughout the Empire.

THERE will be another State Temperance Convention in Harrisburg on the 18th of February next.

ALL the machine shops and iron works in Harrisburg are still working on summer time and full wages.

On the 9th of January next, the ports of Yedo and Osaka, Japan, will be thrown open to the settlement and commerce of foreigners.

GENERAL SICKLES, who is now commanding in Alabama, was recently sentenced to six months imprisonment, but he did not serve it.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN and Major-Generals Sheridan and Auger will meet at Washington in January to form a board for the revision of army regulations.

THE Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Company's grain elevator at Toledo, Ohio, was burned on the night of the 19th, loss about $500,000.

AMID a long and angry debate in the Italian Parliament, on the Roman question, the Ministry was defeated by a majority of one hundred and two, amid loud cheering from the opposition.

A BILL to repeal the Habeas Corpus in public lands, except as provided for in the preemption and homestead laws, has been agreed upon by the House Committee on Public Lands.

ALLOWAY'S building, on Church Street, Nashville, was burned Saturday morning. The loss is $30,000, with an insurance of $11,000. Mr. Kendall's adjoining dwelling was burned.

MR. MARISCAL, Mexican Charge d'Affaires at Washington, has been appointed Minister of War. A full Minister is soon to be sent to the United States.

THE Freedmen's Bureau agent in Louisiana reports that the number of laborers of all classes, male and female, in that State is two hundred and ninety-four thousand, and the aged and helpless one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

THE express train from New York for Boston ran into a freight train yesterday morning, near Natick. James McCarty, a brakesman, is supposed to be fatally injured and several passengers are more or less hurt, but none seriously.

IN COURT from Crete state that the Turks at Diakiari fired upon a company of five hundred women and children who were about embarking for Greece, and killed twelve. The women escaped were picked up by a Russian man-of-war.

SECRETARY SEWARD refuses to furnish to the Senate that masters in Mexico are in a very satisfactory condition, with every indication of a perfect peace and a consolidation of the government.

A COMMISSIONER sent by the Georgia Convention to draw $10,000 from the State Treasury for its members was refused the money by the State Treasurer, who has to wait for a warrant, and will no money except on warrants signed by the Governor.

WOMMACK are busy fixing up the halls of the Senate and House of Representatives for the approaching session of the Legislature. Instead of the large chandeliers formerly used in the each House, there will be four large gas reflectors in the ceiling, which will light up the Senate and House more brilliantly than the old arrangement. Some improvements have been inserted, and several ornamental additions made.

JOSEPH AND SEBASTIAN COLLINS were taken to Auburn, N. Y., from Hartford, Conn., on Saturday. The man is charged with having murdered a child and Mrs. Snow, in Canaan, Columbia county, the motive being to secure $5,000, which he had offered to give to the child, with the Hartford Accidental Insurance Company. The Canaan account of the crime, and says he also effected an insurance of $5,000 on his life, and he believes he intended to destroy his also. The child was drugged by them in Dayton, Ohio. Her name was Angie Stewart.

Funeral of the Victims of the Angolin Railroad Accident.

BEVERLY, December 22.—An immense crowd filled the large Central Depot on Exchange street this afternoon, to witness the last ceremonies of the unclaimed bodies of the victims of the railroad disaster in Angola. A hundred coffins, covered for twenty feet deep, strewed in confusion, was erected at the south side of the depot. On this were placed one of the unclaimed bodies of those who died at Angola, and a large mourner to aid in the singing. Nine-men boxes, containing the remains of the unfortunate strangers, were placed on either side of a desk erected for the use of the clergy. The minister of each persuasion, was occupied by the city clergy, the Mayor and City Council, the railroad officials, and the choir of the different churches. Fully 400 carriages were in front and around the platform. The greatest solemnity prevailed, and sadness was depicted on each countenance. The services were conducted in the most impressive manner, in the following order:

Invocation—Reading of the Scripture by Chaplain Cook; singing, "I would not live always," under the direction of Mr. Hubbard; prayer by Rev. Dr. Lee; confidences by the Rev. Drs. Lord and Hotchkiss; singing, "Solemn sounds the funeral note;" benediction by Rev. Dr. Miller.

At the close of the ceremonies in the depot, a procession was formed in the following order:

A detachment of police; the Mayor and Common Council of Buffalo; the clergy, in carriages; the wagons of the Adams Express Company, decked in mourning (drawn by four bay horses, and flanked on either side by pall-bearers), containing the remains; thirteen coaches, containing the railroad officers and citizens.

The procession was flanked by police, and proceeded up Exchange street to Main, up Main to Niagara, up Niagara to Pearl, and down Pearl to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the bodies were deposited in a vault under the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Shelton, rector of the parish, officiating, assisted by clergymen of the Episcopal Church.

The streets were lined with people as the procession moved along slowly. But the weather been more favorable the crowd would have been still greater. Inquiries for friends and relatives of the dead were being found. The gold lever watch marked No. 1,634, bore the inscription, "Presented to Joseph Abell by T. Foster, Toledo," and to C. A. Johnson, previously reported. The ring marked "C. L." found on a chamois vest, has been identified as belonging to Lobdell, the assistant editor of the La Crosse, Wisconsin, *Democrat*, who it is thought was on the train.

The wife and child have not been found, but identity may will be taken to-morrow.

The body of Herman Nelson, and an unknown man, woman, and child, are still retained at the "Rest" for identification.

Reorganization of the French Army.

PARIS, December 21.—The reorganization bill of the army, which has been under discussion for the past week in the Senate, was transmitted to the Corps Legislatif by M. Gressier, and debated on Saturday. M. Gressier, on reporting the bill, made a speech, explaining its features, which were filled in the wire of the measure. He denied that it was a preparation for an early war, but admitted in reality it would operate to reduce the present effective force of the army. He insisted that the measure was intended only as a wise provision for the necessities of the future.

M. Rouher, Minister of State, also spoke in support of the bill, and strongly contested against the idea which had been expressed that the introduction of the bill looked to a war with a foreign power, and he declared that the bill was not proposed by the government as a temporary expedient to meet an immediate contingency, but as a permanent measure to improve the organization and promote the general efficiency of the military forces of the empire.

Jules Favre made a powerful speech in opposition to the bill. Towards the close of the sitting a vote was taken and the Ministry was sustained by a majority of the Chamber.

Destitution in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, December 22.—General Ord has passed the following order, to-day:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, HOLLY SPRINGS, December 18, 1867.

(SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 338—EXTRACT.)

Brevet Major-General Adam G. Quint, Colonel Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Brevet Major-General Fitz-John Porter, Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, are hereby relieved from duty in the State of Mississippi, and will report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, for orders. The commanding officers of the troops will be responsible that no more than a large number of the counties in this subdistrict, due to the ruin and destruction of cotton planters, and the absence of corn or the means to buy it. He will report the actual necessities of the population being made by the government, to feed the armed freedmen and every year or more in such sections as are without food. General Gillum will take with him such reports and facts as he may find on this subject. By command of Brevet Major-General Ord.

GEO. D. GREER, A. A. G.

There was also issued on the 17th instant the following important order:

Commanding officers are directed to notify the leading colored men, and take such other measures as may be necessary to give publicity to the fact, that all freedmen who are able will be required to earn their support by their labor, and that if they do not work upon the best terms they can, no provision will be made for their support. The freedmen will be required to support themselves, and to make all freedmen who can, but will not earn a livelihood, when employed, work for those who will give them active labor to carry out prohibition as regards the ex-opposition shortly, and the Government will carry out the measures contained in the order.

Sheridan, Sheridan, Sheridan.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The American Sunday School Union
No. 1122 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has an unusually large variety of beautifully printed, profusely illustrated
NEW AND SUPERIOR BOOKS
SUITABLE FOR
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Also, an extensive assortment of
BIBLES & DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.
Complete Catalogues of the Society's Publications furnished gratuitously.

25 CENT EDITION OF DICKENS'S WORKS.
THE PEOPLE'S EDITION FOR THE MILLION.
SIX VOLUMES are now ready, viz:
CHRISTMAS STORIES. Price Twenty-five cents.
DOMBEY AND SON. Price Twenty-five cents.
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT. Price Twenty-five cents.
DAVID COPPERFIELD. Price Twenty-five cents.
OLIVER TWIST. Price twenty-five cents.
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. Price twenty-five cents.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS OF LITERATURE, AT THE LOWEST PRICES THAN ANYWHERE ELSE. WILL BE FOUND AT THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION PUBLICATION HOUSE.
N. B.—PARTIES WISHING TO OPEN NEW SUNDAY SCHOOLS, WILL BE FURNISHED WITH EVERYTHING NECESSARY, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
JOHN W. POLLOCK, Agent.
dec14-3m

From our latest Edition of Saturday.
The Republican National Convention.
Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Southern Radicals now have not the slightest hope of obtaining the action of the Republican Executive Committee in fixing the time and place for the Presidential Nominating Convention so early. They say they will make a strong effort to secure the postponement of the Convention, and, in the event of its failure, they will call the delegations from the Southern States, under the authority of the Convention, and vote for Grant for President. The Southern men say the Committee, with the exception of the friends of Grant, fixed the date of the meeting at a time when they thought the Southern States would not be represented in Congress, and when they thought the Southern States would not be represented in Congress, and when they thought the Southern States would not be represented in Congress, and