

Report of the Postmaster General. We print to-day, an abstract of the report of the Postmaster General. The exhibit thus presented shows that the postal system has been most successfully managed, and that the condition of the Department never was more prosperous. Its resources have been largely increased. Notwithstanding the increased cost of transportation of mails, the addition to the expenditure for supplies, and the augmented labors of the employees engaged, the postal system of no country in the world is in a more successful operation or more remunerative in its service. The abstract published to-day, will be found highly interesting and instructive.

The Electoral College—Interview with Gov. Curtin—Banquet at Gen. Cameron's Residence.

We had no time, yesterday, to refer to several pleasing incidents connected with the assembling of the Presidential Electors, to the vote of Pennsylvania for Lincoln and Johnson. These incidents are the more gratifying because they exhibit the social good feeling existing between the people of remote portions of the State, and those wielding authority or living in the capital thereof.

At 10 o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the Electors, in a body, called on Gov. Curtin, and were received by his Excellency in the Executive Chamber. Morton M'Michael, Esq., one of the Senatorial Electors, introduced his colleagues, when the Governor addressed the delegation in that felicitous and highly eloquent manner for which he is so justly reputed. He adverted to the mighty trust which had been reposed in them, to the empire which depended upon their integrity and their action for its permanency. They had been chosen to perform a vast duty, one which reflected the highest honor, as it was nothing more or less than a designation of those who were to wield the highest power known to the American people. Gov. Curtin also casually alluded to the brilliant triumph of principle at the late elections, describing those victories as the evidence of the nation's permanency and the power of the people for self-government. The meeting between His Excellency and the Electors elicited many mutual expressions of good feeling and reciprocal esteem. It will long be remembered by those who were present as one of the most pleasing incidents of official courtesy.

THE ELECTORS AND THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION. On motion of John Patton, Elector of the XIXth District, it was unanimously resolved by the Electoral College that all pay and mileage of the members, as well as all pay and mileage of those delegated to carry dispatches containing the proceedings of the College to the authorities to whom they must be communicated, should be appropriated to the Christian Commission. It was erroneously stated yesterday that the purpose was to devote such pay and mileage to the Sanitary Commission. We make the correction in time, that this act of noble generosity may be fully understood and appreciated. It was fitting, indeed, that the Electoral College of Pennsylvania should set this highly Christian example, and we know that the self-approval with which such an act ever fills the breast of man, will be ample reward to the gentlemen who have thus freely bestowed their benefit on an organization of great public benefit. The President of the College was authorized to draw the money and devote it to the object named. We reiterate our high appreciation of this most generous act, as we know that it was prompted by the noblest motive—a desire of relieving the wants of the brave men who are now battling for the life of the nation.

BANQUET AT THE RESIDENCE OF GENERAL SIMON CAMERON. After the College had finished its official business, and adjourned sine die, the Electors proceeded in a body to the residence of Gen. Cameron, where they had been specially invited by our distinguished fellow citizen. A number of other gentlemen were present, as invited guests, among whom were Mr. Ratherglen, correspondent of the Glasgow (Scotland) Times. Gen. Cameron welcomed the Electors to his home, congratulating them on the success of the important duty which they had just discharged. They had been made, by the free classes of the people, the legal representatives, as it were, of the loyalty and patriotism of Pennsylvania. The duty which they had just discharged, was one directly connected with the life of the nation, as it practically tend to the perpetuation of free government, and become one of the means out of which must issue eventual peace and perpetual prosperity. The re-election of Mr. Lincoln was intended to produce all these results. The issues of the political campaign just closed, involved all this, and the victory which we have won, cannot fail to insure all these blessings to the people. But while all this is true, Gen. Cameron frankly declared that the duty of the American citizen, anxious for the security of the Government, was not at an end. Henceforth the duties of citizenship would be increased, and to be an American citizen would involve active energy, vigilance and devotion in the support of the Government. If the Government is worth having, it is worth defence and support. This defence and support can only be secured by upholding those in power in the Constitutional exercise of their authority. He bespoke all this for Mr. Lincoln at the hands of the people, and he felt certain that the President relied alone on the people for the success of his administration. At the conclusion of Gen. Cameron's brief remarks, the guests proceeded to partake of a sumptuous collation. While at the table, Mor-

ton M'Michael, and Mr. Ratherglen, of the Glasgow Times, offered and responded to toasts; all of which were of a highly patriotic character.

RE-UNION AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION. In the evening, the Electors in a body, with a number of other gentlemen, among whom were Gen. Cameron and Rev. J. Walker Jackson, called at the Executive Mansion, and were hospitably entertained by Gov. Curtin. Very eloquent and felicitous speeches were made, among the most sparkling and witty of which was one from Morton M'Michael, in response to a characteristic toast of the Governor. Gen. Cameron and Rev. Jackson also made appropriate speeches, and the evening thus spent at the Executive Mansion will mark an epoch in the history of social intercourse of good feeling in the State Capital.

—It is a pleasing duty for us thus to note the social intercourse between the leading men of our great political organization. We trust that they will not stop here, but that they will be extended and repeated, until the organization to which we are attached becomes an association of brothers and patriots, always ready to stand by each other for the good of the country.

Ohio's October and November Vote. It may be interesting to our readers to know the full vote of Ohio at the October and November elections. The Columbus State Journal has only been able to ascertain correctly the result of those elections, on both the resident and soldiers' vote. For Secretary of State, it is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Vote. Includes Copperhead and Union votes for Home, Soldiers, and Total.

TABLE showing the aggregate votes in the States named at the Presidential elections respectively, 1860 and 1864.

Table with 3 columns: State, 1860, 1864. Lists states from California to Wisconsin with their respective votes.

Nearly Estimated. 4,015,773

Abstract of the Report of the Postmaster General.

The postal revenues for the year ending the 30th June last were \$12,438,253 75, and the expenditures of this department during the same period were \$12,644,738 20, showing an excess of receipts in 1864 over 1863, the first year of the rebellion, was \$4,088,957 38. The increase of expenditures in 1864, compared with those of 1863, is 11 5-8 per centum, and the increase in the revenues for the same year 11 3-8 per cent.

Estimates for 1860. The expenditures of all kinds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, are estimated at \$14,098,500 00. The gross revenue for the year 1865, including foreign postage and miscellaneous receipts, is estimated at an increase of six per centum on the revenue of 1864, making 13,184,547 79.

Estimated deficiency of revenue compared with estimated expenditures 913,952 21. From this sum must be deducted the amount of the permanent appropriations to compensate the department for carrying free mail matter, under acts of March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, 700,000 00.

By which the estimated deficiency is reduced to 213,952 21. The grants for the transportation of free mail matter for the last two fiscal years have not been expended. Assuming that the amount of \$700,000 for the last year is still available, no appropriation for any deficiency in the revenues will be required. During the fiscal year 334,054,610 postage stamps, of the value of \$10,177,397; 26,644,309 stamped envelopes, amounting to \$765,512 50, and 1,574,500 newspaper wrappers, amounting to \$31,490, were issued. The total value of these issues was \$10,974,329 50, which, compared with the issue of the previous year, (\$10,338,760) shows an increase of \$635,569 50 or about 6 per cent. The value of the stamps, and stamped envelopes sold was \$10,776,589 58, and the amount used in the prepayment of postage was \$9,878,156 61.

system of receiving and forwarding mails now in operation is entirely satisfactory; and that our Soldiers receive their mail matter with as much regularity and promptness as is possible for armies in the field, and with perhaps as much celerity and security as the most favored portions of the country. He also informs me that the policy originally adopted of excluding civilians from the mail service within the lines of the army, and detailing for that duty enlisted men of intelligence and reliability, will be continued.

The mailing of all letters direct from one office to another, however situated, in so vast a territory as that embraced within the United States, is objectionable. The ordinary distributing post offices not meeting the necessities of the service, experiments have been commenced with railway or traveling post offices. The requisite cars for the purpose are prepared for one daily line between Washington and New York, and by means of clerks taken, temporarily, from the post offices at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, letters intended for distribution at either of those points are distributed in the morning, and the necessary clerks are dispatched without delay connecting routes. Thus it is found that the transmission of letters is expedited from twelve to twenty-four hours, being the time usually lost in distributing offices. Similar experiments have been made on the routes from Chicago, Illinois, to Clinton, Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, with equally satisfactory results.

Attention has been given to the putting in operation the railway distribution to other and prominent points, and the companies which have been asked to furnish the necessary car facilities have generally responded favorably. On the great eastern and western routes to Cleveland, as well as between Washington and New York, the size and importance of the mails, and the amount of distribution to be done, are such as to require accommodations to the extent of an entire car. West of Cleveland only a portion of a car will be used on each route.

The aggregate postage (sea, island and foreign) upon the correspondence exchanged with Great Britain, Prussia, France, Hamburg, Bremen and Belgium, amounted to \$1,399,005 69, being an increase of \$174,930 48, as compared with the last year, and \$21,458 37 in excess of the largest amount realized in any previous fiscal year. The collections in this country amounted to \$681,730 08, and in Europe to \$517,875 01; excess of collections in the United States \$363,855 67. This result is significant and gratifying, showing a largely increased correspondence with Europe notwithstanding the civil troubles agitating the country, and the interruption of postal communications with the Southern States.

The total postages on the correspondence exchanged with British North American provinces during the year amounted to \$307,371 39, being an increase of \$81,628 09 over the amount reported last year, and \$129,618 88 over that of the previous fiscal year. The postages collected in this country amounted to \$168,755 74, and in the provinces to \$139,610 10. This extraordinary increase of correspondence is probably partly owing to the fact that large numbers of rebel agents, sympathizers and refugees, have taken up their temporary abode in Canada and the other provinces.

The total postages on the mails conveyed to and from the West Indies amounted to \$59,990 18, and the cost of transporting the same to and from New York and other West India ports, was \$40,337 03, being \$19,653 15 less than the United States postages on the mails conveyed.

The United States postages upon the correspondence exchanged with Central and South America, via Aspinwall and Panama, amounted to \$14,208 51, all of which was paid to Cornelius Vanderbilt for the sea and Isthmus transportation.

Including the suspended post offices, the whole number on the 30th June 1864, was 28,878, of which 19,976 are in the loyal, and 8,902 in the disloyal States. The number of Presidential offices is 705, and 28,173 are under the appointment of the Postmaster-General.

During the year, 619 post offices have been established, 738 discontinued, and 211 changes made of names and sites. The number of cases acted upon was 5,579. Four thousand seven hundred and thirteen postmasters have been appointed, and 3,029 were to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations, deaths, removals; 259 by death; 133 by change of name and sites, and 619 on establishment of new offices.

At the close of the fiscal year there were twenty special agents, whose salaries amounted to \$34,100; four hundred and fourteen route agents, receiving \$313,912; fifty-three local agents, \$32,009; and one hundred and five baggage masters in charge of through and express mails, \$6,780.

The free delivery of mail matter by carriers has been introduced at sixty-six offices, employing 695 carriers, at an aggregate annual compensation of \$317,061 22. The number of dead letters of every description received and examined during the year was 3,508,825, being an increase of 958,409, over the preceding year, attributable mainly to the return of large numbers of army and navy letters which it was found impracticable to deliver.

During the year there were registered and returned to the respective owners, as containing an aggregate of \$31,074, 24, of which number 1,055 containing \$104,685 84, were delivered; 4,412 letters, containing \$20,485 49, were returned to the department, being addressed chiefly to soldiers and sailors, and persons transiently at places of mailing or address.

The number of dead letters containing papers of value, other than money, as deeds, bills of exchange, drafts, checks, &c., received, registered, and returned for delivery to the owners, 12,438, and the nominal value of the enclosures therein was \$1,615,694 75, being an increase over the previous year of 4,104, or about fifty per cent., while the increase in the value of the enclosures returned to either the senders or parties addressed, was \$71,419 94. The number of these letters delivered was 11,378, or ninety per cent.

During the year 45,880 letters and packages were received, each containing photographs, daguerreotypes and articles of jewelry. Of this number, 29,999 were sent out for delivery, 26,607 of which contained photographs and daguerreotypes, 1,410 articles of jewelry, and 1,882 other miscellaneous articles. Of the whole number sent out, 18,213 were delivered to either the senders or parties addressed, and the balance of 27,667, or about 60 per cent., were returned to the department, and other public offices, 11,116 letters and packages containing muster rolls, descriptive lists, and soldiers' discharge papers; 66,691 letters containing postage stamps and money in less than one dollar, or articles of less than one dollar in value, were returned to the senders.

postmasters to the dead letter office, and thence returned to writers or senders. The addresses were assumed evidently for the purpose of conducting some fraudulent business, and in many instances these letters were found to contain remittances.

Under the provisions of the act approved January 21, 1852, 1,068 499 ordinary dead letters, or those not evidently worthless were returned to the writers, after having been placed in new envelopes. Out of the number, 4,044 were returned to banks and insurance companies, 30,856 to business firms, and 917,599 to individuals. Included in the above aggregate are 9,761 letters returned free of postage; these consisted of official letters from the various departments, and letters sent to the various hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers. 41,018 dead letters written in foreign languages were also returned during the year.

About 24 1/2 per cent. of the whole number sent out for delivery to the writers failed to be delivered and were again returned to the department. The Postmaster General to establish, "under the act approved May 17, 1864, authorized the postmaster and necessary clerks to keep a uniform money-order system, at all post offices which he may deem suitable therefor," and it further provided that the system should be put in operation during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865.

A superintendent and assistant have been appointed, one hundred and forty-one post offices have been designated as money-order offices, and the operation of the system commenced on the 1st instant. The amount for which a money-order can be issued is fixed by law at thirty dollars, the object of the system being to afford a cheap, immediate and safe agency for the transfer through the mails of small sums of money. The tendency of the system is to exclude money from the mails, the presence of which, in letters, is a frequent cause of the loss of correspondence, even when the latter does not contain money.

The report concludes with a description of the money-order system, the Postmaster General stating that measures are being taken to introduce it into the army.

By Telegraph.

XXXVIIIth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. Mr. Davis (Kentucky) said I wish to give notice that on to-morrow I will introduce a joint resolution for the restoration of peace and Union and vindication of the rights of the citizen of the seceded States.

Mr. Anthony (Rhode Island) moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the Senate standing committees. Carried.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, (chairman), Foster, Doolittle, Harris, Davis, Johnson and McDougall.

On Finance—Messrs. Sherman, (chairman), Howe, Cowan, Clark, Van Winkle, Conness and Henderson.

On Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, (chairman), Ferry, Ten Eyck, Morgan, Sprague, Salsbury and Lane, of Kansas.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Lane, of Kansas, (chairman), Harlan, Wilson, Powell and Farwell.

On Military Affairs and the Militia—Messrs. Wilson, (chairman), Lane, (Ind.), Howard, Nesmith, Morgan, Sprague and Brown.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Grimes, (chairman), Anthony, Wiley, Ramsey, Harding, Hicks and Wright.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Sprague, (chairman), Morgan, Riddle, Wilkinson and Hendricks.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, (chairman), Foster, Ten Eyck, Harris, Foot, Powell and Johnson.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Collamer, (chairman), Dixon, Ramsey, Conness, Buckalew and Pomroy.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Harlan, (chairman), Ferry, Foot, Harding, Carlile, Hendricks and Wright.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Harris, (chairman), Sumner, Howard, Riddle and Harding.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Doolittle, (chairman), Wilkinson, Lane, (Kansas), Harlan, Nesmith, Brown and A. Buckalew.

On Pensions—Messrs. Foote, (chairman), Lane, (Indiana), Van Winkle, Salsbury, Buckalew, Foot and Brown.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Wilkinson, (chairman), Chandler, Wilson Nesmith and Wright.

On Claims—Messrs. Clark, (chairman), Howe, Pomroy, Anthony, Morrell, Hicks and Davis.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Hale, (chairman), Dixon, Morrill, Wade, Wiley, Henderson and Richards.

On Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Cowan, (chairman), Teneyck, Lane, (Ind.), Ramsey and Salsbury.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Foot, (chairman), Trumbull, Grimes, Farwell and Hendricks.

firm; sales of crude at 45 @ 47c., refined, in bond, at 67 @ 79c., and free at 85 @ 90c.—Whisky ranges firm \$1 92 @ 1 93.

New York, Dec. 8. Flour has advanced 10c; sales of 13,000 bbls at \$9 75 @ 10 40 for State, \$11 25 @ 12 for Ohio, \$10 85 @ 12 for Southern. Wheat has declined 1 @ 3c; sales unimportant. Corn dull. Beef firm. Pork firm; sales of 2000 bbls at \$30 @ 38 50 for mess. Lard firm. Whisky firm; holders demand an advance to \$1 15, while buyers refuse to pay more than \$1 93.

Government Stable Burned. New York, Dec. 8. A large Government stable at Fort Hamilton was set on fire last night and destroyed. The houses were saved.

Philadelphia Stock Market. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8. Stocks inactive; Penn's 5 1/8; Reading Railroad 6 1/2; Morris Canal 9 1/2; Long Island 4 7/8; Pennsylvania Railroad 6 1/2; Exchange on New York par.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. FOR SALE. THE good will and fixtures of the DEL MONICO RESTAURANT, on Market street, near the Railroad. For further particulars inquire at FITTINGER & CO'S Clothing Store, No. 94 Market street.

HOLIDAY GOODS! IN ABUNDANCE AT KELLER'S DRUG AND FANCY GOODS STORE, No. 91 MARKET STREET.

WE are happy in presenting to our patrons this season, an entire new stock of Fancy Goods for the holidays, fresh from the hands of importers, and at prices astonishingly low for the times. Purchase your holiday presents now, while the assortment is full and varied.

AN ORDINANCE providing for the election of a street Commissioner, fixing his compensation and prescribing his duties.

Section 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Harrisburg, That after the passage of this ordinance, and at the first meeting in April next, annually thereafter, the Council shall elect a suitable person as street commissioner, whose compensation shall be not more than \$1000 per annum, to be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter. Section 2. The duties of the said street commissioner shall be to visit at least twice in each week, all parts of the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, to employ such number of workmen and horses and carts as may be deemed necessary by Council, for clearing the streets, lanes and alleys of the city, and to cause repairs to be made as may be ordered by Council, to keep a check roll for each month, in which he shall enter the names of all persons employed, and the horses and carts, the length of time employed, and the kind of labor he shall perform, and at the end of each month make affidavit before the Mayor or one of the aldermen of the city that the account is just and true; that the charges on said roll for labor and horses and carts are not greater than the rates usually paid for individuals for similar work, and that he is not directly or indirectly interested in the ownership or profits arising from the employment of any horse and cart, or either, on the city works, which, together with a statement showing the cost of each particular job, and the amount of the charges on said roll, shall be returned to the clerk of Council at least one day before each stated meeting. He shall also superintend and keep the time of all persons and horses and carts employed on all new work which may be placed under his charge by Council, and generally do and perform all the duties now enjoined upon the supervisors by the several ordinances of the city, and such other duties as may, from time to time, be imposed on him by Council. Provided, That the appropriate committees shall have and exercise the same powers they have heretofore had and exercised under the provisions of existing ordinances and resolutions of Council: Provided further, That said commissioner shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office, and shall not be engaged in any other business.

Section 3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed November 21, 1864. W. O. HICKOCK, Clerk of Common Council.

ATTEST: DAVID HARRIS, Mayor. Returned by the Mayor to the Council without his signature, dated November 30th, 1864, upon motion, proceeded to reconsider the ordinance, and by a vote of 10 yeas to 4 nays, rescinded the veto of the Mayor, as directed by the 9th section of the charter, and after such reconsideration passed the same by nine members of Council.

JONES HOUSE RESTAURANT. OPENED this evening for the winter season. OYSTERS, GAME and TERRAPIN served up in excellent style by IRWIN NICHOLSON.

CHRISTMAS! HAVING returned from New York and Philadelphia with our usual fine stock of goods for the holidays, would respectfully invite you to call on us at 91 Market street. C. K. KELLER, 91 Market street.

TO GAS CONSUMERS. ALL persons using gas and having not yet settled their bills, will please do so on or before the 15th inst. as all bills are positively to be shut off after that date. By order of the Company, L. GRAY, dec31

JACOB F. HAEHNLEN'S STEAM CRACKER AND BISCUIT BAKERY, CORNER OF CHERRY AND RIVER ALLEYS, HARRISBURG.

THREE NEW FRAME HOUSES, SITUATED on Foster street, above North street, in the corner of JACOB WALTERS, dec31

FOR SALE CHEAP. TWO small frame houses, in Nagle street, between Race and Water street. Inquire at William Garret's store, Second and State. nov21-22

WANTED TO RENT. A HOUSE with Four or Five rooms, for a small family, without children. Address Box 197, Harrisburg Post Office. dec4-24

Proposals for Flour. OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF SUBSISTENCE, DEPARTMENT OF THE SUCQUEHANNA, HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 29, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until two o'clock, P. M., Monday, December 12, 1864, for furnishing the U. S. Subsistence Department, 4 delivered in this city, with 1,000 barrels extra family flour. 500 barrels superfine flour. Brands must be stated—both heads to be well lined. Machine-made barrels will be rejected. To be delivered at the rate of 100 barrels per day, commencing within five days of acceptance of bid. Samples must accompany every proposal. Each bid must contain in full the guarantee of two responsible persons for the fulfillment of the agreement. Who will give bonds, if required. In case of failure to deliver the flour, the United States reserves the right to purchase elsewhere, to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver. Proposals must not be enclosed with samples, but delivered separately. All flour to be carefully inspected and compared with retained samples. All bids must strictly comply with the terms of this advertisement. No proposal will be considered unless either of the parties is a member of Congress, officer, agent or employee of the Government, or is not known to be loyal to it. Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office. Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose. Proposals must be accompanied by a printed copy of this advertisement, be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to BROWNELL GRANGER, and returned to dec4-24

Private Sale. THE subscriber offers his farm of thirty five acres and one hundred and ten parcels at private sale, situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, three miles from town, and half a mile from the city limits, adjoining lands of John Reel, Samuel Reel and others. Persons wishing to purchase please call on the subscriber living on the premises. SAMUEL DEAL, dec2-24

FOR SALE. FIRE-BOARD STOVE, in good order; also a small wood stove. Inquire of M. M. WOOD, No. 14 Market street. dec2-24

MALAGA GRAPES, just received at KELLER & FRANK'S, dec31

WANTS. SITUATION WANTED. A clerk in a grocery, or as bar-tender, by a young man who has had experience in both. Best of reference given. Address J. B. at THE TELEGRAPH.

BOARDING WANTED. LADY desires boarding in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Address C. L., Box 57 P. O. dec3-1w

WANTED—\$125 A MONTH! Agents everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark Sixteen Dollar Family Sewing Machine, the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Patchelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All our machines now sold for less than forty dollars each, are Frigermonts, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent free. Address, SHAW & CLARK, 1015-dawton

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BUEHLER HOUSE, HARRISBURG, PA. The undersigned, having lately purchased the BUEHLER HOUSE property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will render this OLD AND POPULAR HOUSE equal, if not superior, to any Hotel in the city of Harrisburg. GEO. J. BOLTON, dec-15

A Grand Exhibition OF Christmas Presents! AT KUNKEL & BRO'S Drug and Fancy Store, NO. 118 MARKET STREET. THE following are some of the articles to be obtained, appropriate to the season: Ornamentes. Bohemian Glass Vases, Flower Stands, Cigar Cases, Toilet Bottles, Watch Cases, Cigar Stands, Match Cases, Reading and Book Stands, Fancy Pens, Fancy Riding Whips, Candy Cases, pearl and Ivory, Fancy Cases, leather, Cut Glass Colognes, Ivory Tablets. LEATHER GOODS. Dressing Cases, Sewing Cases, Ladies' Companions, Ladies' Satchels, Cabb Satchels, Portfolios, Match Cases, Portemonnaies, Ladies' Purse, Trunkettes. TOILET ARTICLES. Powder Puff Boxes, Hand Mirrors, Toilet Waters, Toilet Soaps, Brushes, Combs, Sachets, Burnt's Toilet Sets. SOLDIERS' WARES. Writing Cases, Sewing Cases, Cavalry Cases, Folios, Leather and Wicker Trunkets, Money Belts, Leather, Metal and Gum Cups. VARIETIES! Wooden Puzzles, Fancy Boxes, Brooches, Pins, Neckties, Buttons, Pocket Knives, Boxes of Cigars, Fine Razors, Leather and Gum Balls, Games, Dominoes, Chess, Backgammon, Cards for 1865, Trunkettes. Also a great variety of Lava Ware, all of which can be had at KUNKEL & BRO'S DRUG STORE, No. 118 MARKET STREET, HARRISBURG. dec11

Public Notice. CORRECTION OF ENROLLMENT LISTS. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT, 14th DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, Nov. 22, 1864.

THE BOARD OF ENROLLMENT WILL, AT ALL TIMES, receive and attend to applications for the correction of the enrollment lists. Any person properly interested, may appear before the Board, and have any issue stricken off the list if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of: 1st. Allegance. 2d. Non-residence. 3d. Over age. 4th. Permanent physical disability. 5th. Having served in the military or naval service of the United States two years during the present year, and been honorably discharged. 6th. Having been in the military or naval service of the United States, and all the provisions of the circulation and redemption of the list, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction of the enrollment list.

G. C. HUNT, Pro. Mar. of Dist. of Board. JAS. C. RAWN, Com. Sec. of Board. S. T. CHARLTON, Surgeon of the Board. no28-dim

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1864.

Whereas, by statute approved on the 20th day of August, 1862, the undersigned, it has been made the duty of the undersigned, to receive and attend to applications for the correction of the enrollment lists. Any person properly interested, may appear before the Board, and have any issue stricken off the list if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board, that the person named is not properly enrolled, on account of: 1st. Allegance. 2d. Non-residence. 3d. Over age. 4th. Permanent physical disability. 5th. Having served in the military or naval service of the United States two years during the present year, and been honorably discharged. 6th. Having been in the military or naval service of the United States, and all the provisions of the circulation and redemption of the list, and to give such information in their possession as may aid in the correction of the enrollment list.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of November, 1864. SAMUEL T. HOWARD, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. no28

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES! QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1864.

HORSES, suitable for Cavalry and Artillery, will be purchased at Gunpowder Depot, in open market, on DECEMBER 21, 1864. Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subject to the usual Government inspection before being accepted. Price of Cavalry Horses, \$175 each. Price of Artillery Horses, \$150 each. Payment will be made for six (6) months more. JAMES A. ECKIN, Colonel in Charge First Division, Quartermaster General's Office. dec3-24

UNITED STATES SEVEN-THIRD TREASURY NOTES. Of the various denominations. For sale at the HARRISBURG NATIONAL BANK. J. W. WEIR, Cashier. dec2-dit

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GEO. W. McALLA, JEWELER, No. 38 Market Street, Opposite the Jones House. HAS just received a large assortment of Jewellery, &c., suitable for Holiday Presents, and invites the public to give him a call. Select your present while the assortment is full. dec-11

HERRING AND FINE MACKEREL in 1/2 bbls, and kits, for sale at GRAY & CO. (Houser and Lochman's old stand, Market square), no30-t

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR, by the barrel, half barrel, quarter or pound, just received and for sale by WM. M. GRAY & CO., dec3 Houser & Lochman's old stand, Market square.