forces under General Burnside, and the operations resulting in the occupation of Chattanooga, and defeat of Bragg's army by the forces under General Grant, not only shed lustre upon our arms, but, by affording pretection to a loyal population, they cannot but fall greatly to weaken the rebel strength, and operate strongly in restoring the authority of the Federal Government.

The combined operations against Charlestoe bave not yet accomplished all that was expected from them, but the seizure and occupation of Morris Island, by the forces under the command of Gen Gilmore, the reduction of Forts Wagner and Sumpter, are exploits in which the skill and gallantry of the officers, and the valor of our troops, have been exhibited in a degree of which the country is justly proud.

In the State of Texas the flag of the Union has, during the whole war, been upheld by a small force at Frank-lin, so the rebels have never succeeded in wholly excluding the Federal authority from that State. The large force uncer Gen. Banks, now operating in Texas, will alford protection to the loyal population, who have long been anxiously looking for sufficient military power to enable them to re-establish the civil government. That state the oblet avenue for the rebuis for forcign commerce and foreign aid is cut off

In the East the position of military affairs has not undergone material change. In June, the long chorished design of the rebel leadors to transfer the seat of war from their cwpcalation, and drove back the enomy to his necessarious with the department of the mountains of Lunghas. The commander of their expectations, and drove back the enomy to his necessarious provents and their command of General Lee by the forces under their command of General Meade, at cettysburg, destroyed their capeality, and the people of that mentals advantage to either the command of General Meade, at cettysburg, destroyed their expectations, and drove back the enomy to his necessarious of General Lee by the force, and engagements a finance with preve registered Government securities bearing six per cent. registered Government securities bearing six per centitierest.

BOUNTIES FOR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMIES' VESSELS

The 4th section of the "Act for the better government of the navy," approved July 17 1852, provides "that a bounty thall be paid by the United States for each person on beard any ship or vessel-of-war belonging to an enemy at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or other wise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of ingeries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; and of two hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; and of two hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force; to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner. Since the enement of this law there have been repeated each in which the right to the bounty has accrued to the officers and crews of vessels of the navy, particularly on the Western waters, but there being no appropriations to which the expenditure could proceedly he charged, the claims to the bounty have remained unsettled, and the just expectations of those emitted to the reward have been disappoined. The amount necessary to pay the claims which have accrued would probably not exceed \$250,000; and it is desirable that an early provision be made for the payment of this just debt. In the event of an appropriation for the purpose, a board will be appointed by the Department for the examination of the claims, or they may be ascertained in any other manner which Congress may be pleased to direct. manner which Congress may be pleased to direct.

PRIZE LAW.

The interest of the naval service in the distribution of prize money, and the duties imposed by law upon this Department in that connection, have necessarily drawn its strention to the present state of our legislation upon the whole subject it is not doubtful, in my judgment, that some modification of existing laws, and some additional legislation in relation to prize proceedings, and the distribution of the proceeds of prizes, are necessary. The seyeal statutes now in force upon the subject appear to have been, in some of their provisions, hastily drawn, and they extrainly fall to embody and carry into effect, with due promptness and convenience, a consistent and well-defined public policy. It is my purpose, at an early day, to communicate to Congress, through its appropriate committee, the views which interests of the public service seem to require.

Filest knoincessary to describe the relation as the interests of the public service seem to require.

The large increase of our naval force, and the organization and size of squadrons, have made it necessary to detail certain on the state of the public service seem to require. yoke of their feaders, and seek, within the Union, that pence and security for life, liberty, and property, which, in blind madness, were recklesely thrown away.

The success of our arms, during the last year, has enabled the Department to make a reduction of over two hundred millings of dollars in the war estimates for the security of the success of our arms, during the last year, has enabled the Department to make a reduction of over two hundred millings of dollars in the war estimates for the security of the success of the last of the success of the security of the success of the security of the present initial attitude, either now or on the general percentagation which must take place at the close of hostilities.

MARINE CORPS.

Difficulty has been experienced in keeping up a full complement of marines in consequence of the high bounties paid for army recruits. Many whose time has expired, though preferring to remain with their old corps, have been induced, by extraordinary bounties, to enter the army. It has not been the policy of this bepartment to resort to the system of bounties, for either the marine or naval service, but circumstances may render it necessary.

The Colonel Commandant recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thomsand mary render it necessary.

The Colonel Commandant recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thomsand mary render it necessary.

The Colonel Commandant recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thomsand mary render it necessary.

The Colonel Commandant recommends that the corps, which, when full, consists of three thomsand mary render the increase; but a leave portion of the vessels now in commission size of a description that do not require a marine guard. If, therefore, the corps were full, the present number would probably as sufficient for present number would probably as sufficient for present number with a full the treatment of the corps are not drilled, and to which they do not belong a question of doubtful expediency. It is a question, indeed, whether it would not be better in every respect to attack the corps permanently to the navy or the army, and make it excusively subject to the control of one or the other branches of service, fastead of occupying an equivocal position as regards both.

The discipline of the corps is excellent, and among its officers are some who would do oredit to any service. It is earnestly recommended by the Colonel Commandant that justice to the consideration of Commandant that justice to the consideration of Commandant that its clued should be asknowledged. The value of MARINE CORPS. offers by our commissioner to exchange man for man and officer for officer. or to receive and provide for our should not go into the field until duly exchanged, were rejected.

In the meantime, well-authenticated statements show that our troops, held as prisoners, were deprived of sheller, clothing, and food, and some have periabeled in only have been practiced in the hope that this Government of the proposition of the proposit LIGHTS AND SIGNALS AT SEA. hands were emisted at Fortress Monroe, and sent North for that purpose. They are in charge of naval officers, and are being drilled in the use of heavy ordnance.

Fellowirg the practise in similar cases heretofore, and with a view to such action as Congress may deem proper, I take this occasion of bringing to your notice, and that of the country, the loss of the United States brig Baibbidge. This brig, under command of acting Master T. J. Dwyer, salled from New York on the 14th of August, for Port Royal, South Carolina, and from the statement of one of her crew, who was picked up at sea, and caimed to be the only survivor; the unfortunate vessel capited in a gale off Cape Hatteras, on the 21st of August. Nor Nonther tidings of the brig, or those who were on board of her. having been received, and in view of her loss with all on beard, except the seaman referred to. It reta with Congress to fix a day upon which the vessel shall be regarded as having been lost, in order that the accounts of those who shared the fate of the Baibridge.

CONTRACTS.

The system of making sunnal contracts under existing laws, by adverticement and award to the lowest bidder, is attended with many difficulties and embarrassments, and often with loss to the Government. To a great extent the fair and homest dealer is excluded, or deterred from competition, by the devices of the less scrupptions, who reason to contrivances to evade the law, and secure to themselves the contracts. It is the object of the Eaws who reason to contrivances to evade the law, and secure to themselves the contracts. It is the object of the Eaws she dofeated, and the means which were intended by compense to other seasons, and various are made to furnish the Government with applies at prices below the market value, as is defeated, and the means which were intended by Congress to fine the state of the fair dealer and the public interest are prevented, to the injury of both intended by Congress to guard the rights of the fair dealer and the public interest are prevent Were the solider of precision empirical who were the soliders of the soliders

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

and forty-seven millions two hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred percussion caps; three millions nine hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-nine frietion primers; five millions seven hundred and sixty-ine frietion primers; five millions seven hundred and sixty-four thousand seven hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and seventy-six sets of secontrements for men; ninety-four thousand six hundred and thirty-line sets of equipments for cavelty horses, and three thousand two hundred and eighty-one sets of artillery harness—each set for two horses, an immenre amount of material has been prepared at the different arsensis and works, in metals, wood_and leather, in large quantities, and is advanced towards completion, for the manufacture and repairs of all the service.

The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance magnetices of the principal articles of ordnance magnetices.

service.
The quantities of the principal articles of ordnance materials in the control of the Department, at the beginning of the war, and the quantities of those articles for the articles on hand on June 50th, 1863, are shown in the following table, viz:

ured since the war

On hand for issue June 30th, 1863.

Pagaggaga

1 1388851

80450188502445053 84858 8045018850188 8858

whhäp st

The resources of this country for the production of arms and munitions of war have only commenced their development; yet their extent may be infarred from the enormous quantity of supplies shown by the foregoing tabular abstract to have been furnished during the last two years. At the beginning of the war we were compelled to rely upon foreign countries for the supply of nearly all our arms and munitions. Now, all these things are manufactured at home, and we are independent of foreign countries, not only for the manufacture, but also for the material of which they are composed. The excellence of the arms and smmunition of American manufacture, which have been supplied by the ordenance dipbit to the army, has been so obvious that our soldiers are no onger willing to use those which have been imported from other countries.

The efforts made during the war to extend and improve the manufacture of arms and munitions have resulted in discoveries of great importance to the country in peace as well as in war. Among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrongst from none resulted in discoveries of great importance to the country in peace as well as in war. Among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrongst from none resulted in discoveries of great importance to the country in peace as well as in war. Among the arts thus improved is the manufacture of wrongst from none resulted in discoveries of great importance to the country in the gualities of Sweden. Nore 29, and England. This countries for the material to make gun barrels, bridle bits, car, wheel tires, and other articles roquiring iron of fine quality. The iron of our own production is now superior to that obtained abroad.

A law of 1803 made provision for an annual expenditure of \$200,000 for arming the millitia of the States. That sum is insufficient for the wants of the increased population of the country. Two millions should be annually appropriated for that have been distributed in some of the States to meet the exigencies of war.

From the r

ceive ordnance of greatly increased calibres, and to store greater bulks of ammunition, with additional security afforded therefor.

These important objects have been very generally realized. The difficulties existing last year in the procurement and transportation of materials, and in obtaining the requisite amount of skilled and ordinary labor, have increased; but these difficulties have been surmounted or avoided to such a degree that the general result is very favorable, and our seaboard and border fortifications are now in condition to afford a formidable defence decidedly stringer than last year.

The report of the annual Board of Visitors of the Military Academy is herewith submitted. There being no representation from the rebel States in the Academy since the war commenced, there existed accommodation for a considerable number of cadets beyond those fur nished from the loyal States. There seemed to be no good reason why the advantages of the Academy should not be enjoyed to the fullest capacity, and, accordingly, the vaccacles were this session filled up by appointments from loyal States, the generals commanding armies being invited to furnish the names of deserving young men from their respective commands, and in this way the number of cadets allowed by law have been admitted to the addets for a number of years past, and a list of the present officers and cadets of the Academy, accompany the report of the Chief Engineer.

The operations connected with the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes have been actively continued, and during the past season have consisted in a survey of Portage entiry, on Lade Guperior, and in

The operations connected with the survey of the Morthern and Morthwestern lakes have been actively continued, and during the past season have consisted in a survey of Portage entry, on Lade Superior, and in resuming the survey of Green Bay and its entrance from Lake Biologan; also, of the periodical examination of the channels of the St. Clair Bats, and of Lake George, or St. Mary's river. Observations for the celegralization of geographical positions, of the fluctuations of the elevation of the surfaces of the lakes, and of the meteorology phenomens are embraced in the operations of the entry and the surface of the lakes, and of the meteorology phenomens are embraced in the operations of the surfaces of the lakes, and of the meteorology phenomens are embraced in the operations of the survey of the direction of this Department, an experienced and shift of the survey of the direction of this Department, an experienced and shift of the surveys for more part want to direct the surveys of the surveys for military defences has, in addition to its current duties, prepared for military purposes (to which that distribution is necessarily restricted) an aggregate of \$4 may be and of which 6.37 were engraved and ithouraphed, and equipment of troops, their shelter and transportation, the purchase of wagons, horses, and mules, the surply of forage, construction, repair, and whing of military roads, and supply of boats for the detail of these operations, so far as proper for public information, is contained in the Acting Guartermaster General's department.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. The President's Message will satisfy the country. It is worthy of the people, and the time. Mr. Lincoln has, beyond all question, the power of dealing with grand subjects in noble simplicity, and the unusual merit of divesting statesmanship of its mystery, and truth of its disguise. Perhaps more candid than any statesman of his time, certainly as honest to convince even his enemies of his sincerity, and in this message must succeed in convincing all loyal men of his wisdom. It is a document which briefly and exhauststates the condition of the country, our relations with foreign Powers, the progress of the war, and treats with masterly power of the vital principles of the contest, But it might have possessed all this merit, and yet have disappointed the expectations of loyal men; it has satisfied them because, in addition, it contains that for which the country has patiently waited and anxiously longeda practical plan for the restoration of the rebellious States to their privileges in the Union. This is the great merit of the message. This is one of the crowning glories of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. We may pass by, for the present, all that he says of foreign treaties, domestic prosperity, and military victory. It is sufficient for the satisfaction of all loyal men that he has solved the problem of peace. There are three sentences in the President's message which should be written in letters of gold: "The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past." "I shall not return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation or by any act of Congress." "I proclaim full pardon to all who solemnly swear to henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder." The first of these is the truth upon which all our hopes are based; the second is a sublime declaration that henceforth freedom is the law of the Republic; the third is a noble appeal which, it seems to us, cannot fail to show the suffering people of the South that it is not upon them that the United States makes war, but

protect slavery, attempted to destroy the Government. The offer the President has made is the most generous, the most magnanimous, that any living American, has been made clear ever lawful ruler made to criminal insur- by a thousand evidences. And now that he conditions the easiest to fulfil, and the least fect pardon, but absolute and entire forgiv ness. He has guarantied to them every right they formerly possessed, insured them their olden equality with the people men disgraced, but to reassume, with honor, the proud positions they had forfeited. The oath they must take to obtain this full pardon is one so carefully and delicately worded that every loyal man, from the humblest laborer to the highest officer of the Government, might take it without feeling that it implied censure of his past action or doubt of his future course. This noble Proclamation of Pardon is the counterpart of the Proclamation of Emancipation; together they will be recorded in history as embodiments of the justice and the mercy of the loyal men of the United States. If Mr. Lincoln, at the beginning of the war, seemed to be one of those fortunate men who had greatness thrust upon them, he has since shown the higher power to achieve greatness by unsurpassed fidelity to a national trust and comprehension of a world's revolution.

upon the crime of their leaders, and the

cruelty of their rebellion. The last two

truths, indeed, strengthen and sustain the

first, for the crisis is past, when the Presi-

time offer full pardon to the men, who, to

To systematize this branch with adequate supervision and proper economy, so far as practicable, a cavalry barran was estilished a few months age, and is now the manch improvement may be made with proper diligence and idelity on the part of the officers entrated with this important dairy. The part of the officers entrated with this important dairy. The part of the officers on the part of the part of the officers of the part of If we had eyer despaired of success, we could no longer despair, now that we have munity may learn a life-lesson at Mr. read this calm and earnest message, which, itself so quiet and firm, must kindle a new enthusiasm for the cause. It is principle, right, liberty, that the soul of the President's message. He has not gone back one inch. He has given shape and thought to the inspiration of the people. In reading his plain, firm, but singularly gentle words, we imagine a man who bends but does not tremble beneath the burden of the fate of a continent. We read in this solemn message the integrity of our chief magistrate; the resolution of the American people to maintain, in spite of all that is past or to come, the Union; their enmity to slavery as the foe of the Union; their confidence in their own power; their trust in humanity, and their faith in Almighty God.

The Report of the Secretary of War. Accompanying the President's message, the able report of the Secretary of War is placed before the public. It presents a clear record, tersely and vigorously told, of the military operations of the past year, embodying the excellent report of Major Gen. HALLECK, a statement instructive and valuable to history. The organization of colored troops into the war service is treated from the earnest experience of Adjutant General THOMAS, and the observation and service of commanders and officials, principally in the Southwest. This exhibit is ample and satisfactory, and its statistics of special interest, as showing our moral and military progress. Further, the Secretary's account of the operations of enrolment and calling out the national forces is thoughtfully presented, and the organization of the Invalid Corps, and description of the work of the several subordinate military departments, complete the subjects of this document, which is of special interest as showing how far the nation's moral purposes have entered into the bone and sinew of the war, and kept pace with

The Navy Report. The report of the Secretary of the Navy is perhaps the most thorough, if not the most important, which has ever been issued from this department. That its affairs have been administered with energy and fidelity, is evident in the first comments of the President, and on the face of the report. The general estimate for the whole naval service is one hundred and forty-two millions, a sum increased by the construction, purchase, and support of a large fleet, and the sixty iron clads and nearly as many wooden ships building for service, but in some measure neutralized by the thousand prizes which have been captured since the was defined as of pressing necessity. The secretary attributes the fact that the harbor integration, and the reputation of the series are properly used or injured by the troops. Some of these claims are just, while others are doubtful, and many are exorbitant or fraudulent. The Department has no mode of investigating them, and no appropriation to pay them. It is submitted that provision of frauds, and their prevention and punishment by a summary dimiseal, or by the conviction and send in the commencement of discipline, and for the detection of frauds, and their prevention and punishment by a summary dimiseal, or by the conviction and send in the increase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the dustes and labors of his office, there has been no lexislative provision enlarging the intercase of the commence of the series of the service war. Greater accommodations for the ser-

tion of our citizens and Representatives. The

는 하노인 전환에는 한다는 전략하여 전환한 보고 있다. 전략 교육하여 한 전략을 보면 느낌이라면 하는 하는 로봇 전략 함께 있다고 있다. 그렇지다고

mends some proper and suitable accommodations of this description where there is fresh water, and says: "As stated in my communications to the last Congress, it has appeared to me that no place combines so many advantages as are to be found on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia."

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863. Never was there a more auspicious opening of a Federal Congress. Not an event has intervened to mar the harmony or to arrest the onward march of the Union majorities in both Houses. In the Senate all is tranguil and cordial. In the popular branch and straightforward as any, he never fails the friends of the Government have swept away all obstacles to their effective and vigorous action. In both departments of the nation's Legislature, therefore, there is a solid and compact body of patriots, ively rehearses the events of the year, fully who, discarding every name that recalls past prejudices and divisions, and taking to their hearts the single, solemn duty of standing by and supporting the Government of their fathers, can, as I believe, do everything to aid the Executive and the brave men who are fighting the battles of liberty. All this, however pleasing in other respects, is eminently so, considered as a proof of the wonderful power of the Republic. The progress of our arms and the noble votes of the people in the elections, have vastly contributed to this feeling. But whatever the cause, the fact is sufficient. Good men, who have lingered on the threshold of an earnest loyalty, and have hesitated, through party fear and party fealty, as to the severance of all obligations to what is still called Democracysuch men no longer hesitate, but boldly enter the temple of open and radical patriotism, and join themselves to the Union column. We behold on all sides other evidences of the amazing and the increasing strength of the Republic. The army, the navy, the finances, the growth of the capital, the marvellous prosperity of the people of the loyal States, the acquiescence of foreign Powers, and the practical withdrawal of all projects of intervention, are so many trophies of the irresistible energy and force of all the elements of our free institutions. And now that the Reports of the Departments are about to be published to the world, we shall find eloquent and surprising confirmation of these convincing and compensating facts. The President's message has just been read in Congress. Its reception was most significant. The true friends of the Government are fully, completely satisfied. Even the opponents of the war and of

gents. Magnanimity could go no further; has again planted himself on the rock of conciliation could grant no more. Upon | principle, and once more renewed his covenant against slavery, he has proved that he humiliating to accept, he has offered the deserves the confidence so universally and people of the South, no limited and imper- unstintingly given to him. OCCASIONAL, THE LECTURE OF FREDERICK DOU-GLASS.—To night, at the lecture of this eloquent champion of the black people, three of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, asked white children, formerly slaves in Louisiana, them to return to their allegiance, not as | will probably attract as much thoughtful attention as the speaker. They have been brought here by Col. HAWKS, Superintendent of Plantations in Gen. BANKS' department. The object of his mission North is to represent the condition of the freed people near the Gulf, and to secure aid to educate and organize them for self-support. cate and organize them for self-support.

Yesterday we were shown an instructive photograph of the group of freed men and children brought here by Colonel.

Haws One of these is to all an House to the Secretary of State. HAWKS. One of these is, to all appearances, a lovely and intelligent white child, with fine expression and regular features. Another is a full-grown black, with his master's initials branded on his forehead. These facts are true of the nineteenth cen-

the Administration admit that it is a pa-

needed this message to clinch and rivet

the wide spread and daily growing popu-

larity of Mr. Lincoln. That he has a hold

on the popular heart stronger than that of

dent can thus decree by the will of the peo- per worthy of the Chief Magistrate of

ple the abolition of slavery, and at the same | the freest people on earth. It only

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Extreme caution has been taken to prevent a premature disclosure of the contents of the annual re-port of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, which will be laid before Congress to-morrow at Enough, however, has transpired to warrant the

remark that it will show a less amount of public

debt than was previously supposed by the Secretary, and that the general condition of the finances is satisfactory. And further, that the receipts from much larger than the former estimates. The tables have been prepared with the greatest care, involving heavy labor, and important corrections have been made in old statements, which had, by common con-sent, been regarded as actual. The investigation of a single figure occupied twenty-four hours.

The effort has been made to render the tables more courate and complete than any which have herotofore emanated from the Department, and doubtless involved greater labor than any of the other annual reports, or perhaps all of them together.

The transactions of the important current business of the office, while the Secretary was engaged night and day upon the report, devolved on Assistant Secretary Figure, whose incidental assistance in the arrangement of the tables, etc., and his attention to the printing, doubtless materially aided in the early completion of the report. wing are the estimates furnished by the respective heads of departments of the appropriending June 30, 1865:

ending June 30, 1866:

For the civil service, including the expense of foreign intercourse, courts, loans, public domain, and all other expenditures except for pensions. Indians, and the War fad Navy Depapartments. \$16, 382, 194 60.

For Pensions. \$2, 207, 000 00.

For Indian Department \$2, 237, 932, 95.

For the army proper, &c. \$00, 423, 837, 65.

For the Military Academy. 216, 047 00.

For orthications, ordenance, &c. 34, 455, 600 00.

For its Naval Establishment. 142, 618, 785 40. ...\$699,502,787 61

The appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, made by the former acts of Congress, are of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

For miscellaneous objects, including expenses of collection of the form customs.

\$7,629,910 14

for mail services the General Post Office
For civilization of the Indigns.

\$7,629,910 14

For interest on the public debt.

\$7,630,910 10

For interest on the public debt.

to Collector Barner to send a revenue outer in pursuit of the pirates, but, before this message reached him, a telegram was received that he had already despatched the Effami on that business. The State Department selegraphed to our consul arrive thers, and the Navy Department telegraphed to Commander RHIND, at Fortland, to take on board light artillery and a detachment of soldiers from the uthorities, and go out in pursuit of the Chesapeake

Courtesies to the Russian Officers. entertainment to the Russian officers, the Gabinet and other distinguished guests. Accommodations to the Press. The newspaper press was to day indebted to the entlemen who are connected with the President's house, and the Navy, Interior, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, for the courtesies extended in cheeriully furnishing important documents, both for telegraphing and publication in the city papers.

n the United States steamer Agowan.

National Banks. The following national banks have received cerdificates to commence operations: Second National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., capital \$200,300; Sec tional Bank, Syracuse; N. Y., capital \$100,000; First National Bank, Cambridge, Ohio, capital \$65,000; First National Bank, Marietta, Ohio, capital \$50,000; First National Bank, Conneautville, Pa., \$50,000.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTEXES MONDOE, Dec. 8.—The steamer New York left this morning for City Point, with 552 boxes, bales, &c., from the Baltimore Relief Fund and Christian Commission Society; also, 300 boxes of commissary, and 600 boxes and packages from the express, all for our prisoners at Richmond.

One hundred additional boxes arrived this morntion of our citizens and Representatives. The Government being destitute of a suitable establishment of the Union on a sura flow destination of perce and establishment of the Union on a sura flow destination of the Construction and responsible to the construction of perce and establishment of the Union on a sura flow destination of the Construction and responsible to the Construction and ing for the same parties. FORT MONROR, Dec. 9.—The steamer Ariel, from Aspinwall on the 28th ult, put into Hamston Ronds, out of coal. She brings 560 passengers,

The Capture of the Chesapeake by Confederate Passengers. 5r. Johns, N. B., Dec. 9.—The steamer Chesa peake, Capt. Wallett, from New York for Por Sand was taken possession of on Sunday morning, be-tween 1 and 2 o'slock, by sixteen Confederate passengers. The second engineer of the steamer was chot dead and his body thrown overboard. The first engineer was shot in the chin, but returned on board. The first mate was badly wounded in the grein. Eleven or twelve shots were fired at the cap-

The steamer came off Partridge Island about i o'clock this morning. The crew and passengers excepting the first engineer, were put on board of boat and sent to this city. The steamer then sailed in an easterly direction, and was subsequently seen alongside of another, and, it is supposed, took on board a supply of coal from her. The attack took place about twenty-one miles west of Uspe Cod. Captain Willett and the passengers per the Chesapeake are now at the Mansion House. The steamer and cargo are valued at \$150,000.

tain. After being overpowered, the captain was put

in irons, and the passengers were notified that they

were priseners of war to the Confederate States o

The steamer sailed from New York on Saturday. and was one of the regular line plying between New York and Portland. It will be recollected that it was the Chesapeal that captured Captain Reed and his party when they attempted to run away with the cutter Cushing from the harbor of Portland. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 9 .- The deputy collecte has applied to Washington to send the gunboat Agawam after the Chesapeake, and in the meantim e is having her armed and manned with the intention to sail at 6 o'clock this evening The citizens are volunteering as a crew. Two detachments of soldiers have been furnished for the

expedition by Brigadier General Rowley, from the

conscript camp, and Major Andrews, from Fort

She will sail about 6 o'clock this evening, under

the command of Captain Webster, of the Revenue Cutter Dobbin. PORTLAND. Dec. 9. 10 O'clock P. M .- A private tespatch, which was received this evening, says : There are many auspicious characters about St Johns, and there are hints of a plot against the teamer New England." Permission has arrived to put the gunboat Agawam in commission, which Deputy Collector Bird bad already taken the responsibility of doing. BOSTON. Dec. 9 .- The United States Acaccia left here this evening to search for the steamer Chesapeake. PORTLAND, Dec. 9.—The United States consul elegraphs that it was the opinion there that the steamer Chesapacke had proceeded to Halifax. We are indebted to the consul for all the previous de-

Braine. Lieutenant Burr, one of Morgan's men. was second in command. They said they would at-XXXVIIIth CONGRESS-1st SESSION. SENATE.

Boston, Dec. 9.-The name of the commander

of the pirates who took the Chesapeake is Henry

patches relative to this affair.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock.

The Enrolment Act.

Mr. FOSTER presented a series of resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Connecticut, in favor of the modification of the enrolment act, so that the town organizations may have credit for the number sent in former calls for men. The Lawrence Massacre. The Lawrence Massacre.

Mr. IANE, of Kansas, gave notice that he intended to present a series of bills for the adjustment of accounts of the 5th and 5th Kansas Regiments, and auditing the claims and indemnifying the citizens of Lawrence, Kansas, for the destruction of property by Quantrell's raid.

Mr. POWELL gave notice that he would present a bill to prevent officers and soldiers from interfering at elections in States. at elections in States.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill to grant a pension to

the widow of the late Major General Whipple.
At half past twelve o'clock, Mr. Nickolay, the private secretary of the President, announced the message from the President of the United States. The message was read, with the proclamation appended, and the usual number of the message ordered to be printed. Dr. Sunderland Elected Chaplain.
The Senate then went into an election for chaplain. Dr. Sunderland was elected on the second ballot, getting 21 votes out of 40.

Thanks to Gen. Grant. A message was received from the House, announcing the passage of the joint resolution of thanks to General Grant, and for bestowing a medal upon him, etc.

Some discussion resulted as to the immediate action thereon; but it being alleged that such hasty proceedings would afford a bad precedent, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Russian Naval Officers.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter addressed to him by the Secretary of State, informing him that Admiral Lessovski has intimated to him a wish on file part, and that of the other officers of the Russian naval vessels now here, to receive on board of them the members of Congress and the ladica of their families, etc.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, of New York, the following resolution was passed: Notices were given under the rule of the motions for leave to introduce bills, as follow:

By JOHN H. HUBBARD, a bill amendatory of an act for organizing the military force of the United States, &c. To ask to equalize the operation of said act upon the towns, and the said act upon the towns, and the said states.

By Mr. STEVENS, a bill to fix the time for hold and leave to the force of the said act upon the said states. tury, and the year of our Lord 1863, of the institution which the Bishop of Vermont considers divinely ordained, and of the rebellious people who have taken up arms to make new white slaves and put iron collars on the necks of black ones. Our free community may learn a life-lesson at Mr.

Douglass' lecture.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The resolution was as follows?

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully and urgently requested to take immediate steps for the exchange of such of our prisoners as are now confined in the prisons of the South, and that he be requested to communicate to this House all the correspondence in the War Department with reference to the exchange of prisoners. ers.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, submitted a substitute, namely, that this House approve of the constant, statesmanlike, and humane efforts of the Administration, to secure an exchange of our prisoners, now in the hands of the rebels, and that it is hereby recommended that such efforts be continued to secure an exchange of all our prisoners now in Southern origons. prisons.

This substitute for the Cox's resolution was agreed to—yeas 94, nays 73.

Then the resolution as thus amended was passed—

Lazear,
Loan,
Loangyear,
Lovejoy,
Marvin,
McAllister,
McClurg,
McIndae,
Miller S F,
Morehead,
Morrils,
Myers A
Myers L
Norton,

For arming and equipping the mitting with the fact. The Tressury Department immediately telegraphed to Collector Barner to send a revenue cutter in Collecto

extendive burning of shipping—great losses-A FLEET OF VESSELS DESTROYED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—About half past one o'clock his affernoon, a fire broke out on the schoener Flora Temple, which was loaded with hay, and lying at the dock above Christopher street, in the North The flames soon extended to a number of barges and schooners in the vicinity, and they were soon one burning flame. Barge after barge took-fre, the followed sloops and schooners, all falling a prey to he devouring element. The firemen worked manfully, but on ewept the fiames, and quickly the brig General Bassey eaught fire and was destroyed.

The flames then crossed to the next pier with unabated fury, setting the shipping there on fire, together with the stationary barges at the docks, which were loaded with hay.

The force of firemen on band, finding that they could not check the flames, a fresh force arrived upon the ground. Despite their efforts, the fire kept sweeping on in its devastating progress. In half an hour all the vessels between Perry and Christopher streets (four blocks) were on fire. So fierce at one time was the configgration that the phonese on west stroet, opposite the fire, were threatened with destruction. A number of them were on fire several times, but fortunately the firemen succeeded in putting out the flames, and thus saving them.

The fire is still burning.

Over twenty vessels, of all descriptions, are already destroyed.

The loss cannot fall short of \$500,000. flamen, and quickly the brig General Barley caught

Labor Positive Sale of Dry Goods, Furs, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the attractive and extensive assortmen of British, French, German, and American dry goods, furs, &c., embracing about 800 packages and lots of seasonable, stable, and fancy articles, in cottons, woolens, worsteds, linens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' er and for cash, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, to be continued all day and part of this

evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., austionests, Nos. 282 and 234 Market street,

CITY ITEMS.

KAMINE THEM ALL—COMPARISON THE ONLY TEST The Florence Sewing Machine Company General Agency and Salestooms No. 630 Cincuts treat) are now offering their celebrated Reversible Fred Lock and Knot-Stitch Machines to the public as being the most perfect, and adapted to more different kinds of work, than any other Sewing Machine now in use.

Years have been spent in their perfection, as the company were determined not to put the Machine nto market until they could sustain the assertion which they now make, that they are THE BEST IN THE WORLD. An intelligent examination of their merits will

show that they have accomplished their object. We take the liberty, in this connection, for the direction of our readers; to append below OVER ALL OTHER MACHINES ist. Its reversible feed, feeding either to the right or left; its perfect reliability, never skipping stitches;

and the making of four different stitches, for the va lious kinds of work. 2d. It is almost noiseless; runs very fast; the change of the feed and stitch are made whilst th machine is in motion.

3d. It makes the lock atitch, which has been con sidered heretofore, by an almost unive as the only reliable one made. We add to that the ble lock, which makes it doubly sure; the hal and full knot stitches, being a perfect knot to every stitch, which is more durable, than can be made t any other machine, or by hand, and in all cases leave ing the stitches on both sides of the work alike. The feed may be reversed at any point desired without stopping the machine.

Changes for the various kinds of stitches are made

while the machine is in motion.

Its stitches are the wonder to all. The beauty of it is unsurpassed. No other covers so large a range of work. Sews light and heavy fabrics with equal facility. and without change or alteration of tension. The work will feed either to the right or left.

Runs quietly, sews rapidly. Needle more readily adjusted than in any othe Tailors and Shirt Makers cannot afford to do with-Every family should have a "Florenco, Will last a lifetime.

No springs to get out of order.

Is thoroughly practical.

Turns wide and narrow hems, and fells beaut It braids neatly and handsomely, without the slightest alteration The inexperienced find no difficulty in using it. Oils no dresses, all its machinery being on the top Every machine warranted to substantiate all we claim for it. Barnum's Self-Sewer, which guides the work it

self, furnished with each one of our machines, free of charge. Samples of sewing and descriptive circulars will be sent to any address, on receipt of stamp. Address Florence Sewing Machine Company salerooms, 630 Chestnut street. N. B.-All persons having Sewing Machines, well as those who contemplate purchasing, and mechanics especially, are invited to call and examine the merits of the "Florence," at our New Store, 630 Chestnut street.

Go and SEE THEM IN OPERATION .- WE have heard of a number of cases recently where par-ties, before buying Sewing Machines, have visited the different establishments here and with various machines in operation, which has invariably resulted in a preference for the celebrated Wheeler & Wilson instrument, sold at No. 704 Chestnut street. The plan is a good one, and should be generally adopted. The elegant work done by these machines, the ease with which they are operated. and the simplicity of their mechanical construction strike every one favorably at a glance. Those wish ing to purchase machines for presents should get the Wheeler & Wilson by all means. Go to 704 Chestnut street and see them in operation. We may
state in this connection, that the Wheeler & Wilson
agency send obliging and competent ladies to teach

22th day of December, will incur a penalty of 10 per cent.

23th day of December, will incur a penalty of 10 per cent.

24ditional to the amount thereof, forfeit three times the neither is any charge made by them for keeping the machines they sell in perfect repair. Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Goods are cut and made in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice

THE GREAT RUSH TO OBTAIN WEN-DEROTH & TAYLOR'S PICTURES. - Now that the holidays are approaching, the rush to obtain pictures from Measurs. Wenderoth & Taylor, (formerly Broadbent & Co.,) the eminent Photographers, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut Strest, is very great; and yet, so perfect are their arrangements, few, if any, are obliged to leave disappointed. To obtain fine pictures at the shortest notice, this is unquestionably the place, for the reanotice, this is unquestionably the place, for the rea-sons, first, that their facilities are more perfect in all respects for taking pictures promptly, and, se-condly, because their plain, untouched Photographs, possess a degree of softness and life-like expression equal to some of the most expensively manipulated

"THE UNIONIST."-This is the appro-THE UNIONIST.—IIIIS IS the appropriate title of an elegant new style of Black Felt. Hat, Just introduced by mr. warmirton, No. 420 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office, and which, from its grace, convenience, and comfort, no less than its identity, in a modified form, to his patent Army Folding Hat, which has obtained such a universal popularity among military men, bids fair to become as great a favorite in America as the "Republican Hat," "Liberty Cap," and "Kossuth "Republican Hat," "Liberty Cap," and "Kossuth Hat," have at various times been among the nationalities of Europe. "The Unionist" has everything to recommend it to gentlemen of taste, and has withal an individuality about it at once significant of the capital name it bears, and is every way worthy of being the National Hat—the civic badge of loyalty—as we believe it is soon destined to become. We may state, in conclusion, that the slightly varied styles adopted by Mr. Warburton in trimming "The Unioniat," will contribute materially to its popuarity with the civic public. MR. R. C. WALBORN, Nos. 5 and 7 North Sixth street, offers as usual the most complete and varied stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in this city, suitable for Holiday Presents. His assortment of Gentlemen's Wrappers is particularly ele-gant, embracing the richest materials, and made up

in his usual-inimitable style. For Pres Gentlemen this is the place to go to. Ladies will please bear this in mind. GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, MUFFLERS. Gloves, Hosiery, and Furnishing Goods, of every description, made in the most approved style, and offered at moderate prices, by G. A. Hoffman, No. 606 Arch street. Present-purchasers should bear

MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 Chestnut street, have made a large reduction in the prices of all their splendid Bonnets, in anticipation of the close of the season. RAISINS.—A splendid lot of the celebrated "Crown" brand, just received by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. AN ELEGANT LINE of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Walking Hats, just opened by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street.

quality and in great variety, put up to their own order, for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS -The improved Sloat Elliptic Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom 721 Chestnut street. de10 15t WILLCOX & GIBBS'

- FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, of the finest

SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANES & EWING, 715 Chestnut street. FRESH MARYLAND TOMATOES, open and

selling by measure, on and after the 12th inst. Fatels, and Restaurants supplied. Thomas Waring, 117 Franklin Market House, Tenth street. Housekeepens, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent., by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 222 Dock street, below Walnut.

WILLCOX & GIRRS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRRANKS & EWING. de9-tf

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANES & EWING, de9-tf 715. Chestnut street. CABINET ORGANS FOR

Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestaut. OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. A TRAVELLER, writing from Illinois, states that in getting to the place of his destination, he ex-persenced all kinds of goaheaditiveness. In the first place, he took a steamboat ; in the second, the rail hoad; in the third, a mail-coach; the fourth, rode on horseback; the fifth, went aix miles on foot, to Terre Haute, and was finally rode out of the village on a rail. He says he don't know which to prefer, out of the six, but thinks the latter method is unquestionably the cheapest, though its accommodations are most wretched. He finally brought up at the palatial Clothing emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where he replaced his worse

out and tattered garments. GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS For Heliday Presents. FURS AT OAKFORDS,! CONTINENTAL.

THE TONTINE This splendid new sa. loon, in Seventh street, above Chestnut, is enjoying the best favor of the holidays. All are invited to partake of its generous lunches, fine wines, and appetizing dishes. But lately op aned, it has all the lovelty and promise of youth, and as a first-class establishment, has few equals of the kind. The best of cooks and the best of cooking, the choicest importations of wines and cigars, the news tenas-tions in the world of refreshment, the bast attentions and the handsomest accommodations, reader it worthy in every way of envy and patronage. A lunch, a glass of wine, or a dinner there, is suffi-cient to fix its reputation among all the appreciative. Mesers. Woodworth & Walton deserve

praise for the liberal basis upon which they have us tablished this attraction. AN ANTITHESIS EXPLAINED. - It appears the British iron-plated steamer Warrior is not seaworthy, rolling and leaking so badly through the ports that she is considered trusafe. It is strange that a vessel built expressly to seize ships should d nothing but ship sees,
...We understand that the sewing machines most

sought after by the young ladies are the kind that have "fellers" attached to them; and sew if scens. To suit your daughter, you give her the castimere, o still your son, the mere cash, and send him to Charles Stokes & Co.'s one-price, under the "Conti SEND THE SOLDIER a box of "Brown's

Bronchial Troches," which will relieve the distress-ing affections of the Throat and Cough produced by old and exposure. SHARSPEAREAN RELICS. - In anticipation, of the approaching celebration of Shakspeare's birthday, there has already sprung up a demand for relics and memorials of the poet. Fragments of Herne's Oak, and the old rafters of the barn at New-place, Stratiord-on-Avon, are now anxiously sought after. A block of oak, fifteen inches long, from the latter place, has already been carved by the wood carver to the Queen into a graceful bust of the poet, In this country, one of the most interesting localities, in a Shakspearean point of view, is the site of the old Cheatnut street Theatre. It is now occupied

by the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill &

Wilson, Nos. 603 and 606 Chestnut street, above Sixth, which is a splendid architectural successor to

the ancient temple of Thespis. NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts.
J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestaut. C. OARFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the

argest and best stock in the city, at Charles Osk-ford & Sons', Continental Hotel. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CORTI-GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. To the Residents of the Twenty second, Twenty third, and Twenty fith Wards: . FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, PRINSTLYANIA.

You are respectfully notified that the ANNUAL AS-SESSMENT for the above-named District of all personaliable to tax on Incomes, Carriages, pleasure Yachta, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also et all persons required to take out licenses, having been completed, the taxes aforesaid and taxes on monthly returns for the TWENTY-SECOND and ADDRESS AND A FIFTH WARDS will be received at the office, Lang-stroth's Building, GERMANTOWN, and those for the TWENTY. THIRD WABD, at the office, FRANKFORD Street, Frankford, on and after MONDAY, the 23d Ne-vember, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. On WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1823, William H. Milon which solar, becominer 2, 2003, whitem H. Enter, Deputy Collector, will be at Hand's Hotel, corner of RICHMOND and WILLIAM Streets, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. to accommodate those residing in the Twenty-fifth ward.

PENALTIES. penalty of ten per cent. on the amount thereof and costs as provided for in the 19th section of the Excise law of amount of said license, and be subject to a term of im-prisonment not exceeding two years, in accordance with the provisions of the 19th and 59th sections of the Excise w aforesaid, and the 24th section of the amendmen

Money of the United States only received. No further JOHN W. COWELL. To Avoid the Dangers of a Cough on COLD, use an effective remedy at once—one that, whiist it destroys the disease, strengthens the system, and renders it less liable to a re-attack. Such is

"Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

"Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

"Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

"It cleanses the Lungs of all impurities."

"Infusing strength, vigor, and new life."

"Into the diseased and debilitated system."

A trial of many years has uroyal to the world that "Into the diseased and deblitated system."

A trial of many years has proved to the world that this remedy is more efficacious in curing all Throat, Breest, and Lung Complaints, than any hitherto known to mankind. For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, it is a sovereign remedy. For the weak and debilitated it acts as a strengthening alterative. For disturbed sleep its me will give repose. Prepared only hydro. SWAYER 1.00%, NO. 500 North SIXTH Street. Sold by dealers everywhere.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RE-TAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satis tory. Our ONE-PRICE STRIPM is strictly adhered to.
All are thereby treated alike.
del2-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Street.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in the World. The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imperts freeh vitality, frequently restoring its pristing color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed William A Batchelor; all others are more imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, Sc. FACTORY. SI BARCLAY Street. New York. Batchelor's new Toilet Gream for Dressing New York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for DEAFNESS, EYE. EAR, THROAT DISEASES.

and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, Oculist and Aurist. Numerous testimonials and the very best city references can be examined at his office 1027 WALNUT street. de2-10t Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords ELECTRICITLY SCIENTIFICALY APPLIED by Dr. A. H. STRVENS, 1418 South PENN SQUARE, Philadelphia. no25-bf

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD.

SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT.

MARRIED GROVERMAN—KNOWLES.—On Tuesday, December 1. IES3, at St. James' Church, Kingsessing, by Rev. Charles A. Maison, A. Groverman, Fr. of Baltimore, id., to Lydis P., danghier of John C. Knowles, Esc., of Delaware county, Pa. No cards.
ROBINSON—FREER.—On Tuesday, November 24, by Rev. P. S. Herson, Mr. John P. Robinson to Miss Mary A Freer. Rev. P. S. Helson, Bir. John F. Rodelfon on Mass Mary A. Fryer.

GASPER—FRY.—On the 6th instant, in Philadelphia, by the Rew. J. Hyatt Smith, Thomas J. Casper, M. D., of West Chester, Ps., to Emma V., daughter of John Fry. Esq. of Philadelphia.

BAKER—LUDWIG.—On Tuesday evening, December 8, by Right Rev. Alonzo Fotter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, Joseph W. Baker to Emily M., daughter of William C. Ludwig. Esq., all of this city.

KIEFER—EMHARDT.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. Charles W. Schaffer, D. D., Mr. Frederick W. Kiefer to Miss Mary Augusta, eldest daughter of Frederick Emhardt. Esq., all of Germantown.

purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S.
Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 222
Dook street, below Walnut. oc22-thsm-M.

Window Shades.—W. Henry Patten, the manufacturer. Shades, wholesele and retail, chan. 1408 Chestnut street. de8-34
CABINET ORGANS = O. Holiday Gifts.

J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut.

SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental.

WILLON & Gibbs'
Sewing Machines,
For Holiday Presents.

Fairbanks & Ewing, de9-tf Ti5-Chestnut street.

Mrs. Clara S. Landis, M. D., treats all diseases successfully at the Electro-Hygienic and Water Care Institute, 2207 Callowthill street. Dr.
Landis' celebrated Electro Magnetic Hot Air Baths are commencing to be appreciated by all delicate, chilly, and sick persons. Patients roceived in the house, and office practice attended to. The Archistect-cars pass our door. Rev. S. M. Landis, M. D., consenting physician and surgeon.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos

For Holiday Presents.

Oakfords' Convinental.

Holiday Presents.

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Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos

For Holiday Presents.

Oakfords' Convinental.

Lought A. Jones in the Sth hearth, Lillie, danghaly, it sand shary part age in the stohis and retail, it sharped to the funitial, danghaly, it sands the pen age.

JONES.—Suddenly, at Germantown, on the stin instant, Lillie, danghaly, it he stant, Lillie, danghaly, it he stant, Lillie, danghaly, it he stant, Lillie, danghaly is the stant, lillie, danghaly, it he stant, Lillie, danghaly, it he stant, Lillie, danghaly, it he stant, Lillie, danghaly in the Sch, instant, Lillie, the stant, Lillie, danghaly, it he GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS

FOR HORS PRESENTS.

OAKFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPOBRIUM.

Ontice.
(Baltimore papers please copy.)
(Baltimore papers please copy.)
(Baltimore papers please copy.)
(Baltimore papers please copy.)
(Coats, deceased.

Coats, deceased.

Coats, deceased. WALTON - On the firm missan, masses, who we walton - On the firm missan, masses of Coats, deceased.

Her relatives and friends and those of her family are requested to attend her faneral, from the residence of her son, Coates Waiton, No. 1731 Wallace street, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 10 octock, without further notice. To proceed to Laurel Hil:

GROSSMAN.—On Thesday morning, the 8th instant, Charlle H., son of James M. and Mary Aun-Grossman, aged 18 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's tesidence, No. 1423 Chestant street, on Friday, the 11th instant, at 10 clock.

BROOMELL.—On the morning of the 8th instant, of disease contracted in camp, while defending the State from invasion, James P. Broomell, in the 24th year of his sign.

from invasion, James P. Broomell, in the Zein year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to call at the Commercial Hotel, Sixth street, above Chestnut, on Thursday, December 10, 1883, from 10 to 1 o'clock. Interment to take place from the residence of his brother, Joshus B. Broomell, MayWilliamstown, Chester county, Pa., on Eriday, Dec. II. at 2 o'clock P. M:

[Ohester county papers please copy.] BLACK DRESS GOODS.—CASH.

Manns, Velcar Rope, Tamises, 3-4 and 6-4 Mousselines, Merinoes, Henrichts Cloths or silk-warp Oashmeres, Ottoman Poplins, Irish Boulins, English artis
Fronce Bombarites, Alexines, conded Mousellines, Aratraliza Crapes, Earnthses, Tarin Cloths, Paramatitas,
De Laines, Oriental Lustres, Alpacas and Mohair Lustres,
Reys Anglais, Mourning Silk, Armano, Poult de Sols and
Gros Grain Silks.

oc23 Mourning Store, No. 218 CHRSTNUT Street. HAVANA BROWN AND ROYAL PURPLE FINE FRENCH MERINO. EYRE & LANDELL. HAVANA BROWN AND HUM.
BOLDT PURPLE SILK-FACED POPLINS.
EYRE & LANDELL. HAVANA BROWN AND HUM-BOLDT PURPLE RICH PLAIN SCARS & MOLESS.