XLth CONGRESS—Third Session.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—The consideration of the resolution disapproving the President's financial recommendations was continued.

Mr. Dixon discussed at length Senator Morton's plan for resuming specie payments, and said he hoped it would not be adopted, because if it was it would produce a state of protracted financial agony up to the time when specie payments could be resumed under it.

Mr. Perry repeated what he said in the speech commenced yesterday in 1855, as to the great state of things was entirely different from that which existed when Mr. Pierce was President. The Southern oligarchy being now convicted of treason, and being now reduced to the nation, or, if not so convinced, powerless to lead the people further in that direction.

Mr. Dixon remarked that although he doubted the possibility of resuming specie payments by legislation, he did not wish to be understood as saying that he would not vote for a bill for that purpose. He moved to amend the resolution before the Senate by inserting a statement that Congress agrees with the President in that statement expressed in his message, "that our national credit shall be sacredly observed." He proposed this amendment, he said, to keep off this resolution that all departments of the government agreed that the full faith of the nation should be preserved.

Mr. Howard objected to the amendment, because, in his judgment, it was not in harmony with the plain object of the President's recommendations on this subject, which was very unpopular.

Mr. Dixon argued that the message could not be fairly considered to mean repudiation, because it proposes coinciding with the rights of creditors.

Mr. Howard thought that it must necessarily mean the recommendation of legislation which would be compulsory.

Mr. Corbett concurred in this view, and brought the question home to the people of the nation, the most important object for which Congress could legislate or the people elect.

Mr. Howe moved to amend the resolution so as to state that Congress agrees with the statement which ought to have been, but which was not expressed in the message, "that the faith of the national faith should be sacredly observed."

Mr. Saulsbury ironically congratulated the President be impeached for having expressed his views in regard to the national faith.

Mr. Wrylie wished to say a few words about the resolution, or that the people might not be misunderstood. He looked upon this as a resolution of censure between the lines of the expression of his opinion, and he could not vote against it, because he adhered to his opinion.

Mr. Vickers also denied that the President had proposed repudiation, and expressed the opinion that the government could not pay specie money in the world to pay the debt.

The amendment of Mr. Howe, and the resolution, as reported by the committee, was then adopted by a vote of 42 yeas to 7 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Nye, Osborne, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Robertson, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Spencer, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, McCreery, Patterson (Tenn.), Saulsbury, Vickers and Wright.

The resolution as adopted is reported in the proceedings of Friday.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to provide for giving effect to treaty stipulations between state and foreign governments, for the extradition of criminals, which was referred. It provides that whenever any person shall have been delivered by a foreign government to the government of the United States, for the purpose of being brought within the jurisdiction of the United States of which he is accused, the President of the United States shall have power to use all necessary measures for the transportation and safe keeping of such accused person, and his protection against lawlessness and violence.

Mr. Conkling introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information in his possession concerning the exercise by the United States Consuls in Japan of judicial powers in cases arising between American citizens and citizens of foreign countries, other than Japan, and to inquire what authority such powers have been exercised, and also what further legislation is necessary for the better protection of the rights of American citizens in Japan. Adopted.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill to relieve from political disabilities certain citizens of Louisiana. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Selma, Rome and Dalton and Chattanooga Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Fomeroy introduced a joint resolution, "That all men who volunteered enlisted as soldiers or cooks for three years or during the rebellion, and who have been discharged, and who receive the same additional bounty upon the same terms and conditions as other soldiers who have received and are receiving bounties under the act of July 22, 1866, and acts amendatory thereto, notwithstanding they may have been borne upon the rolls as slaves." Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

$14,400 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, the successor of Thaddeus Stevens, arose and said:

Mr. Speaker: The painful duty has devolved upon me of announcing the death of my friend and predecessor, Hon. Thaddeus A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stevens's physical condition was not merely my predecessor in this body, but to my children and my children's children an admiring and loving man who was the instructor and guide of my youth and the friend of my mature years. I am not a stranger with wise and noble men be one of the greatest benefactors of mankind. I, for one, do no part of my career have I been so fortunate as to my association with Thaddeus Stevens. I was in his office and in connection with him that I commenced my professional life, and from that moment, through the turmoil of my local and political ambitions down to the moment when his last will to selected me to perform the last service on earth I could render to the man who ever slip suffered neither diminution nor interruption.

Thaddeus Stevens was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vt., on the 4th day of April, 1792, and died at his residence in this city at midnight, on the 11th day of August, 1868. His parents were poor, but honorable, and he was one of the rule and wealth the exception. Of his father I know little, save that he served in the war of 1812, and died in the service. Upon his mother chiefly fell the burden of rearing their four sons. She was a woman of a great, strong will, and deep piety. Early seeing the ambition and fully sympathizing with the aspirations of her crippled boy, she devotedly seconded his efforts for the acquisition of knowledge, and by her industry, energy and frugality, largely aided him to procure a collegiate education. He returned her affection with the full strength of his strong nature, and to her guidance and care he had acquired fame and fortune in his adopted State had the pleasure of making an annual pilgrimage to the home which he had provided for comfort, and honored her with the utmost, means he furnished a liberal charity.

In the year of the 1814 he, in writing his will with his own hand, while making no provision for the care of his own grave he set aside a fund that of his mother, but set apart an ample sum for that purpose, directing yearly payments upon the condition "that the grave be kept in good order, and plant roses and other cheerful flowers at each of her graves in the spring of each spring." In the same instrument, devising one thousand dollars to the Colored Baptist church at his home of a Baptist church, of which society his mother was an earnest member, "to do this out of respect to the memory of my mother, to whom I owe everything in my prosperity I have had on earth, which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

I need scarcely say that Mr. Stevens shone at the bar with the full strength of statement, force and eloquence of expression, power of argumentation, wit, sarcasm, and invective which he employed in legislative halls, and that there, as here, he was the master of all the men at the bate. As an advocate, he was always jealous of the rights of his profession, and resisted their invasion. He was always courteous to the court, and uniformly brief, never speaking beyond an hour on the occasion, if any argument he cited but few authorities, and these directly to his purpose. Grasping one or two points which he conceived vital to the cause, he directed all his energies and concentrated all his powers upon them, giving little attention to subordinate questions. No matter with whom associated, he never tried a cause save upon his own theory of the case. At *Nisi Prius* he was formally insisted on personally seeing and examining before trial every witness he intended to call, and to this day he attributes his success in his profession to his ability to secure the attendance of witnesses on his own side. He never consented to be concerned or act as counsel in the prosecution of a capital case.

He was always willing to give advice and assistance to the young and inexperienced members of the profession, and his large library was always open to their use. He had many young men read law with him, though he did not care to have students. There were, however, two recommendations which never failed to procure a reception to him—poverty and aspiration to learn and inability to pay for the privilege.

Mr. Stevens first engaged actively in politics with the Anti-Masonic party in 1828-29, which he joined in their opposition to secret societies. He was elected to the popular branch of the Legislature of his State in 1833, as a Whig, and serves from the county of Adams, and continued to serve in that body almost without interruption until 1840, during which entire period he was the leader of his party in the Legislature, if not the State. During this service he championed many measures of improvement, among others, the common school system of Pennsylvania, which, as a critical historical review from a conservative speech which he always asserted toPaxon, in his opinion, been the most effective system. By that single effort he established the principle, never since seriously questioned in Pennsylvania, that it is the duty of the State to provide the facilities for education to all the children of the Commonwealth. In behalf of the measure he joined hand with his bitterest personal and political enemies. He highly eulogized for his course upon this occasion the chief of the opposing political party Governor George Wolf, and denounced with all the power of invective the time-servers of the same party. "Blind the child of poverty, he pleaded, "the light of the world, and you will be with intellect and eloquence, broke down the barriers erected by wealth, and said and proclaimed that earned a name that will endure as long as a child of Pennsylvania, gratefully remembers the noble generosity of Thaddeus Stevens."

The remains of Mr. Stevens lie in Lancaster, in a private cemetery, established by an old friend, in a lot selected by himself, for reasons stated in the touching and beautiful epitaph prepared by himself for inscription upon his tomb: "I repose in this quiet, secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude, but finding other cemeteries limited by distinctions of race and color, I chose it that I might be enabled to illustrate in my death the principle which I have endeavored through a long life—equality of man before his Creator." Let us trust and believe that the earnest and sincere prayers of millions of poor, down-trodden and oppressed, say among the thousands who have passed the journey from this world to the bourne of all, his has been a happy exit.

Hon. William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, in the course of an elaborate tribute to the memory of the statesman, spoke as follows:

Mr. Speaker, the man who was one of the most practical of men, though his whole life was colored and inspired by a noble ideal. Kind men and kind men were without faith, called him dogmatic and impulsive; men who sought to make a name for himself, who, to gratify a malignant or vindictive spirit, urged or represented sentiments of those they were to affect. They knew not little of the man who, though so thoroughly practical he was is attested by the fact that he earned by teaching the humblest branches of learning, and by his collegiate training; that, having settled in a community in which Scotch-Irish blood was made a prerequisite to a respectable position at the bar, he rented a school house in the North ward and taught school while preparing for the practice of the law, and the achievement of the leadership of the bar of a large section of his State; that he was the chosen counsel of colleagues of every judge before whom he appeared in his extensive circuit of practice, and secured the affections regard of all his young professional brethren; by the friendship with which he was honored by the most gifted, whether of the York, the Adams, or the Lancaster district, required him, at whatever sacrifice of personal ease, whenever any person shall have been delivered by a foreign government to the government of the United States, for the purpose of being brought within the jurisdiction of the United States of which he is accused, the President of the United States shall have power to use all necessary measures for the transportation and safe keeping of such accused person, and his protection against lawlessness and violence.

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Yet the man whose name should be there, lived to sic in abolishing the institution in whose interest Pennsylvania had sacrificed her honor, and to see universal suffrage made the cardinal principle of American institutions. That mission done will be remembered with gratitude, when the names and principles of those, who so degraded the State have long been a subject for merited oblivion. Let the future statesmen of America learn that it is never safe to do wrong. Republics have justice lessonless slow, but it is always sure.

The memory of Thaddeus Stevens needs no monument. The imprint of his mind is upon the history of his country, and is more ineffaceable than there would be the image of his body upon marble. He was among the first to see that the contest into which we were forced in 1861, was war, not mere insurrection to be suppressed in sixty days, and that it must end in victory upon one side or the other, with all its rights and disabilities. When that contest was at last over, he was among the first to see that all civil relations pre-existing between the victors and the vanquished had ceased to be, leaving the latter wholly without civil government. Branding as impious and impolitic the idea that the victors in the day of the young and wonderful Hamilton, Hon. W. M. Evarts, in a speech delivered in Philadelphia, he said that the work of reconstructing the conquered country in the interests of loyalty, progress and the rights of man. To him, more than to any other single individual, is attributable the fact that eight States of the Union have been organized upon the basis of universal suffrage, and three more are about to be. As long as self-government shall remain a principle dear to the American heart, Thaddeus Stevens will be remembered as its greatest champion.

He needs no monument, yet Pennsylvania owes a tribute to her departed statesman. The time will come, and that speedily, when she will repair to the tombs of her dead, and place the loved institutions, all evidences of her immortality. From a human stand-point it would seem that Thaddeus Stevens should have witnessed that event, but it unfed the purposes of Omnipotence to deny to deprive otherwise, the beloved State do for him what he did not live to do for herself. When that day comes, let the Governor of Pennsylvania, the victim of a solemn act of her Legislature, on some day sacred to the cause of humanity, in the presence of all that is great and good within her borders, take from her archives the Constitution of 1838, and reverently, with humiliation for the past, and hope for the future, blot out forever the discrimination between man and man, which God never made, and opposite the vacant niche prefix the name of Thaddeus Stevens, with the words accomplished what he lived for. Then will Pennsylvania be worthy to account herself the mother of one who has lived, honored and mourned.

Mr. Orth made an eloquent address, during which he said: "The grave has closed over the earthly remains of one of freedom's most active and eloquent advocates. The voice once so fearless and so full of pathos is hushed in death; its sound no longer greets our ears, but its bold and fervid utterances will never be forgotten. That he role devotion to truth and justice, to equality and liberty, and to the cause of the oppressed, and accomplished by countless acts and incidents, extending over a period of many years of an earnest life, is a most worthy example for all good men. The principles which he professed, and the work of his life, were confidentiam and practical beyond perfect harmony, will in all future time, and in all nations, render the name of Stevens a synonym for human liberty. Living in an age when opportunities for the accomplishment of great deeds abounded, he seized upon and improved the opportunities. His mind grasped the whole philosophy of events, and his practical common sense molded it into forms of enduring excellence. Living not unto himself, his life has not been in vain, and the impress of his genius upon the age in which he lived will be a permanent as the world.

Mr. Fernando Wood said—Mr. Speaker, I feel constrained to rise in an apology for my association with those who thus appropriately pay this last public tribute of respect to the memory of our late distinguished associate. I feel the difference of opinion between us on the leading questions of the times cannot deter me from the expression of a just homage to his character as a man, whether considered as a citizen or as a statesman.

As when living we recognized him as one of the foremost intellects of this House, so now, in his death, let us forget the controversies which divided us, and remember only the higher qualities and personal attributes which have at all times commanded our attention.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. Poland, Moorhead, Maynard, Ashley (Ohio), Whittemore, Covode, Miller, Koontz, Donnelly, Cake, Woodward, Robinson and Syphor.

Mr. Myers (Pa.) presented the memorial of the Bar of Philadelphia in behalf of the Indians. The House then adjourned.

Address of Victor Hugo on the Slavery Question.

From several parts of Spain, from Corunna through the organ of the Democratic Committee, from Madrid, from Seville, from Barcelona, from Saragossa, the patriotic city; from Galia, the revolutionary city; from Madrid, by the generous voice of Emilio Castelar, a second appeal is made to me. They interrogate me. I respond.

What is the question? It is Slavery.

What is the question? It is Slavery. Spain has made a great effort has rid herself of all the old opprobrious evils of fanaticism, absolutism, divine right, capital punishment, and slavery. Spain, which is more other than all—Slavery? I say, No. Abolition, and immediate abolition, is her duty.

Is it possible that there can be any hesitation? What! that Spain, which fell in 1814, that which France did in 1848, Spain not able to do it in 1868? Spain, so full of the spirit, to have under its feet an enslaved and tattered race! What! this continent—to be a land of light, and abroad darkness, at home justice, and abroad unrighteousness, citizen here, owner of slaves there; to make a revolution that shall have for its motto liberty and a side of slaves. What after expelling royalty, to allow slavery to remail! What! Spain, to take from her fellow man to her upon your head the cap of liberty for yourself, and in your hand a chain for him! The plain, the simple, the universal duty, is to make the one broken, the other free.

Shall Spain be a lie? Shall Spain be a logical; a Republic with Slaves is unbecoming. That which adds to the glory of Europe, dishonors the Republic. The public is virginity.

Spain, the world is waiting for any vote, you are a republic. Why? Because you are the great Democratic Power. You are a republic democratic. Europe accepts you as such. Oh Spaniards! You can continue to be great only on the condition of remaining free. To retreat is impossible. To be free, is stronger and greater according to nature, to become weaker not.

You will remain free. Now, Liberty is a whole. She has a gloomy jealousy of her grancour and her pain. No compromise, no half measures, no halting off. She repudiates Royalty at the top and Slavery at the bottom.

To hold slaves is to deserve to be a slave. The slave below you would justify the tyrant above you.

The year 1768 was a frightful year in the history of the human race. In that year the millennium of the crime was reached. Europe stole from Africa 100,000 blacks, whom she sold in America. One hundred and four thousand blacks, one million of human flesh shown such shocking figures. It is now just 100 years since that fall, celebrate the centenary! Let the million of Slavery; let a year of glory answer to a year of shame. Let the year of shame between the Spain of 1768 and the Spain of 1868 there is more than a gulf, there is a profound abyss separating the Spain from the true, the bad from the good, the unjust from the just, debasement from glory, monarchy from the just republic, servitude from liberty. There is always an open precipice behind progress, and one must leave back will certainly fall into it. A people increases with every man it enfranchises. So great Spain, in its enfranchisement, Gibraltar is more necessary to you than Cuba. Cuba is a great Spain, Gibraltar is Spain itself. Spain, in its enfranchisement, Spain, in its slaves, Slavery and despotism meet each other, and produce the same effect. The price of slavery process perhaps more upon the master than the slave. The master is the slave of the two owns the other? It is an error to believe that one is the proprietor of a man when you can buy him or sell him. On the contrary, man is the prisoner; he holds you. You, you partake of his rudeness, his vulgarity, his ignorance, his savagerie, his cruelty, his sin you would blush horror upon yourself.

Yes, the man whom you believe, believe to you; it is you who belong to him. You have laid hold of his body; he has seized your intelligence and your honor. He has chained you down you and him a mysterious level. The Slave chastises you for being his master. By and and just retaliations you are placed in the power of a stern ruler, not having any conscience. His vice are your crimes, his misfortunes become catastrophes to you. A slave is a human soul, a soul gilt that is not only with you but within you. It enters into your life, your destiny. You are responsible for the crime of slavery.

The denial of fraternity would be fatal. If you are a glorious and illustrious people slavery accepted as an institution makes you abominable. The crown of your glory, the radiant pillar rising around the neck of the slave, are but the same circle confining your energies as a people. All your splendors have the blot—the negro. The slave lowers the glorious people. The slave is not impart civilization to him; and he has communicated barbarism to you. Through slavery Europe has inoculated itself with Africa.

Oh, noble Spanish people! Here is a second libration for you. You have delivered yourselves from despotism; now deliver yourselves from slavery. — Victor Hugo.

Hauteville House, Nov. 22, 1868.

Robbery of the Express Messenger, at the Depot—Supposed Outwitted at Manhattan.

On the 23d of June last the house of Mr. John D. Egbert, at Plainfield, N. J., was robbed of about $10,000 worth of money, bonds, and jewelry, while the family were absent at a Sunday School anniversary. The robbery was conducted during the afternoon, and in a manner that was so adroit that for a long period of time the identity of the cigarette or cigarettes baffled the ingenuity of the most skilful detectives to discover. The proprietor of the house which was so successfully robbed, Mr. John D. Egbert, is a gentleman of considerable wealth, who had returned to Plainfield after a residence of many years in the West, and had engaged in business in New York. Among the jewelry thus robbed from him he left at an early hour, saying to his wife that he might possibly return to accompany his family home from the Sunday School, but about noon, however, Mrs. Egbert concluded to return home, and on her arrival at the house gave one of the keys to the coachman, while she went to the house to do so. On the 23d Wednesday, Mr. John D. Egbert, the gentleman of considerable wealth, who had returned to Plainfield after a residence of many years in the West, and had engaged in business in New York, was in the city, when he robbery place he left at an early hour, saying to his wife that he might possibly return to accompany his family home from the Sunday School, but about noon, however, Mrs. Egbert concluded to return home, and on her arrival at the house gave one of the keys to the coachman, while she went to the house to do so. On the 23d Wednesday, Mr. John D. Egbert, the gentleman of considerable wealth, who had returned to Plainfield after a residence of many years in the West, and had engaged in business in New York, was in the city, when he robbery place

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL
respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT
AND
GRAND MATINEE
SATURDAY EVENING AND AFTERNOON, Dec. 19, 1868,
assisted by the following favorite artists:
MME. ADELINA PATTI, Prima Donna,
MR. EDWARD LLOYD, Tenor,
MR. ROBERT LAGRANGE, Pianist and Accompanist,
MR. CARLO ALBERTO BACHELLI,
FAMILY CHORUS, FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony, $1 and $75 cents.
Plans at Gerhard's Piano Warehouse, and at the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats for Afternoon Concert can be secured at T. A. TURNBULL'S, Agent, 1 Walnut street.
dec19-2t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
THIRD AND LAST SERIES, December 19th, 1868.
GRAND SYMPHONY CONCERT.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY MUSICIANS.
MISS HENRIETTA MAIENTHIN,
The first appearance in the city of the young and wonderful Violinist,
MR. WM. STOLL,
Conducted by Mr. JOHN JOSEPH MAYBRICK.
UNFINISHED SYMPHONY,
SCHUBERT.
BIRD'S CONCERTO,
REPOSE FOR THE VIOLIN.
Tickets, $1 50, for sale by Mr. Gerard, 1103 Chestnut street; Mr. Gerhard, 1102 Chestnut street.
Reserved Seats, $1 50, on the evening of Concert, $1 50.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
dec19-2t

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
THE NEW ENGLISH COMEDY,
OF THE PRESENT GREAT COMEDY TROUPE,
JAMES MADIGAN IN HIS DOUBLE SOMERSAULT.
SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock,
TO-MORROW SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE,
GRAND GRAND MATINEE,
THE LAST TIME OF THE GREAT COMEDY,
THE PRESENT CIRCUS TROUPE,
And Last Opportunity of Seeing the Great
LITTLE PATTONS
to-morrow.
MASTER CLARENCE PATTON WILL WEEP POINT.
Admission—25 and 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.
Evening admission 25 cents; 50 cents and $1.
Matinee—Admission 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—A Small Circus Troupe.

MR. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST FIVE NIGHTS OF
THE WONDERFUL CHILD,
By Mrs. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
The Night of Celebrated Characters
With Its Excellent Cast
AND
With Its Excellent Cast
AND
SATURDAY NIGHT—A Choice of Bill
Twenty-second and Last Night of the Great Comedy
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
Twenty-second and Last Night of the Great Comedy
THE PRODIGAL EVENING, Dec. 18.
Seats secured in advance.
dec18-2t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA ENTERTAINMENT
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Mademoiselle Marie Bowers
THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA ENTERTAINMENT
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. BOWERS
Mademoiselle Marie Bowers
For the Christmas Holidays,
A CHRISTMAS STORY.
dec18-2t

THE ARCH STREET FREE GYMNASIUM
Will Reopen on Monday, December 21, 1868.
Ladies' Department, Monday and Thursday.
Gentlemen's Department, Tuesday and Friday.
LADIES' WEEK OF
Mlle. Gerfrede's Grand Gymnastic Troupe,
Mlle. Emma Gerfrede, Mlle. Minnie Gerfrede,
Mlle. Alice Gerfrede, Mlle. Minnie Gerfrede,
The Free and Gallant English Comic Opera Troupe.
A NATIONAL THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY
NORTH BROAD HALL,
Commencing Monday, December 21,
Continuing Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon
Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Reserved Seats for Saturday Afternoon Matinee, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.
Tickets for Sale at Trumpler's Brigade Band has been engaged.
dec18-2t

TO RENT.
TO RENT.
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
HEATED WITH STEAM,
IN THE
NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,
607 Chestnut Street.
Apply in the Publication Office.

TO RENT.
THE LARGE AND DESIRABLE
STORE,
No. 625 Chestnut Street,
Extending through to Jayne street.
Rent $5,000 per annum.
Apply on ground, next door.
dec 18 tf

TO BE LET.
The Second, Third and Fourth Floors
OF THE NEW BUILDING AT THE
N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Sts.
These are very desirable rooms, and the location unsurpassed for business purposes. Apply to
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
ON THE PREMISES.
dec 14 tf

FOR RENT.
Premises 809 Chestnut Street,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
Also, Offices and large Rooms, or Suites, for Professional Offices. Apply at
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
dec 14 tf

TO RENT—A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS Coal Yard, lately rented by Messrs. MACHLETT & STEEL, Apply to MACHLETT & STEEL, Adjoining the premises.
dec12-2t

FOR RENT—THE HOUSE OF MR. HOSPITAL, No. 506 Market street, running through to Minor street, 25 feet 10 inches front, 150 feet deep, with stable, etc. Inquire of J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 73 Walnut street.

TO LET—3 ROOMED MODERN HOUSE, No. 238 Lombard street, near Front, $12 per month. Inquire at 1 Ellis Place.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, NO. 1107 Spruce street, 3 story, 10 rooms, bath, gas, hot and cold water, and gas to John Drew, Esq., on the premises, or to JOHN CROZER, 1529 Walnut street.

TO LET—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS well furnished, suitable for lawyers or transient boarders, 1027 Chestnut street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 73 Walnut street.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY DWELLING and Store, No. 1 Market Square, Germantown, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to COUTOUX & JUNGE, 1 Market Square.

FOR RENT—THE HANDSOME SPORT, and some modern improvements, 1 Market Square. Apply to COUTOUX & JUNGE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—A Handsome Country Stone House Residence, with Stable and Coach House, and about 7 acres of ground, on one of the most delightful and desirable suburban residences and is in good order. Let of the ground, 75 feet front by 150 feet deep, $75 per month, $75 per month.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME MODERN three-story brick Residence with Stable and Improvements, and about quarter of an acre of ground, in Germantown. Apply to J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 73 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SHORT HORSES, fast, gentle, and well matched, 15 hands high, 7 and 8 years old, 1 Bay and 1 Black. Apply at Grant's Hotel, Bridgeton, N. J.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE LARGE STORE, 1 Market Square, Germantown, with all improvements and conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to COUTOUX & JUNGE, 1 Market Square.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME DOUBLE 3 STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1107 Spruce street, and 10 rooms, bath, gas, hot and cold water, and gas fixtures, to John Drew, Esq., on the premises, or to JOHN CROZER, 1529 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE LARGE STORE, 1 Market Square, Germantown, with all improvements and conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to COUTOUX & JUNGE, 1 Market Square.

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PARLOR CONCERTS—NATATORIUM HALL, 1027 Chestnut street, Commencing at 8 o'clock, of the Season SATURDAY EVENING, December 19th, 1868, and continue every Saturday Evening, and Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
dec18-2t

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
CHESTNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Catalogue, 25 cents.
Still on exhibition,
CHRIST REJECTED
dec17-2t

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE.
In Grand Ballet, Pantomime, Spectacle, Song, Dance, Gymnast Acts, Pantomimes, &c.

SHIPPERS' GUIDE.

For Boston—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT.
SAILING FROM FOOT OF FRANKLIN STREET, FROM DELAWARE AVENUE, EVERY FRIDAY.
THE STEAMSHIP
MARINE BULLETIN.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—DECEMBER 18.
Sun Rises, 7 51; Sun Sets, 4 29; High Water, 1 9
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Bark Dedah, Allen, 9 days from Cuba, with old railroad iron to Workman & Co.
Bark Ida, Hallock, 7 days from Swan Island, with guano to Merchant & Co.
Schr Ellen M. Wainwright, 16 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses to Jas. Barratt, Jr., and ballast to master, and has been 10 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, 6 days from Cape Cod for Wilmington, DE, with plaster to G C Van Horn.
Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, 6 days from Cape Cod for Wilmington, NC.
Schr James Pender, Hickson, from Boston, with mdse to master.
Schr Mary W Fiske, Allen, from Boston, in ballast to master, and has been 10 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Ellen, Bell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to master.
Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, from Boston, in ballast to master, and has been 10 days north of Hatteras.
Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to master.
Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to master.
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Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to master.
Schr Ann Eliza, Smith, 6