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Daily Morning Chronicle.

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THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
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THE NEW COMMISSION AND PRODUCE MARKET HOUSE, COMMERCIAL BUILDING, Louisiana Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. JOHN FARRELL is now open with CONSIGNMENTS AND CARGOES FROM NORTH, EAST, AND WEST.

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I have this day received a large lot of COOKING, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND CAMP STOVES, which I will sell at New York prices, at my Store, 335 E STREET, WASHINGTON, four doors from Grover's Theatre, (branch of 53 and 54 East Thirteenth street, New York.)

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oc6-tf WILBUR F. STOCKING.

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Also, all kinds of Sheet-Iron, Tin, Copper, and Zinc Work made at short notice, and at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices.
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jy23-d&6m T. P. WILSON, Jr., Secretary. G. W. WILSON, Superintendent.

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Their teeth will never corrode nor change color, being three-fourths lighter than any other; can be inserted over roots. The roots will be made inoffensive—never to ache.
This work has been tested over eight years by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this country.
Drs. S. & H. have also invented a white indestructive metal, with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain; and can build up a perfectly sound tooth on any side roots—and warranted. Teeth extracted without pain, if desired. oc24-d&c-tf

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He is determined to merit and hopes to receive a full share of public patronage.

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THIS HOUSE, which is so well known as one of the best in the city, needs no advertising. This new enterprise combined, the proprietor feels assured that whoever will favor him with their patronage, will leave his establishment well satisfied.
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CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned having sold his entire interest in the CITY HOTEL to COLONEL ROBERT M. McCLURE, respectfully solicits for him the patronage of his friends and the public. SAMUEL HEFLEBOWER. Alexandria, Virginia, July 1, 1863.
Having purchased from Mr. Samuel Heflebower the old established house, known as the CITY HOTEL, I respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. ROBERT M. McCLURE, Late Lieutenant Colonel Fourth regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE CLARENDON HOTEL, having altered and refitted the Dining Room, is prepared to take a limited number of Day Boarders at moderate prices. The table at all times will be equal to any hotel in the city.

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Breakfast from eight to twelve o'clock; Dinner and Supper at all hours. JOHN WELCKER, Proprietor.

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No. 486. WINDOW SHADES. No. 486.
No. 486. OVAL PICTURE FRAMES. No. 486.
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IMPORTERS OF WINES and LIQUORS. LAUMAN, SALLADE & CO., No. 128 South Ninth street, bet. Chestnut and Walnut, PHILADELPHIA. G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING.

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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MASONIC ALMANAC, 1864. For sale at CHAS. B. ANDERSON'S, 468 Seventh street, opposite P. O.

LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM. Tales of a Wayside Inn. $1 25. Mailed free on receipt of publisher's price. Just published and for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

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COAL AND WOOD AT RETAIL. Anthracite and Cumberland Coal. Hickory, Oak, and Pine Wood. O. W. PALMER.

COAL, COAL. 2,000 TONS COAL, FOR SALE CHEAP. Look to your interest. Red Ash Coal, Egg and Stove size. White Ash Coal, Furnace, Egg, and Stove Size. 1,500 CORDS WOOD, OAK, PINE, and HICKORY WOOD. Cord length, or sawed and split any length required. Consumers of Fuel will find it greatly to their advantage to call before buying elsewhere, as the above will be sold very low. Remember the place. W. H. MARLOW, South side Canal, corner Seventh street.

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TO SUTLERS AND HOTEL KEEPERS. We have just received a full supply of BLODGETT & SWEET'S PATENT GALVANIZED OVENS, which we will sell lower than they have been sold in this city before. We have No. 2 to No. 7. B. H. & H. L. GREGORY, 221 Pennsylvania avenue.

BALL TICKETS and PROGRAMMES printed in the best manner at the office of the DAILY CHRONICLE.

Daily Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863

OPINION OF HON. JOHN M. READ,

Of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,

IN FAVOR OF

The Constitutionality of the Act of Congress OF MARCH 3, 1863,

"For Enrolling and Calling Out the National Forces, and for Other Purposes."

Delivered at Pittsburg, Monday, Nov. 16, 1863.

The power of the Government of the United States extends over all the States and Territories of the Union. It has no rival in the State governments, whose power is strictly confined to their own territorial limits. It is the only representative of the people recognized by foreign nations, in their various relations with us, in time of war and peace. All the powers, therefore, vested in the National Government are necessarily supreme and paramount, and cannot be rightfully disobeyed by her citizens. This General Government has the sole and exclusive power of declaring war and making peace, of raising and supporting armies, of providing and maintaining a navy, of laying and collecting taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States, and of borrowing money on the credit of the United States. The avowed object of these and other powers vested in the General Government was to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States and their posterity. It was therefore solemnly declared, and made a fundamental article of the National Constitution, that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The power to raise armies for the United States being vested solely in Congress, the legislative branch of the Government, it must "exist without limitation, because it is impossible to foresee or to define the extent and variety of national exigencies, and the correspondent extent and variety of the means which may be necessary to satisfy them. The circumstances that endanger the safety of nations are infinite; and, for this reason, no constitutional shackles can wisely be imposed on the power to which the care of it is committed. This power ought to be coextensive with all the possible combinations of such circumstances; and ought to be under the direction of the same councils which are appointed to preside over the common defence."

"The result from all this is that the Union ought to be invested with full power to levy troops, to build and equip fleets, and to raise the revenues which will be required for the formation and support of an army and navy in the customary and ordinary modes practised in other governments," and "there can be no limitation of that authority which is to provide for the defence and protection of the community in any manner essential to its efficacy, that is, in any manner essential to the formation, direction, or support of the national forces." The necessity of employing a regular force in case of seditions and insurrections is forcibly portrayed in the 28th number of *The Federalist*.

No person is naturally exempted from taking up arms in defence of the State, the obligation of every member of society being the same. Those alone are excepted who are incapable of handling arms or supporting the fatigues of war. This is the reason why old men, children, and women are exempted. "The clergy cannot naturally and as a matter of right arrogate to themselves any peculiar exemption. To defend one's country is an action not unworthy of the most sacred hands."

Every citizen is bound to serve and defend the State as far as he is capable; and it would seem that the duty incumbent on every citizen to defend his country, as well from foreign aggression or injury as from intestine disorders, was fully recognized by the common law.

In the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, and in those of several other States, the duty of the citizen to yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto, is distinctly asserted. This is the more remarkable in our State, as, owing to the preponderating influence of the Society of Friends, the colony had no efficient militia law at any time, and, in the earlier and later periods of its history, none at all. In 1755, the Assembly prepared a new militia bill, by which all the male inhabitants were subjected to military duty, commutable for a fine in the ordinary courts of justice. The officers, however, were still elective, for which reason the Governor objected to the bill. He also required that persons alleging conscientious scruples against bearing arms should appear in open court, and declare to what society they belonged; that they were truly and religiously opposed to war; and that a court-martial should be authorized to punish by death or otherwise, as was provided by the English militia bill. But the House, unwilling to strengthen the hands of the Executive by giving him the appointment of the officers, and to lodge such powers in courts martial, refused to remodel this bill.

The battle of Lexington having roused the indignation of the people, the Committee of Correspondence of the city and county of Philadelphia, to supply the want of a militia law, called a meeting of the citizens, who resolved to form a military association, for the protection of their property, their liberty, and their lives. This association extended through every county of the province, its members furnishing themselves with the necessary arms. The Assembly approved the association, and engaged to provide for the pay and sustenance of those called into actual service. The Committee of Public Safety prepared articles for the government of this military association, but the citizens refused to sign them, alleging that many persons, rich and able to perform military duty, claimed exemption under pretence of conscientious scruples. Both parties addressed the Assembly, the Committee of Correspondence and of the officers and soldiers of the military association, saying emphatically, "Be this as it may, self-preservation is the first duty of nature, which every man indispensably owes, not only to himself, but to the Supreme Director and Governor of the universe who gave him being. In political society all men by the original compact are required to unite in the defence of the community against such as would unlawfully deprive them of their rights, and those who withdraw themselves from this compact are not entitled to the protection of the society. The safety of the people is the supreme law. He who receives an equal benefit should bear an equal burden."

The Assembly imposed a fine on all able bodied effective male white persons capable of bearing arms, not associators, between the ages of sixteen and fifty years; ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, schoolmasters in actual employ, and servants purchased *bona fide*, and for a valuable consideration only excepted, which fine was largely increased by the first Assembly under the State Constitution.

The Revolutionary Congress was a body entirely dependent on the will of the several States, and the good feeling of their citizens; for the Articles of Confederation were not finally ratified by all the States until the 1st March, 1781. The Congress assigned the quota of troops to the several States, and they followed the example by appropriating to the several counties the quota to be furnished by each. This division of the State was again to be subdivided into classes, and each class was to furnish a man by contribution or taxes imposed. In some instances a draft was to be used in the last resort. Pennsylvania concentrated the requisite power in the President, Mr Reed, and authorized him to draw forth the resources of the State, under certain limitations, and, if necessary, to declare martial law over the State.

The Articles of Confederation did not really increase the powers of Congress, for the land forces were to be raised by the several States upon requisitions for their several quotas, and the Legislature of each State was to appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe and arm and equip them in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States, and march them to the place appointed. All the action, therefore, of the Confederacy was upon the States, and not upon the people, and its entire inadequacy to fulfil the purposes of a General Government was felt and acknowledged by all reflecting men. It was simply a confederacy, while the Constitution of 1787 is a truly national government, acting not upon the State governments, but directly upon the people of the United States, as a nation, by whose free will it was established.

The power, therefore, to raise and support armies was from sheer necessity given to Congress, for it was a right which could not from the nature of things be reserved to the people, nor to the States, who could not step beyond their own narrow limits. It is clear, then, that whatever means might be required to raise an army, could be used by the Congress, and they were the sole judges of its expediency and propriety. Now, there is not a word in the Constitution limiting the natural power of the Government over its citizens, to oblige them to render personal service as soldiers, nor is there a single phrase implying that they can only be compelled to serve when they choose to do so by voluntary enlistment.

The plan of General Knox, Secretary of War, submitted to Congress by General Washington, contemplated as liable to service all persons between the ages of eighteen and sixty, and stated certain general principles on which it was formed; the fourth is in these words: "That every man of the proper age and ability of body is firmly bound by the social compact to perform personally his proportion of military duty for the defence of the State."

Rhode Island was the last State which ratified the Constitution. On the 29th May, 1790, their convention made a declaration of rights, the eighteenth paragraph of which was: "That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon paying an equivalent, to employ another to bear arms in his stead." They at the same time proposed certain amendments to the Constitution, the sixth of which was: "That no person shall be compelled to do military duty, otherwise than by voluntary enlistment, except in cases of general invasion, anything in the second paragraph of the sixth article of the Constitution, or any law made under the Constitution, to the contrary notwithstanding."

The works of Burlamaqui, Montesquieu, Puffendorf, Grotius, Locke, Vattel, and all the writers on government and the laws of nations, were familiar to the statesmen of the revolution, and were largely used in their discussions, which from necessity involved the fundamental principles of civil society. No one, for instance, can read the second chapter of the third book of Vattel's Law of Nations without seeing that the clause to raise and support armies, and the consequent power to oblige every able-bodied man to become a soldier, is but an embodied expression of the sound views of this enlightened writer. The very volume I quote from bears the marks of the studies, most probably, of some of the great men who framed the Constitution, and to whom the use of the library had been tendered.

There can therefore be no doubt that the contemporaneous construction of this clause was that adopted by General Knox and approved by President Washington, particularly when we advert to the amendment of Rhode Island, proposed four months afterwards, to confine the compulsory power to cases of general invasion.

In the second war of independence, Mr Monroe, then Secretary of War, with the approbation of Mr Madison, a framer of the Constitution, and one of the authors of The Federalist, proposed a plan to Congress by which the free male population of the United States, between eighteen and forty five years, be formed into classes of one hundred men, each class to furnish —— men for the war, within thirty days after the classification, and replace them in the event of any casualty. If any class failed to provide the men required of it within the time specified, they should be raised by draft on the whole class, any person thus drafted being allowed to furnish a substitute. This, therefore, was a compulsory draft, and the argument of Mr. Monroe in favor of the power of Congress is clear, full and exhaustive, and never has been answered. (See Note A.)

It was opposed by the peace men of that day, gentlemen who favored the Hartford Convention, and who were entirely opposed to the General Administration and the further prosecution of the war. Mr. Charles J. Ingersoll supported the measure in a very able speech, and, after a lapse of thirty seven years his deliberate judgment was in favor of its constitutionality. The war was drawing near to a close, all parties expected peace, and the news of it in February, 1815, stopped all further warlike preparations.

In the State of New York, then strongly in favor of the Administration and the vigorous prosecution of the war, at a special session of the Legislature called by Governor Tompkins, Mr. Van Buren introduced a bill into the Senate to raise twelve thousand men by drafting, and placing them in the service of the United States, which, after being amended, became a law on the 24th of October, 1814. It was stigmatized as a conscription bill by the opposition, and, in the Council of Revision, Chancellor Kent reported objections, the first of which was, "Because the Constitution of the United States has granted to Congress the power to raise and support armies, and with it the exclusive power to lay and collect imposts, and the concurrent power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises, in order to provide for the common defence and general welfare." These objections were, however, overruled by Governor Tompkins, Chief Justice Thompson, and Spencer and Yates, Justices of the Supreme Court, and the bill became a law. The same Legislature passed an act to raise a corps of four thousand sea fencibles, and also an act for raising two regiments of men of color.

Governor Tompkins was an ardent supporter of the war, and a most popular executive, and was rewarded by a grateful people by being twice elected to the high office of Vice President of the United States.

A bill of a similar character was introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to raise for a limited time a military force," which passed that body by a vote of twenty-one to nine, but was lost in the House. Mr. Nicholas Biddle, then a member of the Senate from Philadelphia, made a very able speech in favor of the bill, and voted for it.

On the 3d of March, 1863, Congress passed "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," by which all able bodied male citizens, and persons of foreign birth who shall have declared on oath their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty and forty-five years, except as therein excepted, are declared to constitute the national forces, and to be liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, when called out by the President for that purpose. These forces were divided into two classes. Those who were drawn by lot, after having been regularly enrolled, unless exempted by law, were either to serve as soldiers, or to procure substitutes, or to pay three hundred dollars. The service is, therefore, compulsory, or, in the words of the Declaration of Rights to our first Constitution, the drafted must yield "personal service, or 'equivalent thereto,'" for Congress has decided it necessary. I cannot, therefore, doubt that this act of Congress, in the present situation of the country, is a clearly constitutional exercise of power by the Supreme Legislature of the Union. This is the view entertained by two Judges of the United States Courts, both men of eminent learning and talents, and living in different districts—I mean Judge Betts, of New York, and Judge Cadwalader, of Pennsylvania.

If there ever was an occasion to call every man into the service of his country, it is the present one, when we are engaged in combating the most formidable, wicked, and causeless rebellion known in history, of which the object of its traitorous leaders is to destroy the Union, to erect a purely slave confederacy, and to make Pennsylvania a border State, exposed to the annual inroads of unprincipled enemies. I am, therefore, for using the whole population, if necessary, of the loyal States, to extinguish this treasonable rebellion. I have no idea of allowing Northern sympathisers to stay at home, whilst loyal men fight their battles and protect their property. I would oblige all such men to render their full share of military service, and, if I had the power, I would place the New York rioters in the front ranks of the army.

We have, however, been referred to the example of England, as showing that the framers of the Constitution contemplated the armies of the Union should only be raised by voluntary enlistment. This has been said without a sufficient examination of the acts of the English Parliament, all of which were perfectly familiar to our revolutionary statesmen.

In 1704, 1756, 1757, 1778, and 1779 acts were passed for recruiting of his Majesty's land forces and marines, directing a speedy and effectual levy of able-bodied men to serve as soldiers. The commissioners under these acts were required to levy and raise all able bodied idle and disorderly persons who cannot, upon examination, prove themselves to exercise and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or to have some substance sufficient for their support and maintenance, to serve his Majesty as soldiers. If, upon their delivery to the military officers, such men shall appear more proper for service by sea than by land, they may be delivered over to any commissioned officer of his Majesty's fleet to serve as common sailors. None were to be impressed under sixteen or above the age of fifty, or who had a vote in the election of members of Parliament.

If an able-bodied man had sufficient substance, however idle and disorderly he might be, he could not be impressed, and the evident object of these acts was to force the poor man to serve at all events, and never to call compulsorily upon the nobility and gentry and the middle classes of the kingdom. Lord Mahon gives a strong instance of this in the case of a gentleman being by some mistake pressed for a foot soldier, and confined in the Savoy, and, as the *habeas corpus* act of Charles the Second applied only to criminal cases, could only be released from imprisonment upon an application to the Secretary of War.

Impressment for the navy has always existed in England. In speaking of these modes of raising men for the army and navy, a very able writer of the present day says, "But perhaps the greatest anomaly in our laws—the most signal exception to personal freedom—is to be found in the custom of impressment for the land and sea service. There is nothing incompatible with freedom in a conscription or forced levy of men for the defence of the country. It may be submitted to in the freest republic like the payment of taxes. The service of every subject may be required in such form as the state determines. But impressment is the arbitrary and capricious seizure of individuals from among the general body of citizens. It differs from conscription as a particular confiscation differs from a general tax.

In England, when the militia cannot be filled by volunteers, the men (the privates) are selected by a compulsory ballot, and by an act of 30th June, 1852, the Queen was authorized to raise eighty thousand private militia-men, which might be increased to one hundred and twenty thousand.

In fact, conscription or its equivalent has been resorted to by every civilized nation. The English Government have never had in any single portion of the world in active service a native army much exceeding sixty thousand, the number which invaded France in 1814, whilst the armies of the other allied Powers amounted to a million of men.

The present rebellion, according to Lord Coke, is a war. "So when by invasion, insurrection, rebellion, or such like, the peaceable course of justice is disturbed and stopped, so as the courts of justice be, as it were, shut up, *et silent leges inter arma*, then it is said to be time of war;" and such also, is the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States and of this court.

The individuals making war against us are both traitors and enemies, and it is waged upon a scale of the greatest magnitude, calling into the service of the country an army of eight hundred thousand men. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to use every means within the scope of their authority to recruit the armies of the Union, and to sustain the gallant soldiers and generals who, by their glorious efforts and sacrifices, are gradually but certainly restoring the Union to the full extent of its ancient limits.

I am, therefore, of opinion that the act in question is constitutional, and that on this ground the motion for a special injunction should be refused. Here I might stop, but as I have grave reasons for believing that this court has no power in the premises, it is proper to state my views upon this point.

The proposition submitted to this court by the counsel of the plaintiffs is, that a State tribunal should prohibit an officer of the United States, acting in strict conformity to an act of Congress, from performing the duties imposed upon him by law. I cannot think we have any such power. If we have it, has not the Governor or the Legislature the same power? and if so, to what must it inevitably lead?—a collision between the National Government and one or more of the branches of the State Government, of which the Judiciary is certainly the weakest. We have had serious lessons on this subject, which should teach us to be careful in asserting that the State authorities are to be the judges of the constitutional powers of the General Government.

In 1812 the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, all of whom in turn were Chief Justices, gave their opinion that Governor Strong, and not the President, was the judge of the exigencies in which the militia could be called into the service of the United States. This opinion was solemnly overruled by the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this same question.

A celebrated convention, in 1815, in relation to Mr Monroe's bill for a draft, used this language: "The power of compelling the militia and other citizens of the United States, by a forcible draft or conscription, to serve in the regular armies, as proposed in a late official letter of the Secretary of War, is not delegated to Congress by the Constitution, and the exercise of it would be not less dangerous to their liberties than hostile to the sovereignty of the States. The effort to deduce this power from the right of raising armies is a flagrant attempt to pervert the sense of the clause in the Constitution which confers that right, and is incompatible with other provisions in that instrument. The armies of the United States have always been raised by contract, never by conscription, and nothing more can be wanting to a Government possessing the power thus claimed to enable it to usurp the entire control of the militia, in derogation of the authority of the State, and to convert it by impressment into a standing army." They also denounced as unconstitutional the law authorizing the enlistment of minors and apprentices without the consent of parents and guardians. The remedy proposed by the convention was contained in its first resolution: "*Resolved*, That it be, and hereby is, recommended to the Legislatures of the several States represented in this Convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary to protect the citizens from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorized by the Constitution of the United States."

We may presume that neither the executive nor legislative branches of our State Government would adopt so unpatriotic a course, originally marked out by a body of men who, however respectable in private life, were believed by the dominant party and the people of that day to entertain designs of a treasonable character. Their reward was a forced retirement from public life, and involuntary political oblivion.

But this appeal is made to the State Judiciary who clearly have no more right to interfere with an officer of the United States, holding any citizen under the authority of the United States upon an allegation of unconstitutionality, than the State Executive or the State Legislature would have. This is clear. The Supreme Court of the United States have decided this question in direct terms, intended to prevent all interferences of State authorities with the execution of the laws of the United States by their own officers. It will be recollected that the present application is a substitute for the writ of *habeas corpus*, which has been suspended, and that the plaintiffs in the cases before us allege that they have been drafted, and have received notice of the draft, and are placed on the footing of enlisted soldiers, and liable to be punished as deserters should they fail to report for duty, which they have done. All these facts appear on the face of the plaintiffs' bills of complaint and the court is judicially apprised that they are in custody, under the authority of the United States. Chief Justice Taney says: "They then know that the prisoner is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor any other process issued under State authority, can pass over the line between the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States." "No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside of the limits of the jurisdiction of the court or judge by whom it is issued, and an attempt to enforce it beyond these boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence," which would be resisted by force.

The doctrine contended for by the plaintiffs' counsel, is simply the Calhoun heresy of nullification exploded by General Jackson, applied, not by a convention or a State legislature, but by a State judiciary who may, by preliminary injunctions, stop the raising of armies and the collection of taxes, duties, imposts and excises, and thus paralyze the arm of Government when stretched out to repel a foreign foe, or to suppress a rebellion, backed by several hundred thousand men in the field. I cannot agree that this court can nullify an act of Congress by any prohibitory writ.

I therefore think this court has no power to entertain these bills, and of course no authority to grant the injunctions prayed for, in which I find I am supported by the Supreme Court of Michigan.

But, I am also of opinion, that we have no power sitting as a Court of Equity, to grant the relief prayed for. Our authority is alleged to proceed from the fifth clause of the 13th section of the act of 16th June, 1836, which is in these words: The Supreme Court (and now all the courts of Common Pleas and District Courts,) shall have the power and jurisdiction of Courts of Chancery, so far as relates to "V. The prevention or restraint of the commission or continuance of acts contrary to law and prejudicial to the interests of the community, or the rights of individuals."

Now, neither in this provision, nor in the report of the revisers, nor in any of the decisions of the court do I find any warrant to grant injunctions to stop the proceedings of officers of the United States, under acts of Congress regularly enacted. If such be our power, then the sooner the Legislature interposes its legitimate power to alter the law, and to prevent the various courts of the State from exercising a jurisdiction with which they never intended to invest them the better.

I am, therefore, of opinion, that, under the act of Assembly, we have no such jurisdiction as is here claimed.

APPENDIX.

A

EXTRACTS FROM MR. MONROE'S LETTER OF OCT. 17 1814.

"Nor does there appear to us any well founded objection to the right in Congress to adopt this plan, or to its equality in its application to our fellow-citizens individually. Congress have a right, by the Constitution, to raise regular armies, and no restraint is imposed in the exercise of it, except in the provisions which are intended to guard generally against the abuse of power, with none of which does this plan interfere. It is proposed, that it shall operate on all alike, that none shall be exempt from it except the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the Governors of the several States.

"It would be absurd to suppose that Congress could not carry this power into effect, otherwise than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals. It might happen that an army could not be raised in that mode, whence the power would have been granted in vain. The safety of the State might depend on such an army. Long continued invasions, conducted by regular well-disciplined troops can best be repelled by troops kept constantly in the field, and equally well disciplined. Courage in an army is in a great measure mechanical. A small body well trained, accustomed to action, gallantly led on, often breaks three or four times the number of more respectable and more brave, but raw and undisciplined troops. The sense of danger is diminished by frequent exposure to it without harm; and confidence, even in the timid, is inspired by a knowledge that reliance may be placed on others, which can grow up only by service together. The grant to Congress to raise armies was made with a knowledge of all these circumstances, and with the intention that it should take effect. The framers of the Constitution, and the States who ratified it, knew the advantage which an enemy might have over us by regular forces, and intended to place their country on an equal footing.

"The idea that the United States cannot raise a regular army in any other mode than by accepting the voluntary service of individuals, is believed to be repugnant to the uniform construction of all grants of power, and equally so to the first principles and leading objects of the Federal compact. An unqualified grant of power gives the means necessary to carry it into effect. This is a universal maxim which admits of no exception. Equally true is it that the conservation of the State is a duty paramount to all others. The Commonwealth has a right to the service of all its citizens, or rather, the citizens composing the Commonwealth have a right collectively and individually to the service of each other, to repel any danger which may be menaced. The manner in which the service is to be apportioned among the citizens, and rendered by them, are objects of legislation. All that is to be dreaded in such case is the abuse of power, and happily our Constitution has provided ample security against that evil.

"In support of this right in Congress, the militia service affords a conclusive proof and striking example. The organization of the militia is an act of public authority, not a voluntary association. The service required must be performed by all, under penalties which delinquents pay. The generous and patriotic perform them cheerfully. In the alacrity with which the call of the Government has been obeyed, and the cheerfulness with which the service has been performed throughout the United States by the great body of the militia, there is abundant cause to rejoice in the strength of our republican institutions, and in the virtue of the people.

"The plan proposed is not more compulsive than the militia service, while it is free from most of the objections to it. The militia service calls from home, for long terms, whole districts of country. None can elude the call. Few can avoid the service, and those who do are compelled to pay great sums for substitutes. This plan fixes on no one personally and opens to all who choose it a chance of declining the service. It is a principal object of this plan to engage in the defence of the State the unmarried and youthful, who can best defend it and best be spared, and to secure to those who render this important service an adequate compensation from the voluntary contributions of the more wealthy in every class. Great confidence is entertained that such contribution will be made in time to avoid a draft. Indeed, it is believed to be the necessary and inevitable tendency of this plan to produce that effect.

"The limited power which the United States have in organizing the militia may be urged as an argument against their right to raise regular troops in the mode proposed. If any argument could be drawn from that circumstance, I should suppose that it would be in favor of an opposite conclusion. The power of the United States over the militia has been limited, and that for raising regular armies granted without limitation. There was, doubtless, some object in this arrangement. The fair inference seems to be, that it was made on great consideration; that the limitation in the first instance was intentional, in consequence of the unqualified grant of the second.

"But it is said that by drawing the men from the militia service into the regular army, and putting them under regular officers, you violate a principle of the Constitution, which provides that the militia shall be commanded by their own officers. If this was the fact the conclusion would follow. But it is not the fact. The men are not drawn from the militia, but from the population of the country. When they enlist voluntarily, it is not as militia men that they act, but as citizens. If they are drafted it must be in the same sense. In both instances they are enrolled in the militia corps, but that, as is presumed, cannot prevent the voluntary act in one instance, or the compulsory in the other. The whole population of the United States within certain ages belong to these corps. If the United States could not form regular armies from them they could raise none.

"In proposing a draft as one of the modes of raising men in case of actual necessity, in the present great emergency of the country, I have thought it my duty to examine such objections to it as occurred, particularly those of a constitutional nature. It is from my sacred regard for the principles of our Constitution that I have ventured to trouble the committee with any remarks on this part of the subject."

B

Mr. Biddle was in France, with Gen. Armstrong, and the following is an extract from his speech to the Senate of Pennsylvania, on 10th January, 1815. Mr. Biddle said: "I well know, sir, that a project of this kind has been assailed in Congress, where it has been branded as a French conscription, the very name of which was fatal to it. One word, sir, about conscription. It is thought because Bonaparte made use of it, it is improper for any country to resort to anything like it. But, take it in its most odious form, it is not the project of Bonaparte. It was resorted to by the French Convention, in their contest for liberty, when all the nations of Europe were arrayed against them, and when they had all the hearts of the people of this country in their favor. It was resorted to, and found successful in repelling the foes of that republic. The Emperor afterwards employed the same method of raising troops, and he abused it. In its original form it was efficient without being tyrannical." Yet, with all its faults the French conscription is the least unequal mode of military levy on the continent of Europe." "I say it because I have seen its operation." "This mode, however, is not peculiar to France; it was resorted to in our revolutionary war, long before it was used in France. It was made use of by every State in that war."

C

It is obvious that a State court, without declaring an act of Congress unconstitutional, might by their decisions upon its construction, practically nullify it, if they can use the writ of injunction to enforce their decrees against the officers of the United States entrusted with the execution of its provisions.

D

The intention of the Legislature in giving the writ of injunction was to enable the court to restrain nuisance, trespass, waste, and proceedings at law, but never to substitute it for the writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of a person in custody. It is clear that the new writ could not be used to restrain proceedings at law in a court of the United States. Before the act of June 16, 1836, the Supreme Court possessed no general equity powers, and could not issue writs of injunction, and the Legislature never intended by these words that courts should claim jurisdiction to stop the execution of the laws of the United States, by officers appointed by the General Government in the regular performance of their official duties.

Rebel Opinion of Great Generals.

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Appeal.]

Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, remarks the fact as one of his letters that neither party, in the great military contest going on in America, had produced any commander upon whom the judgment of the world would set its seal as great, meaning by great, an illustration of those qualities, intellectual and moral, broad, positive, independent, original, necessary to plan and execute great military operations, acknowledged to belong to the great commanders of the world. The New York *Herald* upon a late comparison of "Federal Generals" with "rebel leaders," illustrated by a comparison of relative achievements and successes, accords to the Federal chiefs the palm of superiority.

It is, perhaps, not the policy of either Government to encourage or stimulate the production or growth of the phenomena, the absence of which has disappointed the expectations of Mr. Russell. Such phenomena imply a freedom of action, and independence of will and thought, a relief from control, supervision, and direction which would hardly be compatible with the supposed or real prerogatives and responsibilities of political administration, and which, if permitted, would transfer the duties and responsibilities of the Executive to the military chief. In our first American revolution there existed no organized Government, and Washington, by the terms of his commission as commander-in-chief, and aided by the personal confidence of the Congress and States, had an amount of freedom, if not power greatly beyond that of any officer, Confederate or Federal, in the present war. To this independence may be traced the success of him who was the "first in war," for it was discovered that the restrictions attempted to be imposed on him by the wisdom, the authority, the fears or jealousy of the Congress, crippled his action and qualified his success to such a degree that it became necessary to make the action of Congress reflective of his more practical judgment of the wants of the army, rather than to make the action of Washington reflective of the judgment of Congress.

Napoleon was great because of his genius, and the freedom of his genius, and no doubt the hampering influence of the Directory upon his military operations led to the *coup d'etat* which made him First Consul, and afterwards Emperor. The change of policy after the treaty of Cintra, or rather the battle of Corunna, which relieved Wellington of military supervision, and placed him at once in supreme command of the army and Cabinet, made him the hero of his age—certainly of his country. It is a matter of history that Marlborough—Castelnau's great ideal of the warrior statesman—failed to reach that he might have accomplished in consequence of Cabinet intrigue, and witnessed, as their full issue, the conclusion of a glorious war—the war of the Succession—by the political terms of an ignominious peace.

While to produce a great representative warrior might gratify the intellectual pride of our country, as well as gratify the love of hero-worship, which seems an instinct of humanity, we had better, as a country, do without it, rather than take the phenomenon with its usual conditions. While there would be much glory associated with it, and perhaps much of success, it might, by subordinating the political authority to the influence necessary to its triumphs, not be unassociated with future evil. Perhaps an intelligent accord—an accord springing from more accurate appreciation of character, and from concrete military experience, rather than abstract military preconception—between known commanders and administration, would be better for the country in results, than the presence of such a leader, whose absence is a matter of disappointment to Mr. Russell, and whose appearance is the subject of the popular prayer.

Upon a comparison of such generals as we have, without going into the usual paroxysms of newspaper hyperbole, with those of the enemy, we cannot find that there is much reason for dissatisfaction to us, or ground for vaunting to the *Herald*.

McClellan, though a man of some abstract military cleverness, is a *petit maitre* rather than a hero, whose fame rests on two unsuccessful campaigns in Virginia, and a drawn battle in Maryland. Burnside's and Hooker's military reputations rest on the defeats at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, while that of Meade is due to the solitary fact that, with advantage of superior numbers and position, he was not whipped at Gettysburg. Grant's laurels rest upon capturing two beleaguered armies with greatly superior forces, attacked by land and water, and unskilfully commanded, and upon two most exemplary defeats at Belmont and Shiloh. Rosecrans, we think, in high military aspects, is the superior man of the Federal army, whose present record consists in having, with all the advantage of first occupation, held Western Virginia against Lee; in having gained, with largely superior force, a victory at Corinth over Van Dorn and Price at Iuka; in having fought a drawn battle at Murfreesboro, and been routed at Chickamauga.

Of our own generals, it might be invidious, and, perhaps, unpatriotic, to speak in terms of discrimination. That there are some inferior cannot be denied, and many good may be still more. General Lee is the *facile princeps* of both armies—the American hero in all graces, personal not less than military. Johnston and Jackson have gone to their apotheosis, as have many other choice and gallant spirits. What the future may bring forth is only known to the "Great Disposer of events." It may be that some David may appear to command the "hosts of the armies of Israel"—some hero from among the officers of rank who, though now unnamed, may become the symbol of our cause, the shibboleth of our success; some hero who, willing to place his high military talents, his lofty intellect, his unfaltering energy and self devotion at the service of his country, even in the ranks of its armies, may find that humility ennobled is the reward and precursor of the highest exaltation.

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Daily Chronicle.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

FRIDAY DECEMBER 4, 1863.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that from this date until the meeting of Congress the President will be unable to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business.
November 18, 1863.

IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION OF HON. JOHN M. READ, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A remarkable paper will be found in THE CHRONICLE this morning. It ought to be read by every statesman, and every loyal citizen. Although confined to the discussion of a question arising within the borders of the State of Pennsylvania, that question is one that concerns all the States, and the distinguished patriot and learned jurist who delivers this opinion is one of the few men who are peculiarly qualified to speak of the relations of the respective States to the General Government, and of the obligations which that Government owes to the States themselves. Himself for many years a leader of the Democratic party, having contributed to its literature and to its victories, by his vigorous writings and his organizing powers, he was one of the small but heroic band who, in 1848, severed their connection with the pro-slavery organization, long before many who are now ranged on their side discovered the same truth, and erected an independent party, which has since swollen into a controlling and irresistible element. We allude to the Hon. John M. Read, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. His opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," pronounced at Pittsburg, on the 9th of November, is the paper to which we refer.

The inside history of this case is singular. It will be remembered that, in the late Pennsylvania election, two of the judges of the Supreme Court of that State were candidates—one (Woodward) for Governor, the other (Lowrie) for re-election. Both belong to the most intense pro-slavery school. Woodward was a *rara avis*, an honest friend of slavery, living in a free State; and Lowrie a parrot, who repeated phrases sympathizing with treason without either understanding or believing them. The case in question, to state it practically, was to procure an injunction from the Supreme Court to restrain the officers of the Federal Government from the enforcement of the Enrollment bill passed on the 3d of March, 1863. It was argued by the leading Copperhead lawyers against the Government, and a decision should have been rendered prior to the election; but, with a crafty and most dishonest reticence, judgment was reserved until after the election. The majority of the court seemed to be inspired by the motive that if, before the election, they decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Enrollment bill they would lose the votes of their own immediate partisans; if against it, the votes of the soldiers who were fighting the battles of the country. Almost immediately after the election, therefore, three of the judges of the Supreme Court—being a majority of the court, which consists of five—hurried up to announce a revengeful decree, in which they granted the injunction, upon the ground that the Enrollment bill was unconstitutional. It is proper to state, in this connection, and at the same time to expose the ungrateful, not to say ungrateful, manner of this decision, that, when it was made, one of the judges who ran for re-election (Lowrie) had been defeated, and another of the judges who ran for Governor (Woodward) had been defeated by the people; and also that if Judge Lowrie had waited for his successor, his Union competitor, Judge Agnew—as in fact he should have waited—to assume his seat, the extraordinary decision to which we refer would not have been pronounced.

When the opinion of the majority of the court was published, declaring the Enrollment act of Congress unconstitutional, it excited profound disgust, because the circumstances to which we refer were familiar in all minds. The temporary minority of the court was composed of the Hon. Wm. Strong, (well known in political circles, and for several Congresses the Democratic representative of Berks county, in Pennsylvania, and now one of the most earnest anti-slavery men in America,) and the author of the vigorous and exhaustive opinion which we publish this morning, Hon. John M. Read.

It is unnecessary that we should again direct the attention of our readers to this production. The case now stands thus: The motion for an injunction to restrain the officers of the Federal Government from enforcing the Enrollment bill was granted, but it was only preliminary. The next question will be to dissolve that injunction, which will be made on the part of the United States, or rather the defendants in the case. This will be made in a day or two, Judge Strong holding the court, and his action we hope will be reserved. On the third Monday of this month, Judge Lowrie, who was defeated by the people of Pennsylvania on the 13th of October last, will give way to his successor, Judge Agnew, a Union man, when Judge Strong will call upon his brethren to counsel in this case, and the majority of the court will be sincerely on the side of the country.

CRISES.

There is a moment of time in every battle when the faltering of a single division may frustrate the most sagacious plan, and lose the day. There are moments when hesitancy on the part of the executive general may involve the rout and destruction of the most magnificent and well appointed army.

So there are brief periods in every life worth living in which confident daring determines the sum of individual usefulness, or in which fearful hesitancy determines the magnitude of individual failure. These are crises of fate.

As military chieftains stumble on the path of victory, and men on the path of success, so nations sometimes stumble on the path of successful empire; stumble, and go down in the dust of defeat. They perish from the family of nations, not through want of popular integrity so much and so often as from want of men of profound convictions and impregnable firmness to lead the van. The car of progress is oftenest overthrown in the intricate labyrinths of diplomatic chaffering with notorious wrong. It is adjusted to advance on straight lines. The law of curves and angles cannot be applied to it.

The progress of this nation may be made one of unexampled grandeur. Its territory bounds two mighty oceans, and teems with varied and inexhaustible riches; its soil so fruitful that it may give bread to all the nations; its people approaching a heretofore unknown equality of culture and accumulated wealth—to be less than the freest and most powerful nation on the globe would be to miserably fail.

We have pledged ourselves in the presence of expectant nations to purge our governmental system of the anomalies which bred the terrible distemper of these times. We have forsaken the miry and monotonous level of mere expediency, and set our feet firmly upon the solid ground of justice and right. Not only this, but we have solemnly sworn to keep that better faith to the end, and the oath is recorded wherever a soul has suffered the sting and the shame of oppression.

We cannot go backward; for this is a revolution, and revolutions never go backward. The nation is now passing through the first hours of conversion and reform. How sublime the spectacle! It is that of a nation long guilty of suffering the domination of defiant crime now rising to cut loose from inhuman prejudice, and to deny the monstrous claim that wrong can have vested rights. Let no man refuse to behold the spectacle, either from prejudice or pride; for such grand displays of moral greatness occur only at intervals of many generations.

It is well that we have put ourselves beyond return. Nor can we pause to parley with the few who seek to divert the powerful undercurrents of Rightward thought and feeling into the devious channel-ways of a too fearful conservatism. There is but one principal cause, and that is Right. There is but one possible course for a righteous nation, and that is straight onward.

WE PRESENT to-day a full report of the dedication of the school house and chapel, and the institutions generally, of Freedmen's Village, Greene Heights, Arlington, Va., which will be read with much interest. Anything more felicitous than the celebration generally is not within our memory. Every one felt that the solution of the question so often asked, "What shall be done with the emancipated negroes?" was supplied in the celebration, and it is but simple justice to Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Greene to say that the whole scheme which is resulting so favorably is his conception, and has been carried to completion by his benevolence and indomitable energy. The acknowledgment of his invaluable service in this matter, made by every speaker yesterday, must have been highly gratifying to him. Few men could, and fewer would, have gone through the labor and anxiety necessary to the triumph of this grand scheme of colonizing the freed men, women, and children, especially while, at the same time, were to be discharged the more general but no less onerous duties of chief quartermaster for the Department of Washington. Since Colonel Greene took charge of that important duty, he has, around Washington, substituted wooden barracks for tents, using ten millions of feet of lumber, and saving thereby immense prospective expenditure. But the work which was to-day inaugurated and dedicated will be the most enduring testimonial of his sagacity and patriotism, sanctioned as it was by General Heintzelman, and is by his successor, General Augur. We refer the reader to our report of the proceedings yesterday.

THE Army of the Potomac has returned to its old camping ground, after a brief and seemingly unsuccessful forward movement. Having crossed the Rapidan, forced Lee back upon the Orange and Alexandria road, and fought one sharp battle, it was found that the limited supplies for men and horses were nearly exhausted, and a council of war was held, at which it was concluded that a return to the old position was dictated by every aspect of the case. The main reasons for this course are these: Short rations and difficulty of bringing up more; the enemy strongly entrenched in a position which could not be carried in any event without great loss; and very cold weather, making it certain that our wounded, in case of assault, would suffer and die in large numbers before they could be cared for. The army recrossed the river with all its trains intact. The entire loss of the campaign is 600 killed, wounded, and missing, of whom 60 only were killed.

HISTORY OF MEADE'S RECONNOISSANCE OVER THE RAPIDAN.

Description of the Battle of Orange Grove.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF THE FIGHTING ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Full Particulars of the Marching and Skirmishing.

THE ARMY IN ITS OLD POSITION AT BRANDY STATION.

OUR LOSSES, &c., &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Daily Morning Chronicle.]
December 1, 1863.

It is hard to realize that the Army of the Potomac has been over the Rapidan. It is like a dream that we should have been within twelve miles of Orange Court House a few days ago, for now I look upon our old encampments about Brandy Station, and there is no change visible. Perhaps I should be more certain of the events that have transpired if I had pushed through all the information I could glean by the wayside, as did the New York newspapers; albeit General Williams took pains to have it generally understood that no correspondence ought to be sent home, until General Meade knew in what manner his expedition would terminate.

It is most true our army has crossed that sacred line which good Confederates superstitiously believed designed by God as the bulwark, the impregnable defence, the impenetrable barrier of their Confederacy. What is most strange is, that we went over as easily as did the Israelites through the Red Sea. Only a *few* men got wet. There was a little difficulty, but no blood shed.

General Meade had everything in readiness for a flank movement upon the enemy's right a few days before the army marched from Brandy Station. It was publicly and purposely announced that he would cross at Germanna Ford. The enemy understood the rumor just as was desired. Lee concentrated his troops between Orange Court House and Raccoon Ford. All the fords between Raccoon and Ely's were thus left unguarded. When this was discovered the order of march was quickly made out. Thursday proved clear and warm. The roads were not as good as desirable, but teams drove through. The 5th corps crossed the Rapidan at Culpeper Mine Ford on Thursday morning. The 3d corps was crossing at Germanna about the same time. Late in the evening the 3d and 6th corps crossed at Jacobs' Ford, where Mr. Jacobs' mills once stood. This place is about five miles from Germanna. As soon as Robertson's Tavern was reached, the 2d corps was to hold the centre, the 3d corps the right, and the 5th the left wing. The 1st corps followed the 5th, the 6th followed the 3d. These two corps were to support the weakest portions of the front.

Our officers, men, and scouts are well acquainted with every road and nook on this side of the Rapidan. Of the country on the other side comparatively little was known. That there was a wilderness somewhere in that neighborhood many believed, for the rebels had frequently been heard singing—

"Old Joe Hooker, won't you get out the wilderness,
Get out as fast as you can?"

True, many of us remembered this season last year. The steep, slippery banks on the further shore at Germanna Ford, the old ruined house, and the shattered mill on this side, remind one forcibly of former times. Our faces were turned towards Orange Court House, but thousands of hearts yearned for home—longed for their quiet, peaceful firesides, and wondered if they would be permitted to spend a merry Christmas there, or be spared to see another New Year. We had five days' rations in haversack and eight in the wagons. Something will now be done, was the universal belief. The men in the Army of the Potomac had mentally decided, as they crossed the Rapidan, that they were now going to Richmond, or to be buried by the wayside. The sequel proves that we only intended a reconnoissance. Very few either of officers or men cherished pleasant memories of the country on the south side of the Rapidan. There was no thrill of triumph when they thought of the few terrible days and more horrible nights spent under Burnside at Fredericksburg, just one year ago. And not less mortifying were the hideous remembrances of the following April, when, under Hooker, they fought so stubbornly and bled so profusely at Chancellorsville. The god of war seemed to have exacted a heavy toll from the Army of the Potomac each time they crossed the Rapidan. It was paid without grumbling, and in blood. We had bided our time. It may be near; perhaps it is yet far off. The country which applauded their heroism when unsuccessful would not now refuse to lift up its voice to cheer and bless them, to raise its mighty arms to embrace them.

The newly built line of railroad was abandoned; severed was all communication with the loyal portion of the country. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry under temporary command of General Custer, made ostentatious demonstrations at Raccoon and Morton Fords. No doubt we were expected to cross at these places, and the enemy was there in strong force. Thursday night was clear and cold. The next morning the troops resumed their march. Sykes was to go past Parker's store to the Orange and Fredericksburg plank road, which he was to follow until he reached New Hope Church. The 2d corps was to reach Robertson's Tavern, where the road forks, and was to hold the centre of the line, while the 3d was to be on the right. General Gregg was on the left, with his division of cavalry, Custer on the right, while Buford covered the rear.

The 3d corps first met the enemy. Their road was a "hard one to travel." Indistinct and dreary in appearance, it was begirt on either side by a dense growth of young pines, intermingled with scrubby oaks, whose withered leaves fell down upon rough gnarled roots, and rustled to the soldiers' tread. General Prince's division led the van. About three miles from Jacobs' mills a road runs to the right, leading toward Raccoon Ford. Here the 3d corps went astray. Instead of pursuing the direct road leading to the turnpike on which was Robertson's Tavern, they changed to the right and ran against Johnson's division of Ewell's corps, which, prisoners say, was being hurried on to Fredericksburg. Where Prince was attacked is called Morris's farm, but I will call the battle which then ensued after the more poetical and euphonious title of "Orange Grove." Such is the name the younger members of the family give their father's plantation. We were not unprepared for the enemy. Prince's division was soon in battle array. General Carr, with the 3d division of French's corps, now came up, and deployed to the left of the 2d division, while General Birney, with his 1st division, stood in readiness but in reserve. For a time we held our ground, but the other divisions of the enemy had now concentrated, and their superior weight pushed us back about five hundred yards. We had plenty of men, but the nature of the country was such that they could not advantageously be brought into action. Although the close proximity of the 6th corps, who were spread out on the right as skirmishers, suppressed every feeling of uneasiness about the result of the contest. They were not in the engagement. Sedgwick detached a brigade to go into the fight, but it was too late. The 40th Pennsylvania had four men knocked down by a shell. For three hours the battle had raged with frequent alternations. Late in the afternoon the enemy held possession of a long wooded crest, in front of which was a narrow plain. Over this clearing General Birney's men bounded like deer, charging the rebels and driving them in confusion. Our whole line was now pressed forward. The enemy yielded to our advances, and at nightfall our wearied men held possession of the field, which was strewn with the enemy's dead, and from whence came the groans of their dying. Fierce charges were often made by the enemy, but our batteries were all double-shotted with grape and canister, doing fearful execution, and causing the rebels to repent their folly. The heaviest portion of the firing was done by rifles. The practice was by the file, although the rolls were so heavy one would have imagined them regular volleys. The 3d corps lost 450 killed and wounded.

While the contest was in progress, the 2d corps was marching on. They had crossed early in the morning at Germanna Ford. No pontoons had been laid when the head of the column reached the water's edge. Two brigades, in their eagerness to be over, waded across, and found the water very cold and deep. Once over, they were not molested until they neared Robertson's Tavern, where there is a long ridge of ground, for which the enemy were marching, and which Warren also designed occupying. Webb's 2d division was thrown out a considerable distance to the right of the turnpike. Hayes deployed the 3d division across the road, in the middle of which was planted two pieces of Thompson's Independent Pennsylvania battery; Ames' battery of the 1st New York being on the right. Our skirmishers drove them upon the first encounter; but they sought the friendly cover of the woods, whence their sharpshooters annoyed our men exceedingly. It was here, while at the head of his skirmishers, the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Hesser, of the 72d Pennsylvania, fell. A minie ball struck him a little below the ear, and he never spoke a word, but expired instantly.

Colonel Carroll's brigade held the road, and frequently pushed the enemy to the next crest of ground. Still they rallied, and about 5 o'clock P. M. we were only a short distance in advance of Robertson's Tavern. The rebels swarmed from the woods, and prepared to make a charge on Carroll's brigade. Sergeant Major Strickland, of the 7th Virginia, came out in front of his regiment, waved his hat on high, and cheered enthusiastically as they came up. They did not come too near the line. The men in the 8th Ohio, the innocent-looking creatures of the 7th Virginia, and the tough hoosiers in the 14th Indiana were all good marksmen, so the rebels faced about and ran into cover, our men pursuing them savagely.

Away off on the left Gregg had found the enemy near New Hope church. A fight soon began, in which we held our own, but lost about one hundred men. Our infantry soon came up, and General Gregg, after inflicting much damage upon the enemy, relinquished his share of the fight to a portion of the Pennsylvania Reserves, who had crossed with the 5th corps at Culpeper Mine Ford, and had just come up. Our cavalry behaved with great gallantry, being dismounted the greatest portion of the time, and pitted against infantry, who charged them frequently. On the right, Custer, who had long been teasing the rebels, thought it time to cross. The rebels feebly contested his passage, but gave him a brisk little fight before he got over and became possessed of their works.

Thus it will be seen our whole army was over the Rapidan on Friday night. But they were not in the positions chosen by General Meade. It was also annoying and mortifying to learn that the guerrillas had captured a portion of Captain Pierce's train at Brandy Station, besides destroying a few wagons in Captain Winslow's train, belonging to the 5th corps. Every one anxiously thought about the morrow. It came, dreary, dismal, drizzling.

Early in the day French and Sedgwick came up and joined Warren, and they, with the 5th, formed in line of battle, driving the enemy westward to a long, high ridge, where he halted in the fortifications, bidding us defiance. Mine Run is one of those insignificant little streams which abound in Virginia. The people laugh at you if, perchance, you should say creek, and one cannot conscientiously denominate such rills rivers. This stream trickles through the bleached looking grass, which seems to be thickly matted in the yellow soil. Along its banks are no trees, but on the side towards Orange Court House the hills are of a monstrous size and covered with timber. On the top of this eminence stood the rebels in plain view, their battle flags waving as if they were on dress parade. Through this run and across the open glade our men must charge if they would possess these works.

Sunday morning came. The wind sighed a melancholy dirge through the naked branches of the oak trees, and the men shivered before its breath. General Warren withdrew from his place in the centre, and went round to the plank road on the left, where he expected to turn the enemy's right. Sunday passed off very quietly. Telegraph wires had been run along our whole line, which was now materially changed. The 2d division of the 6th corps held the extreme right, where the enemy was very strongly fortified; then came two divisions of the 1st corps, who were joined by the 5th corps, which latter held the centre. After the 5th corps came one division of the 1st corps and the entire 3d corps. On the left was Warren with the 2d corps and one division of the 6th corps.

The fight was to begin about 8 o'clock on Monday morning after a prelude of an hour and a half by our batteries, which were all planted in position. The storming parties had piled their knapsacks before leaving camp. Every superfluous weight had been taken off, and as they marched past I scanned each countenance for one regretful look. I found none. They seemed determined to take those works. Two days they had crouched in the mud before them. If they stirred some sharpshooter would send a bullet at them. Thus they were all day, without any relief. When night came others were sent out to pass through the same ordeal. Now they expected to take those works. After shelling the enemy for over an hour, no response was elicited from the enemy and nothing heard from the left. It seems that the rebels had extended their right and strengthened their fortifications. It would be nothing less than murder to order men to storm such a place.

If the command had been given, those works would have been captured, but at a fearful expense of life. The 1st division of the 3d corps made a charge which drove them a short distance from the intrenchments, but being alone, they were recalled.

As we could not advance, there was nothing left us but retreat. Tuesday morning the trains and reserve artillery started for Culpeper Mine, and Ely Fords. The whole army soon followed, and yesterday afternoon I saw our cavalry was engaging them near the bank of the Rapidan. R. H. McBRIDE.

IT will be seen by a notice in another column that the Union members of the House of Representatives are requested to meet in the room over those occupied by the Clerk, to-morrow (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Speaker and other officers of the House.

PARK BENJAMIN, ESQ., will inaugurate the lecture season this evening by the delivery of a Poem on the War, before the Washington Literary and Dramatic Association, who have made exceedingly liberal arrangements for the winter's lectures. We anticipate a crowded house at Odd Fellows' Hall, where the poem will be delivered.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.—The Arabs will give more of their wonderful performances this evening. The dramatic entertainment will also be very fine. Miss Fannie Brown, Miss Annie Ward, and Mr. Rogers appear, besides all the talented members of the company.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Return to the North Side of the Rapidan.

NO LOSS OF MEN OR PROPERTY.

REASONS FOR THE MOVEMENT.

The Enemy's Position too Formidable to be Carried by Assault.

DIFFICULTY OF KEEPING UP SUPPLIES.

Entire Casualties not Over One Thousand in Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 2.—The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan in three columns on the 26th November, and concentrated the following day on Mile Run. The enemy occupied the hills on the opposite side of the stream in full force. His position, naturally a very strong one, was found to be entrenched along his entire line, his works being a continuation of those on the Rapidan, to turn which was the object of this movement.

The enemy's position was too formidable to be carried by assault. The great difficulty of keeping up the supplies of the troops at this season of the year at any distance from the railroad, as well as the impracticability of the country for military operations, prevented a more extensive movement, and the army returned to the north side of the Rapidan.

The falling back to our present position was accomplished without the loss of men or property.

The entire casualties will not exceed one thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. A few men who forded Mile Run, and lay on picket during the night, were frozen, and several bodies of rebel skirmishers were carried to their rear on stretchers the same morning.

With the exception of a few cavalry, the enemy did not attempt to annoy our rear on our return.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

UNION ARMY MOVEMENTS.

Rebel Raid Across the Chickamauga River.

INDISCRIMINATE PLUNDERING.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Chattanooga, Dec. 2, says:

The movements of this army now going on cannot be reported.

There are questionable reports of a rebel raid across the Chickamauga River and Red House Ford, and that the families took refuge in the town. Rumors continue to thicken of the rebel doings in the border counties of Tennessee. Reports say that Faulkner and his men are not only conscripting all the men, but taking all the horses, mules, cattle, and hogs, without regard to the political sentiments of the owners.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

STEAMER BLACK HAWK PUTS BACK TO NEW ORLEANS.

Gen. Bragg Reinforced by Johnston.

NOTHING LATER FROM KNOXVILLE.

CINCINNATI, December 3.—Eight persons have been arrested here for passing counterfeit twenty dollar Treasury notes.

Fifteen hundred bales of Government cotton arrived here yesterday. It is to be sold at auction on the 14th.

A dispatch received from General Foster's chief of staff, dated Cumberland Gap, December 1st, says nothing of the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Knoxville.

Memphis advices to the 30th say the steamer Black Hawk was fired into by guerrillas near the mouth of Red river. Several on board were wounded, and the boat put back to New Orleans.

A Chattanooga dispatch of the 2d inst says: The movements of the army continued. The hospitals are full of wounded of both armies. Refugees and deserters report that Bragg has been reinforced near Dalton by Joe Johnston. Nothing later from Knoxville.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

CLOTHING AND PROVISIONS FOR UNION PRISONERS.

THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 2.—The steamer George Washington left this morning for City Point with a cargo of provisions and clothing for Union prisoners at Richmond and vicinity.

The Petersburg *Daily Register*, of November 30, says: "Three of the Texas traitors sent out of the country by General Magruder, are Dr. Peoples, D. J. Baldwin, lawyer of Houston, and Zinke, of Victoria. They will be put across the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass.

"Two boards of Yankee officers have been organized for the proper distribution of the clothing and provisions sent by the North for their prisoners at Belle Isle, one for the quartermaster and the other for the commissary department. Colonel Sanderson, a former hotel-keeper in New York, was chief of the proceeding, and managed the distribution in a business-like style."

The steamer Conqueror arrived last evening from Newbern, N. C., with fifty rebel prisoners. They were conveyed to Fort Norfolk this morning.

Miss Belle Boyd arrived this morning from Washington, in charge of a lieutenant. She is to be sent over the lines, to remain during the war.

The steamer New York will leave for City Point early to-morrow morning with a large lot of express freight from the North for the Union prisoners in Southern prisons.

MEXICAN NEWS.

REPORTED RECAPTURE OF PUEBLA.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The steamer Parkersburg has arrived from New Orleans on the 23d ult. The *Era* has a report from Vera Cruz, by the arrival of a steamer from that place, of the recapture of Puebla by the Mexicans.

There is no other news.

REBEL DESIGNS IN ARKANSAS.

Fort Smith or Little Rock Threatened.

FORT SMITH, December 2.—General McNeil has reliable information that the enemy are in strength along the Little Missouri River. The right, under Price, near Washington; the centre, under Marmaduke, in the vicinity of Murfreesboro, and the left, under Cabell, at Caddo Gap. It is thought they are preparing to attack Fort Smith or Little Rock. Cooper is in Red River Valley, and Stewart in the Creek nation. Their total force is estimated at 22,000, but this no doubt is exaggerated. Gen. Blunt is here.

Important Decision of the Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—Information has been received here that the Secretary of War has given his decision to Hon. E. B. French, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, in cases recently submitted by Messrs. Joseph E. Devitt & Co., of Philadelphia, that the nine-months' volunteers of the several States were called out under the first section of act of July 17th, 1862, and that no troops were called for or accepted under the third section of the act referred to; therefore, those troops are not entitled to the sum of $25 bounty and $2 premium. The amount involved in the question is several millions of dollars, and as various paymasters throughout the country have paid many of the regiments from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, they are interested to the matter. The several State Military Departments are also involved, as well as some 300,000 troops, who have served for nine months. The Second Auditor has also decided that the $25 allowance should be paid by the mustering officer to a recruit when mustered, as the premium. Satisfactory proof, therefore, must be furnished that the soldier was not paid this bounty, or the settlement cannot receive the confirmation of the Comptroller.

FROM KNOXVILLE.

A General Attack Upon Our Lines.

SKIRMISHING AND CANNONADING.

The Enemy Driven Back With Great Slaughter.

NEW YORK, December 3.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune*, from Knoxville on the 30th, says, during Saturday night, the 28th of November, the enemy made a general attack in force on a large portion of our skirmishing line, and about midnight succeeded in driving in our pickets.

This was intended as a feint to confuse and conceal the real point of the contemplated assault. Cannonading and skirmishing continued all night. Early in the morning the enemy charged in strong force upon Gen. Ferrier's position at Fort Saunders.

They were met midway by murderous discharges of grape and canister and the steady fire from rifle pits, under which they faltered, and finally fell back in in broken fragments, leaving two colonels, several captains, and, in all, over one hundred dead on the field.

A considerable force reached the foot of the parapets, only to tumble into a ten-foot ditch surrounding the fort, where wounded and dead and living were piled in an undistinguishable mass. We captured 234 prisoners. The enemy's loss is not far from 1,000.

In the assault the Union loss was less than 25.

Gen. Burnside humanely offered a truce to Longstreet until 5 P. M., to afford time for the removal of the enemy's wounded and the burial of the dead, which was agreed, and afterward extended two hours.

The wounded were brought into our hospitals, and conveyed on our ambulances to the enemy's line. Three stand of colors were captured.

This morning is clear and freezing, with all quiet along the line.

CHATTANOOGA, December 3.—Deserters and citizens report that John C. Breckinridge died of wounds received at Ringgold. A son and cousin of Breckinridge are prisoners.

Senators and Representatives now in Washington.

SENATORS.

Name	State	Residence
Conness	Cal	Willard's Hotel.
Cowan	Penn	Mrs. Carter's, 4 N. A. st.
Dixon	Conn	28 President's Square.
Fessenden	Me	National Hotel.
Grimes	Iowa	National Hotel.
Lane	Ind	National Hotel.
McDougall	Cal	National Hotel.
Morgan	N. Y.	Willard's Hotel.
Ramsey	Minn	National Hotel.
Sherman	Ohio	415 Fifteenth street.
Saulsbury	Del	National Hotel.
Van Winkle	W. Va.	National Hotel.
Wilkinson	Minn	National Hotel.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Name	State	Residence
Ames	Mass	National Hotel.
Allen	Ill	Metropolitan Hotel.
Arnold	Ill	354 G street.
Allison	Iowa	Willard's Hotel.
Alley	Mass	402 Fourth st., bet. D and E.
Brandegee	Conn	402 Thirteenth street.
Baldwin	Mass	Joy's.
Beaman	Mich	National Hotel.
Blair	W. Va	National Hotel.
Blaine	Me	Willard's Hotel.
Blow	Mo	Willard's Hotel.
Bennett	Colo	National Hotel.
Bliss	Ohio	Metropolitan Hotel.
Boyd	Mo	310 North B street.
Brown	Wis	Corner of Eighth and E sts.
Brooks	N. Y.	255 F street.
Clark	N. Y.	National Hotel.
Clay	Ky	Metropolitan Hotel.
Coffroth	Penn	428 Fifteenth street.
Cole	W. Ter.	417 Thirteenth street.
Colfax	Ind	National Hotel.
Cobb	Wis	Joy's.
Cox	Ohio	Willard's Hotel.
Cole	Cal	Willard's Hotel.
Creswell	Md	415 Thirteenth street.
Dawson	Penn	Mrs. Willard's.
Daily	Neb	255 D street.
Davis	Md	1 15 G street, cor. 21st.
Dennison	Penn	Metropolitan Hotel.
Donnelly	Minn	National Hotel.
Driggs	Mich	National Hotel.
Edgerton	Ind	Metropolitan Hotel.
Eldridge	Wis	510 Twelfth street.
Farnsworth	Ill	National Hotel.
Fenton	N. Y.	National Hotel.
Finck	Ohio	Metropolitan Hotel.
Grinder	Ky	Metropolitan Hotel.
Hubbard	Conn	Willard's Hotel.
Harrington	Ind	Mrs. Harrison's, 52 Mo. av.
Harding	Ky	Mrs. Harrison's, 52 Mo. av.
Holman	Ind	Mrs. Brown's.
Holmes	Ind	United States Hotel.
Higby	Cal	Washington House.
Hubbard	Iowa	Metropolitan Hotel.
Johnson	Ohio	Metropolitan Hotel.
Kasson	Iowa	251 F street.
Kellogg	N. Y.	Washington House.
Kellogg	Mich	National Hotel.
Knapp	Ill	Avenue House.
King	Mo	25 Indiana avenue.
Longyear	Mich	264 D street.
Loan	Mo	38 Four-and-a-half street.
Long	Ohio	Metropolitan Hotel.
Mallory	Ky	Metropolitan Hotel.
McClurg	Mo	267 G street.
McAllister	Penn	Avenue House.
McIndoe	Wis	National Hotel.
Miller	Penn	Avenue House.
Miller	N. Y.	Avenue House.
Morrill	Vt	Colpman's.
Morehead	Penn	Willard's Hotel.
Morris	N. Y.	Joy's, 5th st. and Pa. av.
McBride	Oregon	442 Thirteenth street.
McDowell	Ind	Herndon House.
McKinney	Ohio	Herndon House.
Nelson	N. H.	Willard's Hotel.
O'Neill	Ohio	Metropolitan Hotel.
Orth	Ind	417 Thirteenth street.
Price	Iowa	National Hotel.
Pendleton	Ohio	Metropolitan Hotel.
Perham	Me	374 Ninth street.
Perry	N. J.	Willard's Hotel.
Pomeroy	N. Y.	Metropolitan Hotel.
Rice	Me	388 Fourth street.
Rice	Mass	388 Fourth street.
Ross	Ill	Washington House.
Rollins	N. H.	National Hotel.
Stevens	Pa	279 South B street.
Shannon	Cal	Avenue House.
Smith	Ky	Metropolitan Hotel.
Segar	Va	4 Maryland avenue.
Spalding	Ohio	Mrs. Carter's, 4 Cap. Hill.
Scott	Mo	Willard's Hotel.
Sloan	Wis	Avenue House.
Steele	N. Y.	Willard's Hotel.
Tracey	Penn	Willard's Hotel.
Todd	Dak Ter	National Hotel.
Upson	Mich	Washington House.
Washburne	Ill	Willard's Hotel.
Wadsworth	Ky	Metropolitan Hotel.
Windom	Minn	Avenue House.
Whaley	W. Va	Rollman's.
Wilson	Iowa	358 C street.
Wilder	Kansas	346 K street.
Wood, F	N. Y.	353 H street.

[Senators and Members will please report their names and residences at the office of THE DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE.]

THE NEW ITALIAN FRIGATE.—At New York, on Wednesday evening, a large company of ladies and gentlemen assembled on board the new Italian frigate "Re d'Italia," to partake of the builder's (Mr. Webb) hospitality, and examine the workmanship of his hands. When the feast was over the flow of soul was manifested in music, toasts, and speeches. Among the noticeable guests present was Captain Worden, of the first monitor; Duke Imbert, who is to command the frigate; Captain Isola, who commands the Italian frigate that brought the commander and crew for the Re d'Italia; the Italian consul, General Anfora; Postmaster Wakeman, Collector Barney, David Dudley Field, and others. The ship is six thousand tons, carries thirty-four rifled and two pivot guns, and her two engines have, combined, eight hundred horse-power. In a few days she will make her trial trip, and then proceed to Italy.

Further Extracts from Southern Papers.

BRAGG'S DEFEAT.

The following are the dispatches of General Bragg announcing his defeat at Chattanooga:

MISSION RIDGE, November 24, 1863.

TO GENERAL S. COOPER: We have had a prolonged struggle for Lookout Mountain to-day, and sustained considerable loss in one division. Elsewhere the enemy had only maneuvered for position.

BRAXTON BRAGG, General.

CHICKAMAUGA, November 25, 1863.

General S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General:

After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines today, the enemy carried the left centre about 4 o'clock. The whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The right maintained its ground and repelled every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

[From the Richmond Daily Dispatch, November 26.]

MORE BURNING IN CHARLESTON.

We learn by a dispatch from Staunton, dated yesterday, that the fine residence of Mr. Andrew Hunter, on the suburbs of Charleston, was burned by the Yankees on Tuesday last. We have no particulars.

THE PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF GEN. BRAGG.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Carolinian* says: The memorial to the *President* (which was only not presented to him because he arrived at Chattanooga and personal conference with the officers made it unnecessary), was signed by two lieutenant generals, two major generals, seven brigadier generals, and one colonel commanding a brigade. The distrust of General Bragg was then generally prevalent. Whether it was well founded or not, and whether any of the officers then entertaining it have seen fit to change their minds or not, we do not pretend to say.

ELECTION OF A SENATOR FOR GEORGIA.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 23.—On the third ballot, to-day, the Hon. H. V. Johnson was re-elected Confederate States Senator. The vote stood: Johnson, 116; Toombs, 21; Gartrell, 15; scattering, 11.

Public Amusements.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—The Ravel-Martinetti Marzetti troupe continue to attract crowded houses. We notice a new programme for to-night, to which we direct attention. It includes "Le Diable a Quatre," a grand act on the Perpendicular Rope, and the beautiful pantomime of "Vol-au-Vent."

FORD'S NEW THEATRE.—Miss Emma Webb takes a benefit to-night. The programme is very attractive. Three fine pieces are announced, among them "Colleen Bawn." We anticipate for the fair beneficiary an overflowing house.

GUERRILLAS are again at work on the Mississippi. They have recently erected a battery at Waterproof, below Vicksburg, which recently fired into the steamers Emerald and Welcome. Five or six persons are reported killed and wounded. The towboat Harriet was fired into at Grand Gulf on the 19th. She reports a battery of seven 12-pounders two miles below the mouth of Red River. Refugees report 1,500 guerrillas there. This battery fired into the transport Black Hawk, (reported elsewhere in our columns,) a 13-inch shell, which burst in her. The texas was set on fire and the pilot-house burnt; one negro was killed, and a white man badly wounded. The gunboat Choctaw silenced the battery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Amusements this Evening.

GROVER'S THEATRE, Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.—"Le Diable a Quatre," and "Vol-au-Vent."

Another crowded house attested the popularity of the famous Ravel-Martinetti and Marzetti Troupe last night. To-night the entire company appears in an excellent bill, which includes a new act on the "Corda Tenda," by M'lle Zanfretta and Master Paul Martinetti. This will be followed by the beautiful ballet of "Le Diable a Quatre," a splendid act upon a perpendicular line by the Martinetti Brothers, Sgeriat, and Johan Francoeli, and the great pantomime of "Vol au Vent." This fine programme will insure another crowded house.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE, Eleventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue. "The Eton Boy," and "The Irish Emigrant."

The astonishing feats of the Arabs who are now performing at this comfortable theatre are now all the talk in our streets. Such wonderful performances as theirs can only be realized by being seen; we will, therefore, refrain from any attempt at describing them. These interesting children of the desert appear again to-night at this theatre in conjunction with Misses Fannie Brown and Anna Ward, Mr. B. G. Rogers and the fine Dramatic Company. On to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock they are to appear at Grover's Theatre.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE, Tenth street, near E.—"Colleen Bawn," "The Four Sisters," and "Nan, the Good-for-Nothing."

CANTERBURY HALL, Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street.—"Colin Forgeron; or, the Robber's Wife," Singing, Dancing, &c.

WASHINGTON VARIETIES, Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.—"Fanny's Frolics," Pantomimes, Ballets, &c.

THE THROUGH EXCURSION TRAIN FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON.

DINNER AT WILLARD'S LAST EVENING.

As is known to our readers, the through route from Washington to New York, without change of cars, has been completed in the last week, and on Wednesday morning a special excursion train started from this city to New York, returning again to this city last evening, having left New York at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. There were above eighty gentlemen on this train, representing a number of railroads. The press of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Wilmington, and Baltimore were represented.

Upon arriving at the depot, omnibusses were in readiness to convey the guests to Willard's, where a sumptuous banquet was prepared.

THE BANQUET AT WILLARD'S.

At half past seven o'clock, a most sumptuous banquet was partaken of by the excursionists at Willard's Hotel. A telegram announcing the expected arrival of the party was not received until a late hour during the morning, but, notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Chadwick, the Napoleon of hotel-providers, set himself to work to provide for the inner comfort of the guests.

At the hour mentioned, the gentlemen composing the party entered the rear end of the dining saloon (the room where the celebrated Napier ball was given) and took their seats at a most magnificently adorned table. The special silver plate of the establishment was used upon this occasion, and the table fairly glittered with the ornamental wares. Some ninety guests were thus seated, Mayor Wallach occupying the head of the table, and Wm. Prescott Smith, Esq., of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the rear seat.

The bill of fare was of the most select character, and one that could not fail to please the most epicurean palate.

During the dinner the greatest hilarity prevailed among the guests, and never have we attended a dinner where the spirit of merriment ran so high.

Mr. Chadwick and his urbane clerk, Mr. Gardner, were present during the feasting of the guests, and, by their own personal attention, secured them the greatest amount of comfort.

All public men know what a dinner of this nature consists of, and these same gentlemen know how invaluable are the services of the "head men," if we may use such an expression, of the establishment upon such an occasion; suffice to say that through the attention of the gentlemen above named the soup and "entrees" were speedily disposed of, both to the satisfaction of the guests and mine host, after which the viands—that is, the choice viands such as Chadwick alone knows how to furnish—came upon the table. Then came the speeches—brief and to the point.

THE SPEECHES.

Mayor Wallach was the first to rise. He said that the guests were about to separate, and, not to defeat the object for which the present assemblage had been gathered, he would make a few allusions to the recent trip, in which he had been a participant. It was not only a matter of great delight to him that a through route between Washington and New York had been perfected, but that he had also been enabled on this excursion to make the acquaintance of the most distinguished men who were engaged in the railroading interests of the country. The Mayor spoke at some length upon the grandeur of the object thus attained, and, in conclusion, proposed the health of Wm. Prescott Smith, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Loud calls being made for that gentleman, Mr. Smith advanced to the centre of the table and spoke at length upon the inauguration of the route between the two great cities of Washington and New York. At a later period during the evening the health of President Garrett of the same road was proposed, when Mr. Smith, in response to the toast, (Mr. Garrett being absent,) again took the stand. One of the grandest compliments that we have ever heard accredited to mortal man was paid by Mr. Smith to President Garrett. He was, in fact, the brain and body of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and whatever success had attended this road was due to the herculean and almost superhuman efforts of President Garrett. He (Mr. Smith) spoke plainly and candidly. He owed Mr. Garrett nothing. He was liable to cease his connection with him to-morrow, so far as the indebtedness of Mr. Garrett was concerned.

Mr. Garrett was a man against whom there existed strong prejudices, yet he would take the liberty to say that so far as patriotism entered into the matter, there was not a stronger whole-souled Union man than this same President Garrett. Mr. Smith entered into detail of the management of the railroad, the salient points of which we are obliged to omit.

"The Press" was then toasted by Mr. Smith, who called at the same time upon Colonel Fitzgerald, of the Philadelphia *City Item*.

Colonel Fitzgerald made an eloquent speech, in which he alluded to the different railroad men of the country—the Jacksons, the Stevenses, the Feltons, the Gatzmers, and last, but not least, the Prescott Smiths of the country. The speech of Colonel Fitzgerald was pithy, and highly appropriate to the occasion, and in response was loudly applauded.

Again Mr. Smith toasted "The Press," this time calling upon Major Ben Perley Poore, of the Boston *Journal*. The speech of the Major was humorous, like all his sayings, and "set the table in a roar," as the saying goes.

Colonel D. C. McCallum, superintendent of the military roads, was next called upon, and made a brief and pointed speech.

Other toasts were proposed as we left, at a late hour, to which gentlemen representing the different railroading interests of the country responded.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present upon the occasion were the following:

Colonel Whilton,	Hon H A Nelson,
John S Wilson,	Wm Mercer,
J L McKnight,	C A Woolsey,
D Smith,	Isaac Van,
John A Duncan,	Jesse Lay,
F A Conliffe,	G H Haddell,
A Robinson,	Lieutenant Biddle,
J Griggs,	Charles C Wilson,
Wm Cunnington,	A B Steele,
Charles McClintock,	Moses Bigelow,
A L Dennis,	S C Halsey,
Edwd Potts, Secretary to W Prescott Smith,	H Cathell,
M R Dearly,	G D Steele,
Wm Beadleston,	George M Dutenbury
S C Howell,	R J McMillin,
H J Southmayd,	J K Steele,
John P Tease,	F Wolcott Jackson,
M A Howell,	A G Z Brinkle,
B Gay,	L Zabriskie,
D H Gregory,	Mr Wilkinson,
Mr Carter,	Mr Stone,
Mr Dougherty,	William Stearns,
J P Carey,	Mr Sanderson,
G Hazelbrook,	Mr Yates,
Lieut Carrington,	S D Harris,
C McKnight,	N E Wallis
G G Thomas,	E W C Greene,
Hon A W Marbley, N J Central Railroad	F Tease, William Mason,
V Bixby	William P Smith,

The press was represented by the following named gentlemen:

Ben Perley Poore, Boston Journal.
H. N. Tracy, New York Herald.
George W. Adams, New York World.
W. B. Shaw, New York Times.
D. W. Bartlett, New York Evening Post.
J. T. Trowbridge, Atlantic Monthly.
W. Bald, Cincinnati Gazette.
Thomas H. Coleman, Philadelphia Ledger.
J. F. Carey, New York Commercial.
S. D. Haines, New York Herald.
Charles Wilson, Philadelphia Press.
M. E. Wallace, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
M. H. Painter, Philadelphia Inquirer.
William D. Wallach, Washington Evening Star.
W. M. Wallington, Constitutional Union.
— McKnight, Pittsburg Chronicle.
Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, Philadelphia City Item.
George C. Bower, Jr., Washington Chronicle.

DEDICATION OF THE SCHOOL-HOUSE AND OF "THE PROVIDENCE HOME" FREEDMEN'S VILLAGE.—Yesterday was a day long to be remembered by the contrabands and their friends. The occasion was the dedication of the new school-house and "The Providence Home," at Freedmen's Village, Greene Heights, Arlington, Virginia. The exercises took place on the grounds formerly owned by the rebel General Lee. The day was all that could be desired for the occasion. The time fixed for the ceremonies to commence was 2 o'clock P. M. Long before that time large crowds could be seen wending their way across the Aqueduct bridge towards the Heights. The majority were conveyed in carriages, ambulances, and other vehicles. Upon arriving at the village, a few minutes before 2 o'clock the crowd had well assembled. The contrabands appeared in their neatest attire, both old and young, and rendered every aid and attention possible to their visitors. Upon entering the school-house or chapel in which the dedication exercises were to take place, we found it very appropriately decorated with evergreens, etc., the Union flag being very conspicuously displayed in all parts of the building. Everything was neatly and appropriately arranged.

The visitors began to pour into the building, and before fifteen minutes had passed all the available seats were occupied and standing room was hardly obtainable. Among those present were Generals Heintzelman, Augur, and Abercrombie, Colonel E. M. Greene, L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury, Hon. Mr. Briggs, Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, M. C. from Massachusetts, &c.

Mr. S. P. Kemp, of the American Tract Society, at about half past 2 o'clock opened the exercises by stating in a few words the object of the meeting, after which the song "Happy Greeting" was sung by a choir of thirty colored children from the Sunday school of Camp Barker. Prayer was offered by the Rev. L. B. Rockwood, of the Tract Society. The song entitled "The Dear Old Flag" was then sung by the children, which was received with applause by the audience.

Mr. D. B. Nichols, the superintendent of the contrabands, then made a statement in relation to their condition. He said: On the 16th of June, being appointed by Brigadier General Wadsworth, I took possession of the affairs of the contrabands at Duff Green. We immediately set about erecting quarters for ourselves and the contrabands. We had considerable difficulty at first, and for some time, but at last we had everything arranged to our satisfaction. But things here did not answer, and at last we concluded to move over to McClellan barracks, afterwards named Camp Barker. We also had a very poor beginning here. Disease and death did their work among us. We often laid from nine to eleven persons in the dead-house during one day. The average number of deaths at Camp Barker amounted to 6½ each day. We moved over here in May last. Col. Greene then first proposed to establish a colony here, and my heart was with him. We reached here on the 17th of the month, and at once set about erecting tents.

Since then we have gradually put ourselves in excellent condition. For the whole month of October we did not have over ten deaths out of a population of 1,023. Two of these were infants. During the month of November the bill of mortality did not reach that number. Our camps are all healthy, with the exception of the fever and ague. Greene Heights, owing to the high ground, is free from this complaint. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington. We have provided shelter for fifty-six families. We found that quite a number who were in fact wanted to go into housekeeping. We hope soon to extend "Freedmen's Village." We commenced our enterprise with 200 persons, and that number has already increased to 1,040 persons. We are happy to show you the condition of these contrabands, and extend a "happy greeting to all." The prospect is brighter than it ever was. I know that we shall increase, so that we shall find that even this is a small beginning.

A statement of the educational work of the American Tract Society among the freedmen was made by the Rev. L. B. Rockwood. He said the society enter every open field. They have earnestly entered this with a full heart and an outstretched arm. He warmly endorsed Mr. Simmons, who is to take charge of the school, and will no doubt perform a great work.

The song "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more," was sung by the colored children.

Mr. L. E. Chittenden, being called upon, said he had been strangely affected since he came to the Heights. Many people of Washington know very little what is going on in this little world.

The idea that our people and our race were under a responsibility and obligation, and also a duty to the colored race, was not a new one. He had always looked for the time when slavery should be abolished, and the colored race placed where it ought to be. It was strange that here upon Arlington Heights, of all other places, there should be such a celebration. There had been a Providence in it. The American people were carrying out the purposes of Providence. This was great encouragement. In conclusion, he would say, "God bless you all in the undertaking in which you are now engaged."

Hon. Mr. Briggs then made a few eloquent and appropriate remarks. He had been at many meetings, dedications, etc., of different kinds, but had never been to one which called so loudly upon his feelings as did the present one. This was a day of small things, but of great ones also. The work commenced here would be honored at all times. He was glad that a business man of New York was allowed to inaugurate this good work. Their children used to be sold in the market, with silver and gold, but, thank God, greenbacks never were made for that purpose. This was a kind of currency that the slave trader and the slave owner cannot touch for the purchase of human bones and human flesh. He continued his remarks for some time, and was listened to with much attention and applause.

Addresses were also made by Major Ben Perley Poore, of the Boston *Journal*, and Hon. Daniel W. Gooch, member of Congress from the State of Massachusetts.

After singing the National hymn by the audience,

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,"

the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Howell, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church of this city, and the large audience was dismissed. A large number of them proceeded to one of the buildings now in course of erection, where they were bountifully provided with refreshments by Colonel Greene. About 5 o'clock the visitors began to depart, and by 6 o'clock everything had assumed their usual daily routine.

In addition to the school-house for the colony, for which subscriptions will be received, a large building, seventy-two feet in length by thirty feet in width and two stories high, has been erected for the infirm and aged men and women who have no friends to provide for them, and who need accommodations and care which the Government cannot furnish. Under Government authority the Home will be controlled by the agents of the American Tract Society. It has a kitchen in the rear, with a large dining-room. The accommodations for the invalids will be arranged like those of the hospitals, the beds being in rows. There are four rooms up stairs for the teachers. The building will accommodate between forty and fifty colored people.

The various rooms are twelve by twelve, and eight and a half feet high.

Besides the Home and the chapel, fourteen houses have been erected for the accommodation of the contrabands. Each house is divided into four separate apartments, with two rooms, one above and one below. Thus four families can occupy one house and be entirely apart from each other. The fourteen houses accommodate fifty-six families. They are all of frame and present a neat appearance, being nicely whitewashed. There is also a tailor's shop on the ground, sixty by twenty-two feet. The chapel is seventy by thirty feet.

Everything is arranged for comfort. Too much praise cannot be given to Colonel Greene for transforming a wilderness into a beautiful village for the down trodden of our country. Rev. W. A. Benedict is the general superintendent of all the religious and educational work of the American Tract Society among the freedmen in Washington and vicinity. A great work is being carried on at Greene Heights, and that it will continue to prosper we have no doubt. We wish the enterprise all the success that it deserves.

THE INTRODUCTION OF THE POTOMAC WATER INTO THE CITY.—The Committee of Arrangements of the City Councils on the proper celebration of the introduction of the Potomac water into the city has decided upon the following programme: The members of the city government will assemble at the City Hall at 10 o'clock on Saturday, when carriages will be in waiting, and they will proceed to the Great Falls, when they will join Secretary Usher, of the Interior Department, and other dignitaries, and they will be shown the works by Captain Seymour, engineer in charge, after which the water will be turned on, and an address made by Mr. Usher, turning the water over to the city, which will be answered by Mayor Wallach, when the party will return to the city, arriving about half-past six o'clock. They will then partake of a dinner at the National Hotel, to which the President, the Cabinet, and others have been invited. The aqueduct water, now in use in the city, does not come from the Potomac, but from supplies from watercourses struck along the line of the aqueduct this side of the Great Falls.

GEORGETOWN MATTERS.—In commerce and trade at Georgetown, things are very active just now. The arrivals, by canal, of flour, wheat, corn, and other produce, is very large, especially of wheat. The farmers in the up country appear to be pushing their stuff to market, influenced not only by the demand and good prices, but also by the idea of avoiding all risks in regard to keeping stocks on hand, they having, along the upper Potomac, lost so much by the movements of the armies on both sides. The arrivals of flour are such as to show that the mills are actively employed on both sides of the river. Flour is $7 50 to $7 75 per barrel, for superfine, and $7 87 to $8 for extra. Wheat, $1 60 to $1 60, for good red, per bushel, and as high as $1 75 for good white. Corn, $1 10 per bushel, in the ear; $4 75 to $5 per bbl. Rye is in demand at from $1 25 to $1 32 per bush., it being largely used now for mixing with coffee. Oats 70 to 80 cts. for Maryland, and 85 to 90 for Northern per bush. Hay $30 to $35 per ton in bales for good article. Wood on the canal $7 50 to $8 per cord for oak; pine $6 75 to $7.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—On Wednesday afternoon, four vessels of the Russian fleet arrived in the river, and anchored between this city and Alexandria. The vessels are large and fine, the largest carrying thirty guns, two of them sixteen, and one a pivot gun. Upon their arrival they were saluted by the guard-boat. It is not probable that they will come up to the Navy-yard, as the smallest vessel draws seventeen and a half feet of water.

SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER.—The schooner F. W. Johnson, of Baltimore, has been seized by the guard-boat Adolph Hugel, bound from Georgetown to Port Royal, with sutlers' stores, for having no proper clearance. A quantity of liquor was found on board. Several of the passengers and crew were committed to the Old Capitol prison.

Post Office Arrangements.—We learn from Postmaster Bowen that from this date a mail will be sent to Philadelphia by the half-past eight o'clock P. M. train, arrangements having been perfected in Philadelphia to receive it upon its arrival there. The mail which has formerly closed at half-past three o'clock will not now close until four o'clock.

Hearing Continued.—The hearing in the case of conspiracy with intent to kill the wife of Rev. Mr. Mr. Abbott, was again brought up yesterday afternoon before Justice Rowland. All the parties were discharged except Miss Elizabeth Mehlig and Mr. William H. Davis, who were held in $500 bail to answer at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Pensions.—During the month of November just closed, the Pension Office has granted 2,095 pensions to discharged invalids and 2,002 pensions to the widows, mothers, or orphans of those killed in battle, or who have died of wounds incurred in the service. Whole number of pension claims admitted during the month, 4,097.

Robbery of a Coal Office.—Between twelve and one o'clock yesterday morning the coal office of T. Sewell Gattrell at Ninth and H streets, was entered. The iron safe was blown open, but the burglar succeeded in getting nothing of any value. He has not been arrested.

Committed to the Old Capitol.—James Dickson and John D. Bunting, deserters from the rebel army, were yesterday committed to the Old Capitol by Provost Marshal Todd. They were sent up here by Provost Marshal Wirshie, of Alexandria.

Arrivals at the Soldiers' Rest.—The number of soldiers who arrived at the Soldiers' Rest during the month of November was 11,921. During the month of October the number of arrivals was more than double, being 21,472.

Marriage Licenses Issued During November.—During the month of November 115 marriage licenses were issued from the office of the clerk of the court. The number is nearly fifty less than during the previous month.

Personal.—Mr. Henry W. Longfellow, of Massachusetts, the celebrated poet of the day, arrived in this city last evening, and is stopping at the Ebbitt House.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Chief Justice Cartter.

In this court yesterday, in the case of Cook & Sichler, vs. the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Steam Packet Company, Mr. Isherwood, chief of the Engineer Bureau of the Navy, underwent a long cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Dickerson, of counsel for the plaintiffs. This closes the testimony. Mr. Bradley, Sen., opens the argument for plaintiffs before the jury, and will be followed by Mr. Brent, for defence. The court adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Stock and Money Market.

To Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, we are indebted for the following report of the stock and money market in this city yesterday:

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
U S coup 6's of '81	108¾	109	U S 1yr cts	97¾	98¼
do 6's registered	...	...	Am Gold coin	148	..
do 7 3-10 Tr Nts	106	106¾	Certificate Checks	18¾	..

New York, December 3

FIRST BOARD.

U S Coupons	109	U S Certif. (new)	98
U S 7 3-10	106¾	Gold	151¼

We are indebted to Mr. A. B. Talcott, of the Independent Telegraph Company, for the following list of prices of stocks and money at the New York Board of Brokers yesterday afternoon:

SECOND BOARD.

Gold	151¾	Cumberland	33
Canton	3½	Erie	105¾
New York Central	133½	Erie preferred	—
Michigan Central	125	Michigan Southern	79½
Reading	120¾	Rock Island	104

CITY ITEMS.

It being now about the holiday times, and presents of all kinds are likely to be given and received, we take pleasure in calling the attention of the readers of the Chronicle to the fact that our friend Crandell has just received and is now ready to sell at the lowest term, a very fine lot of Holiday Gifts, of all kinds, and at very low prices. To the few who are not acquainted with the location of our friend Crandell, we would state that his store is located on Bridge street, No. 123, Georgetown. Call on him, you will not regret it. See his advertisement in another column.

The stumbling block for most persons possessing musical talent, and which greatly retards the pupil's progress, is not being able to read music fluently. The system of instruction which our friend Prof. Wollowski has inaugurated, is so novel, and, at the same time simple, that in a short time the pupil finds himself master of the position, and is enabled to pursue the study artistically. This opportunity will not last forever, and should not be thrown away.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

L Fairbanks, Boston	W Blodgett, Boston
George Scott, Phila	O T Tuttle, Phila
G L Gardiner, Phila	H Harrison, Hartford
P L Barnes, Hartford	John Sanford, N H
B C Wilson, New York	H S Thomas, New York
G H Davis, N H	R S Carter, New York
S O Fisher, New York	O H Clark, New York
A C White, Brooklyn	K Newbert, Phila
Wm Griffing, Phila	George Pike, Phila
J B Coulter, Phila	J H Bates, U S A
T M Green, U S A	A Carr, U S A
S Churchill & lady, N Y	C McNobin, Oswego
W H Merritt, Mass	F S Parker, Mass
J N Goodall, N H	T C Thorpe, N H
T S Noonoy, N H	H A Thomas, U S A
[illegible]	A Wiley [illegible]
J A Horne, Baltimore	[illegible] Shore
L A Steele, do	H B Oldham, U S A
C T Thayer, Newburgh	J W Dalts, Keene, N H
R O Brett, Whitehall, N Y	J Higgins, do
H S Tower, U S A	Thos Sullivan, do
W S Whitney, do	F D Reynolds, R I
T Hall, New York	L T C Is, do
W Mckay, do	N O Thomas, do
F McDonald, N Y	D R Usher, do
G A Martin, do	R J Williams, Trenton, N J
J H Williams, Newark, N J	H H White, do
E K Williams, do	D Marland, do
W Small, do	W B Darling, U S A
B M Pratt, Penna	D O Kellis, N Y
C Sturdevant, Penna	W A McLean, N Y
W P Reed, do	W Saunders, do
W Wood, do	John Louser, do

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

A A White, D C	N S Emmart, Md
O H P Connor, Pa	J F Coles, D C
Chas Hughes, Pa	W Ellis, U S A
S Gilman, Jr, D C	O H Baldwin, New York
H Mark, Boston	H S Lomax, do
H Everett, do	J Whitlock, do
W Abby, Penna	G Hinton, do
Walter Harper, D C	G Morann, do
A Escuff, U S V	R Murry, do
Dr M Cooper, N Y	J H Smith, do
J M Bailey, U S V	J H Stiles, do
S N Moore, Ohio	H Williams, do
S Pitman, D C	E Harrison, do
A G Dickey, Penna	F C Nicholson, do
Hon H Grieder, Ky	J E B Jones, do
Hon B S Clay, do	G O Royce, do
Geo M Moore, do	A D Bone & wife, Alexand'a
S Ross, New York	G D Cutlass, Penna
G B Jackson, Penna	E U Crossman & wf, Mass
Mrs Capt Winchester & svt, U S A	M Shear, New York
J W Snyder, U S A	F Prosp & lady, Albany
Hon H W Wadsworth, Ky	W Culbertson, N Y
G V Battelle, N Y	Hon R M Mallory, Ky
R H McBride, Army of P'c	A Welch, Penna
G W Tilman, N Y	Capt J M Jones, U S A
Hon B Wood, N Y	R M Stearns, Penna
B N Peterson, N Y	G K Shiel, Oregon
J H Churchill, N Y	Hon John L Stratton, RI
Hon Alexander Long, Ohio	D Trombull, Md
Mrs Tatwich and 2ch, N Y	J McCullough, Pa
James Gourdy, Md	J Hoffman, Md
H Follett, D C	H H Rezelle, Pa

NATIONAL HOTEL.

G Adams, New York	Capt T F Allen, U S A
Lt J La Boff, do	W F Swaim, Washington
Lt H S Putnam, New York	W Roberts & ly, Maryland
U H Rigley, U S M R R	C Beymer, Ohio
R I Evans, Philadelphia	E L Jones, 16th New York
H M Gaylor, New York	H T Richmond, N H
Hon O Ames & ly, Mass	B Stevens, New York
Hon A M Marsh, N Y	W Fallon & ly, Phila
S S Jenkins, New York	J Thompson, do
J D Hoover & ly, N Y	D Orr, Pennsylvania
A B Gordon, New York	Hon J P Hale, W Va
Hon J S Todd, Dak Ter	Hon P G Van Winkle, W Va
S Samson, White River	W H Clark, Connecticut
J Junior, New York	H S Bradford, U S A
I Friend, New York	J F Walker, Massachusetts
Hon W D McIndoe, Wis	D C Russell, do
A Hebron, Massachusetts	W N Lord, do
S Verney, do	C C Webber, Maryland
Capt E Klenbeck, U S A	E M Crosby, Massachusetts
Hon F W Kellogg, Mich	B Bradburn, U S A
E Giddings, Ohio	Dr R W Dorsey & ly, Md
G W Scupher, New York	S Bailey, New York
P Fry, New York	F S Taylor, U S A
Mr Rogers & wife, N Y	R H B Hyde, New York
J J Hartman, Oregon	A Wakefield, Maine
C B Holmes, Maryland	W Nelson, Navy Yard
W J Phillips, U S N	J B Ford, Dist Col
S S Brag, Dist Col	B Gordon, Maryland
G W Bernie, Dist Col	

EBBITT HOUSE.

Dr King, Massachusetts	C A Humphreys, U S A
J S Reed, U S A	H B Welch, U S A
David Wilson, Conv Camp	Jno Gebhurst, N Y
Cornelius O'Neil, N Y	G Robinson, Baltimore
B P Leonard, Ohio	W Fobase, Ohio
O C Hayward, D C	T A Dodge, Albany
P Royce, N Y	Jas Mitchell, N Y
Mrs S J Strang, N Y	H P Sprague, New Haven
Henry W Longfellow, Mass	E W Longfellow, Mass
J W Browning, N Y	N C Prues, D C
E T Parnham, N Y	E Wood, N Y
M N Wiswell, D C	

AVENUE HOUSE.

G W Brown, Illinois	Capt John Irvin, U S A
Frank P Gross, Indiana	Hon A L Knapp & ly, Ill
H C Henderson, Iowa	David W Veich, Pitts
A J Mason, Vermont	S W Van Gallo, Phila
B H Campbell, Balto	Gilbert J Foster, Wash
W A Nesbitt, Washington	Thos A Foster, Wash
Mrs Kellow, New York	Rev G A Mondroff, Eng
Col P P Brown, U S A	H Childs, Dist Col
Hon E Peck & wife, Ill	Jas F McCormick, Penna
S Massman, Mass	Albert Merrill, U S Army
A S Fuller, U S Army	Alfred Wood, Cincinnati

MARKHAM'S HOTEL.

C A McDougall, Penna	H H Messenger, Ohio
J M Butler, N Y	T E Hunter, U S A
L C Davis, Troy	W Ferguson, N Y
G Agar, U S A	James Arnold
K S Jackson, Conn	M G Butsworth, U S A
J W Hamlin, U S A	H Hilton, do
N O McNeill, Wash'n	H W Granger, do
J M Bradley, Phila	A J Root, do
M Hollins, Phila	G Granger, N Y
John Odell, Wisconsin	

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

B J Hayes, Ill	H C Hopkins, Alex
R Lamon, Williamsport	J Haughton, do
J M Zolleh, D C	A Baldwin, do
Hon F Miller & wf, N Y	L A Morton, do
T S Brown, N Y	H L C Gury, Wis
Dr J H Aldridge, Balt	J Mason, Troy
J Buffington, Mass	W Huddleston, Troy
E A Cameron, Vt	J Rogers, Phila
G B Colbreth, do	H C Morton, Philada
E Sanborn, do	H Jones, Balt
W H Ward, do	

CLARENDON HOTEL.

C P Benedict, Washington	J R Jones, Rochester
G Thompson, Alexandria	Jas Smallwood, Alexandria
E E Fisher, Massachusetts	J H Shaw, Maine
Wm Gilligan, Maine	G Cole, do
O H Walker, U S Navy	B Prosold & wife, Balto
Wm Wiswall, Washington	S W Estell, Ohio
W N Wakefield, Minnesota	I W Egan, Minnesota
N O Tooker, Minnesota	O M Howard, U S Army
H Manchester, U S Army	D Noldo, do
Thos Wilson, do	Capt Campbell, do
Capt Smith, do	Lt Hutchings, do
G W Andrews & wife,	J H Stevens, California
G Barber, California	H H Stoner, do
N O Avery, Massachusetts	R M Dorsey, Boston
J H Leonard, [illegible]	C Williams, Baltimore
John Niler, Baltimore	Chas Gramer, Washington
U A Miller, Ohio	Mrs I Gray, Philadelphia

OFFICIAL.

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, November 13, 1863.

General Orders, No. 366.

The following revised order is published for the guidance of Mustering and Disbursing Officers in relation to their expenditures from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," and all previous orders or regulations conflicting therewith are hereby revoked:

I. In organizing new regiments of volunteers—or companies, if they are independent ones—the necessary transportation, as well as subsistence of the recruits prior to the completion of the organization, will be chargeable against the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers;" or should a regiment fail to complete its organization until the recruits for the said regiment are transferred to or consolidated with another organization. After the organization of the regiments is complete and they have been inspected by the Mustering Officer for the State or district, transportation will be provided by the Quartermaster's Department and subsistence by the Subsistence Department.

II. All passes for transportation by railroad will fully explain, in the case of officers the necessity for the journey and the nature of the service; in the case of enlisted men the number of recruits, their company, and regiment, and whether prior or subsequent to muster-in of the organization to which the recruits belong; or, if the recruits be for an old organization, whether prior or subsequent to the muster in of the recruits themselves. A complete statement of these facts is necessary to settle satisfactorily the accounts of railroad companies.

III. The certificate to all vouchers for transportation by private conveyance must state that the prices charged were the current rates of the place where the expense was incurred; also, that transportation by railroad or steamboat could not be obtained. The vouchers must be approved by the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service or Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer of the district, and show that the expenditure was incurred for recruits of old organizations prior to muster, or of new regiments prior to complete organization, or for officers and enlisted men travelling under orders on the recruiting service, after having been assigned to duty by the Superintendent. The number of men, their company, and regiment, the number of miles travelled, and rate per mile, will, in each case, be specified, as in passes for railroad transportation.

IV. Subsistence for recruiting parties detailed from regiments in the field and for recruits of regiments already organized will be provided by the Subsistence Department.

V. Recruiting parties and recruits, both of old and new organizations, will be quartered at the rendezvous, if possible; but, when convenience and economy require it, a contract for lodgings may be made by the *Superintendent or the Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer* of the district, not to exceed 12 cents per night for each man. The rent of rendezvous, recruiting offices, and a contract for lodgings will be paid from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," when approved by the Superintendent, but not otherwise.

VI. Subsistence for new organizations, as specified in paragraph I of this order, will be furnished under contracts made by or under the direction of the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Provost Marshal General.

VII. All vouchers for subsistence will be accompanied by an abstract of issues (see Forms 17, Subsistence Department, Army Regulations of 1861, and 19, of Army Regulations, 1863) certified by the officer ordering the issues. In the column of remarks the company and regiment to which the recruits belong will be stated. The vouchers will specify the date of contract, by whom made and approved, and be supported by a certificate of the Superintendent or Disbursing Officer ordering the issues that the expense was necessary for the public service for troops raised for the United States; that the recruits charged for were present at the time the orders for rations were signed, according to the morning report of the officer in charge; that they were actually enlisted prior to the date charged for; and that the regimental organization was not complete at the date of the account.

VIII. All Disbursing Officers authorized to purchase public property from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers," will be held strictly accountable for every article purchased, and the property must be accounted for as required by paragraphs 992 and 1049, Army Regulations of 1861, in order that these accounts may pass to the credit of the officer making the purchases.

IX. In addition to knives, forks, tin plates, and tin cups, authorized in General Orders, No. 79, of 1861, spoons will be allowed to volunteers.

X. Superintendents of the Volunteer Recruiting Service and Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officers will in future be more careful in their instructions to recruiting officers under their direction, as it is believed that a large amount of money has been improperly expended by them, in good faith and through ignorance of the Regulations, which cannot be reimbursed. It should be understood that they have no right to incur expenses without proper authority, and no authority to expend money on account of the United States for recruits in their charge, except in cases of extreme emergency, when the vouchers therefor should fully explain the necessity, be approved by the Superintendent, and presented for payment before the recruiting officer leaves the State. Advance bounties and premiums will, under no circumstances, be paid by recruiting officers.

XI. All expenses incurred on account of recruits, (hereafter enlisted by recruiting officers, either for old or new regiments) who shall be rejected after medical inspection for obvious disability *existing at the time of their enlistment*, will be charged in the muster-in roll opposite the name of the officer enlisting them, and stopped from any pay which may thereafter be due him from the Government.

XII. Returns of property in charge of recruiting officers should be forwarded monthly to the Superintendent or Chief Mustering and Disbursing Officer of the District for examination and approval, and transmitted by them to the Provost Marshal General as soon as practicable after the expiration of the month for which they may be due.

XIII. All vouchers for commutation of quarters and fuel of recruiting officers detailed in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 105, of 1861, and 6, of 1862, must be accompanied—1st, by a certified copy of the original order detailing them; 2d, by the order of the Superintendent assigning them to duty, or his certificate that they have been so assigned; also a copy of the order relieving them from duty, (with the final account.) The certificates prescribed in Form 21, Quartermaster's Department, Army Regulations, must in all cases be signed by the proper officers, or the accounts will not be allowed.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

de4-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION Members of the House of Representatives are requested to meet in the rooms over those occupied by the Clerk of the House, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Speaker and other officers of the House.

de4 2t MANY MEMBERS.

LADIES' SANITARY FAIR—TO THE PUBLIC.—By a reference to the papers it will be seen that the ladies of Washington have decided upon the getting up a Fair in aid of the Sanitary Commission. A committee has been appointed to arrange and conduct it on a scale similar to the highly successful enterprise recently held in Chicago. The committee are determined to spare no labor or trouble to make this Fair not only a substantial benefit to our brave soldiers, but to make it in every way worthy of the Federal Metropolis.

To this end a cordial coöperation is respectfully solicited from the National and Municipal authorities, societies, schools, merchants, and all benevolent persons. Donations of all descriptions of useful and ornamental goods are solicited; also, subscriptions in money to enable the committee to erect a suitable building for the purpose, and to purchase such articles as may be necessary to complete the exhibition.

The special assistance of the pastors of churches of all denominations is earnestly requested.

It is hoped the ladies will come forward with one accord and take an active part in this great and noble work, thus proving to our brave defenders, who are separated from home and all that is dear to them, that they are not forgotten in this the National Capital.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call on the Committee of Arrangements in their respective wards, who will give them general instructions.

The committee express the hope that a hearty and general response will enable them to open the Fair by the 1st of January, or very soon thereafter.

Correspondence from persons living where no organization exists is solicited.

Communications to be addressed to Mrs. Lieutenant Brookfield, Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, or to the Secretary.

By order of the Committee,

MISS C. T. FENNELLY, Secretary,
371 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE.

1st Ward—Mrs. Commissioner Dole, 273 Vermont avenue, and Mrs. Edwin Clark, 275 Vermont avenue.

2d Ward—Mrs. Charles C. Snow, 352 G street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

3d Ward—Mrs. J. W. Angus, 457 I street.

4th Ward—Mrs. Lieut. Brookfield, 371 Pennsylvania avenue, and Mrs. H. Nater, 457 Sixth street.

5th Ward—Mrs. W. L. Nicholson, 284 South B street.

6th Ward—Mrs. Captain Steele, I street, between Ninth and Tenth streets—Navy Yard.

7th Ward—Mrs. T. H. Rannay, 535 Thirteenth street—Island.

de3-tf

NEW, LATEST, MOST BEAUTIFUL GOODS just received at the Dollar Jewelry store, No. 435 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street. Call and satisfy yourself.

no23-d&3tf

NOTICE.—War Department, Washington City, D. C., January 25th, 1863.—In consequence of the pressure of business at the War Department passes for citizens to visit the army of the Potomac will be given at the office of LIEUT. COL. CONRAD, 132 Pennsylvania avenue, above Nineteenth street.

ja26

NO LONGER A LUXURY—IT HAS BECOME A NECESSITY.—The elaborate controversy, whether tobacco and cigars constitute a *luxury* or *necessity*, has at last been decided. The latter claims the victory. In obedience to a recent order issued by Major General Meade, Army Sutlers are permitted to supply the various camps only with tobacco, cigars and pipes. This gives the brave soldier an opportunity for an innocent indulgence and a great treat. After a long and weary march, or, perhaps, after a hard-fought battle, he can enjoy a puff and watch the blue curling clouds of his darling pipe. With a most child-like delight he observes his little camp sweetheart assume a deeper brown, or color, and hands it to his companion for a puff and inspection. It has been fully demonstrated, by eminent physicians, that the use of tobacco and cigars is entirely healthy; some go so far as to say that it promotes digestion. *Mr. William Grosse concurs in this opinion* and begs to recommend his great Tobacco and Cigar Emporium, corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, to the special attention of Sutlers. Mr Grosse's stock excels in quantity and quality, whilst his prices are acceptable to all who have been dealing at his establishment.

d3-eid1tS

INFALLIBLE CURE FOR HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS—Which can be effected even without the knowledge of the patient. A most perfect cure will be warranted by DR. HERM GUNTHER, N. Y. In compliance with the request of many, I have concluded to stay two days in this city, at Hotel Gerhardt, No. 383 Pennsylvania avenue, where I can be consulted from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

DR. HERM. GUNTHER,
New York.

de3-2t*

ONE DOLLAR will purchase more at the DOLLAR STORE, No. 435 Pennsylvania avenue, near Four-and-a-half street, than at any other place in the city. Gold Pens, Holder, and Case. Ladies' goods in all styles. Gents' Scarf Rings and Pins. Cuff and Stud Buttons in great variety.

de3-1Sotd*

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Those who have been doctoring for weeks and months without obtaining relief, should consult Dr. Fishblatt, whose office is at No. 421 E street, corner of Eighth street, and be radically cured. Twenty-five years' experience has established Dr. Fishblatt's reputation as a physician. Recent cases cured in a few days. Charges moderate.

DR. FISHBLATT, No. 421 E street,
no12-6 corner of Eighth st., opp. Gen. Post Office.

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; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY ST., N. Y. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

ja23-1ly

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the human organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on disease, its deplorable consequence upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postage currency. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

oc12-3m*

NEW BOOK.—THE HISTORICAL WAR MAP and Rebellion Record, from 1860 to October 20, 1863. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of price. Liberal discount to pedlars, sutlers, and purveyors. Just published and for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, Bookseller and Stationer, 334 Penna. avenue.

no21-d&3tf

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.—Now is the time and this is the place for persons wishing to subscribe for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers, will please call at the News stand in the Kirkwood House, and leave their orders to B. Greene, who will attend to their prompt delivery on the arrival of the trains. B. G., having a fast express, will be able to have his papers folded and ready for delivery long before other parties. Also, Opera Glasses for hire.

de2-wlm&S4tlm*

IMPORTANT TO LADIES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice, mild in their operation and sure to remove all irregularities. Painful menstruations, REMOVING ALL OBSTRUCTIONS, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL REGULARITY. Explicit directions, stating when they should NOT BE USED, with each box. Price $1.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors,
81 Cedar street, New York City.

Sold by C. C. FORD,
292 Pennsylvania avenue,
sa14-mwf6m And all Druggists.

From the army hospital—the bloody battle-field—the mansion of the rich and humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk—from the mountain-top, distant valleys, and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world—is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

Reedsbury, Wis., Sept 15, 1863.

"* * * * I have been in the army hospitals for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *

C. H. FLAUTE."

South Warsaw, O., July 23, 1863.

"* * * One young man, who had been sick and not out of the house for two years with Scrofula and Erysipelas, after paying the doctors over $150 without benefit, has been cured by ten bottles of your bitters. * * *

EDWARD WOUNALL."

The following is from the Matron of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

Havemeyer Mansion, Fifty-Seventh Street,
New York, August 2, 1863.

"Dr. Drake: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters has been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl, in particular, with pains in the head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite increased; strength and health followed. * * * * Respectfully,

MRS. C. M. DEVOE."

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.

Thy friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, Rochester, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O."

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE,
Agent for Colgate & Co., 254 Broadway."

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

Notice.—Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters in bulk or by the gallon is a swindler and impostor. We only put it up in our log cabin bottles. Beware of bottles refilled with imitation deleterious stuff for which several persons are already in prison. See that every bottle has our United States Stamp over the cork, and signature on steel plate side labels.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
oc9-fmw1m 202 Broadway, N. Y.

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY, NO. 434 PENN. AVENUE.—Have you paid a visit to this celebrated establishment since it has been elegantly refitted and furnished? If not, call at once and see his new collection of *Imperial Photographs*. Also, Card Vignettes and Photographs in Oil and Water Colors. His collection of Photographs numbers over fifteen thousand, being the largest in this country.

no20-4m

THE ONLY PLACE where you can purchase India Rubber Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, is at H. A. Hall's India Rubber Warehouse, 310 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets. Also all kinds of Rubber Goods beautifully repaired at short notice.

jy10-1A3tf

NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN.—By Professor Alexander Wolowski's new and simplified method for piano forte and singing. Professor Wolowski continues his singing and Piano Classes, and opens a new course for Piano and Singing, which will be the last in Washington. Professor Wolowski receives visitors daily, at his residence, No. 316 F street, on the Northeast corner of Eleventh street.

no22-d&3lm

FRANKLIN & CO., OPTICIANS,
244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, also
563 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National Hotel.

FIELD GLASSES and OPERA GLASSES, with the best achromatic lenses. COMPASSES for pocket or surveying purposes. MICROSCOPES simple or mounted. THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS and CARTES DE VISITE, &c. PEBBLE and PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES correctly suited for every eyesight, and warranted.

au28-dly

EDWARD EVERETT'S GREAT ORATION and the Proceedings of the Dedication of the National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, have been issued in pamphlet form. For sale at the "Chronicle" Office.

no25 tf

DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. LOOKWOOD, Surgeon Dentist, Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.—Teeth inserted on Vulcanised Rubber, a cheap and improved plan. Also, Gold and Silver Plates made in superior style. Teeth extracted without pain.

jyl-tf

UNION LEAGUE.—HEREAFTER THE meetings of the League will be held in their hall every Wednesday evening. Distinguished speakers will be present throughout the winter.

no29 tf

LECTURE ON THE INQUISITION.—The Rev. DANIEL LYNCH, S. J., of Gonzaga College, will deliver a Course of Lectures on the "Inquisition," for the benefit of the Society of Saint Vincent de Paul, on Thursday, December 3d; Wednesday, December 9th, and Wednesday, December 16th, at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., in the new School-room of St. Aloysius Church, on I street.

Tickets 25 cents for each Lecture, may be procured at J. F. Ellis' Music Store, and in Georgetown at J. L. Kidwell's Drug Store.

no30 2t&Dec11t16

WAR DEPARTMENT—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, March 21, 1863.—The Agents of the several States, who reside in this city, are requested to leave their address at this office, that they may be promptly communicated with if necessary.

L. THOMAS,
mh23-tf Adjutant General.

OHIO STATE MILITARY AGENCY, 264 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Seventh street, Washington, D. C.

ja19-tf

MICHIGAN MILITARY AGENCY,
DR. J. TUNNICLIFF,
Southeast corner of Seventh and H streets,
no11-1md&S* Washington, D. C.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITARY STATE AGENT.—GARDINER TUFTS. Room No. 4 Washington Building, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

jy22-tf

CHRONICLE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.—We are now prepared to execute all kinds of job printing, from a visiting card to a large poster. We have recently received a large stock of job type, from the best foundries of Philadelphia and New York, and can promise satisfaction to all who favor us with their custom. Our motto is "Punctuality."

se23-tf

OHIO SOLDIERS are warned against applying for transportation elsewhere than to Captain Curtiss, Acting Quartermaster, 209 G street, or to the undersigned, particularly are they warned against a ticket office of the Sanitary Commission at Pay Department of discharged soldiers on New York avenue.

JAMES C. WETMORE,
Ohio State Military Agent, corner of
fy16-tf Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT General's Office, Washington, February 17th, 1863. SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 82.

1. Hereafter all passes to visit the army of the Potomac, by whomsoever authority granted, must be countersigned by Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Conrad, A. D. C., before they will be recognized as valid.

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Colonel Conrad's office, No. 132 Pennsylvania avenue, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Valuable Building Lots in Western Part of the City at Public Sale.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, December 10, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell Lots No. 10 and 12, in Square No. 181.

Lot 10 fronts 27 feet 11 inches on Seventeenth street, between K and L streets, and extends back 101½ feet to a 24 feet alley.

Lot 12 fronts 23 feet 3 inches on north L street, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and extends back 103 feet 11¼ inches.

Immediately after which we shall sell Lots 21 and 22, in Square No. 107.

These Lots front together, 73 feet on north L street between 18th street and Nineteenth streets, and extend 147 feet 6 inches to a wide public alley, and will be divided into convenient sized building lots.

Terms—One-third cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyance at the cost of the purchaser.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de4-St (Star) Auctioneers.

BY WM. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

U. S. Marshal's Sale of the Furniture of Judge John A. Campbell at Public Auction.

In virtue of an Order of sale issued from the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a District Court, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, December 9, 1863, at 10 o'clock, at the house No. 359 I street, now occupied by Mrs. Andrews, the following Household Goods and Chattels, belonging to Judge John A. Campbell:

1 rosewood seven octave Steinway piano, stool and cover
1 pair French plate gilt frame mirrors, 12 feet by 4 feet, with marble slab and brackets
1 rosewood crimson silk brocatel covered parlor suit, consisting of tete-a-tetes, 2 sofas, 2 arm and 6 side chairs, rosewood marble-top centre table
Rosewood escritoire, mirror front, and etagere with mirror
Velvet carpet
Brocatelle and lace curtains, and gilt cornices and fixtures
Gilt candelabras
Hall hat-rack, chairs and oil cloth
Extension dining table and chairs
Rosewood marble-top chamber suit, consisting of marble-top dressing bureau, marble-top wash stand, marble-top table, full mirror-front wardrobe, 4 easy chairs, &c
2 marble-top enamelled and handsomely painted cottage chamber suits
1 easy, library, and 1 easy chairs
Mahogany and marble top chamber suit
Solid walnut wardrobe
Mahogany plush covered lounge
Walnut rep-covered lounge
1 red plush easy chair, and self-adjusting do
1 side and 1 three cornered mahogany whatnot
Mahogany secretary and book case
Mahogany pier table and mirror
Drawer desk and easy chair
Brussels, velvet, and three-ply carpets, step do, oil cloth and rugs
Hair and shuck mattresses and spring bottoms
Pillows and bolsters
Rosewood and gilt-frame engravings
Air tight coal and other stoves
Range and kitchen furniture.

WARD H. LAMON,
United States Marshal.
WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.
de2-St [Star.]

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VACANT PROPERTY NEAR THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD DEPOT.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, November 10, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell part of Lot No. 1, in Square No. 630, fronting 150 feet on north D street, and 101 feet on north Capitol street, and immediately contiguous to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company's Depot.

The great increase of business at the Depot and the desirable location of the property with reference thereto, renders this sale worthy the attention of capitalists.

Title indisputable.

Terms: One third cash; the remainder in six and twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the premises.

Conveyancing at cost of the purchaser.

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
no19-td Auctioneers.

The above sale is postponed until SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 5, same hour and place.

J. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de2 d Auctioneers.

BY JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

FRAME HOUSE AND LOT, NEAR THE CAPITOL, AT PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY AFTERNOON, December 4th, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell part of Lot No. 13, in Square No. 725, fronting 16 feet on First street east, between B and C streets north (No. 382,) and running back 115 feet to a wide alley, improved by a two-story frame dwelling house, containing five rooms, all private and well arranged.

The Furniture and Fuel may be had if desired.

Immediate possession given.

Terms cash. JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de1 4t Auctioneers.

The above sale is postponed until TUESDAY, Dec. 8—same hour and place. JAS. McGUIRE,
de4-4t Auctioneer.

BY W. L. WALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

GRAND AND VALUABLE SALE
OF
RICH AND COSTLY FURS AT AUCTION,
It being its first consignment of the same to Washington,
FROM THE
AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY,
CONSISTING OF

Hudson Bay Sables,
Mink Sables,
Russian Squirrels,
Royal Ermines,
French Sables,
French Fitch, &c., &c.

In Capes,
Cloaks,
Victorines,
Collarettes,
Muffs, Cuffs, &c.

TO SUTLERS.

Also, a Rich and Valuable assortment of
Fur Robes,
Gloves and Gauntlets,
and Mufflers.

To be sold at public auction, over the store of Messrs. Hoop Brothers, Pennsylvania avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, where they have been removed for convenience of sale, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
December 4th and 5th, commencing at 10 o'clock.

WM. L. WALL & CO.
Auctioneers.

N. B.—All Furs warranted true to name and of best manufacture.

del-5t

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1863.—Will be sold at Public Auction on Wednesdays, the 9th and 23d of December, 1863, at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city—

A lot of public Horses and Mules, condemned as unfit for public service.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS,
no28 92t Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and Twenty-second streets, Washington, D. C., November 27, 1863.—NOTICE.—The Public Sale of Quartermaster Stores advertised for Wednesday, the 2d of December, is postponed until Wednesday, the 16th.

D. H. TOMPKINS,
no28 16t Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

WANTS.

BOEHM FLUTE WANTED.—Any person having a first class Boehm Flute for sale cheap may hear of a cash purchaser by addressing Flutist, Box —, Washington, D. C., giving full description and lowest price.

de4 3t*

10,000 AGENTS WANTED.—Soldiers, sutlers and others in and out of the Army to act our new National Battle Pins and we also of Generals [illegible] McClellan, [illegible] Porter, etc. The above Pins have a locket to photograph of the above colonies or Generals of the army of the United States varying only in dates of the same. The beauty of this pin [illegible] in the margin of each [illegible]. By getting a [illegible] like one of themselves and [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] gift to their friends, a living record to be handed down from generation to generation, of the most gallant acts ever recorded in any land. Each Pin is gold set. Every soldier should secure this Battle Pin and present it to his friends, so that, living or dead, he will ever be in remembrance.

Agents are now making from $50 to $100 per month. Samples and circulars will be sent on receipt of $1.

Apply to or address J. BARNES & CO., No. 227 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington.

de1 tt

WANTED.—A bonus of $100 will be given to any person who will procure for a competent young man a Clerkship in one of the Departments. Address B. B., at the office of this paper.

de2-3t*

SITUATION WANTED—By a man who has had considerable experience in superintending the building of public works, private dwellings, the fitting up of stores, &c. The best of reference given. Address [illegible], Box 911 P. O.

de2 3t*

COOK WANTED.—A good Cook is wanted at the "Waverly House," in Eighth street, between E and F. Good wages will be paid to a competent hand. Apply immediately.

n 21 tf

WANTED.—A person who understands farming and gardening can hear of a good situation by addressing Box 199 City Post Office. To one thoroughly qualified liberal wages will be paid. A married man without children preferred. Best of references required.

(Star.) oc13 tf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT, at No. 451 Second street east, two doors from Pennsylvania avenue.

de4 4

FOR RENT.—To Gentlemen only, for the Session, a suit of Parlors, comfortably furnished in a private family, near Willard's. Terms, including Fire and Light, $75 per month. For address, apply at

P. WHITE & CO., Grocers,
de4 * Corner Thirteenth and F streets.

FOR RENT, with Board, at 432 — street, a suite of Parlors, newly furnished. Also, two well-furnished rooms, on the third floor.

de4 3*

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND others, desiring to rent a Parlor and Chamber, can find a suit handsomely furnished, with fire and light, in a central location, and with a private family. No. 491 Ninth street, between E and F streets.

de1 3t*

FOR RENT—Several Furnished ROOMS in one of the most desirable locations in Washington, can be had by applying at No. 8 Louisiana avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets.

de1-6t*

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for Rent, suitable for a member of Congress; located on Capitol Hill, 761 New Jersey avenue.

de4 3t*

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—A modern-built brick house well furnished, and in a good locality in the west end, will be rented for the Session of Congress, at $150 per month, to a satisfactory tenant, or at a less rate to a yearly tenant. Immediate possession given. Apply to

JAS. C. McGUIRE & CO.,
de4-3t (Star) Auct. and Commission Merchants.

THE FIXTURES AND GOOD-WILL of the JEWELRY STAND in the U. S. Hotel for sale, doing a good business. Good reason given for selling out. Inquire immediately of S. GOLDSTEIN, U. S. Hotel.

de4 3t*

ANY SUTLER wishing to sell out can hear of a good customer by addressing a few lines stating where an interview can be had, to W. H. S., [illegible] Washington, D. C.

de4 3t*

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—A comfortably furnished house, containing nine rooms, with Potomac water, bath and gas, in a desirable location, for rent for one year or longer, with immediate possession, to a private family. Rent $150 per month. Address [illegible] Washington, D. C.

de4 3t*

FOR SALE OR RENT—The valuable property on the corner of south A street and New Jersey avenue, on Capitol Hill, now known as the Capitol Hill Restaurant, and generally considered the best stand in the city. Possession given on the 1st of January, 1864. For terms, and further particulars, apply to J. F. DOOLEY, at the office of Captain Tompkins, corner [illegible] streets.

de4 6t*

FOR RENT—Spacious apartments, with or without Board, in the modern built double house on N street, on the Franklin Square, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

de4 1t*

TO RENT—A Large FURNISHED ROOM, on Capitol Hill, in a good location, suitable for a Member of Congress. Apply at 573 New Jersey avenue, [illegible]

de1 tf

FOR SALE—The Stock and Fixtures of a Grocery and Provision Store, doing a good business. For particulars, inquire at the Citizens' Market, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Eighteenth street.

de4 3t

ROOM FOR RENT.—A Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, and one Bed room on third floor, rented together or separate, within one square of the Kirkwood, on Pennsylvania avenue. Address A. W. City Post Office, with references.

d 3 3t*

FOR SALE—The LEASE of the LIVERY STABLE situated on Nineteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and I street, the best Hack stable in Washington city. Also, for sale, 5 very fine Northern Horses.

de3 3dt*

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.—Ground for Lease. That large and well-situated lot of ground, and unfinished building, on E street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, called the Pleasure Property, is for rent or lease for a term of years. Proposals for ten days will be received and information given by William McLean, at his Lumber Yard, corner of Thirteenth and Canal streets.

no21 w 10t

ROOMS TO RENT.—Two highly eligible CHAMBERS on a floor, and others if desired, together with a front Parlor, in a modern built house, (with water, gas, etc.) for rent.

The rooms will be let, furnished or otherwise to a responsible party, furnishing evidence of respectability, for six or twelve months. Apply, for particulars, at the north house of the block located on the east side of Second street north, between E and F streets, and within five minutes' walk of the Capitol and Pennsylvania avenue.

N. B. The above rooms would suit a Mess of Members of Congress.

de2 wlmst*

FOR RENT.—Members of Congress, or others, can be accommodated with one floor or the entire House, well furnished, gas and water, within one square of Capitol. Address P. O. box 101.

no31 msf12*

FOR RENT—Two large Rooms, connected with folding doors, furnished. Apply at 613 — street north, between Fourth and Fifth.

de2 tf

FOR SALE—A BAKERY in Alexandria, doing a business of $100 per week. Address S., Chronicle office.

de2 3t*

TWO EXCELLENT ROOMS CAN BE had upon immediate application, at No. 316 Fourth street, near G street.

de2 3t*

FOR SALE.—One-half interest in one of the most lucrative businesses in Washington. Address or call at 311 E street south, opposite Grover's Theatre, up stairs.

de2 6t*

FOR RENT—Three large Halls, in one of the best locations on the avenue. The lease of two stores and the three Halls may be sold, if parties wish to purchase. Inquire at 365 Pennsylvania avenue.

de2 3*

RARE CHANCE.—For sale, a RESTAURANT, in one of the best locations in the city. For further particulars inquire corner Seventeenth and K streets.

de2 6*

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Saloon Parlor, with elegant new 7 octave Piano, suitable for a Member of Congress. Also a handsomely furnished Chamber. Location very eligible. Apply at 494½ Twelfth street, between I and K.

de2 3*

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE for Rent, suitable for Members or others. Has been newly painted and papered, with every thing requisite for housekeeping, including dinner service, silver, and linen. Will be let only as a first class residence. No others need apply. For particulars, apply at 495 Seventeenth street, between H and I.

de2 3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS—One large comfortable and newly furnished room and small bedroom on same floor, for rent, at 418 Eighth street, between G and H, only a few steps from the Patent and Post Offices.

de2-3t*

FOR RENT AND SALE.—For Rent, Ten very desirable dwelling houses, large and small, furnished and unfurnished. Situated in nearly every ward in the city. Rent from $25 per month to $200 per month. For sale, a number of fine dwelling houses, eligible building lots and business places. Apply to

JACKSON & CO., Real Estate Brokers,
de1-5t* Cor. Seventh and F streets, opposite P. O.

FOR RENT—A comfortable furnished house, having modern conveniences, located in the First ward. Immediate possession given. For particulars, address Box 219 P. O.

de1 1f

FOR RENT—Single or Communicating ROOMS, comfortably furnished and desirably located, within a few moments' walk of the city cars. Meals can be had opposite. Apply at 317 K street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

de1 6*

FURNISHED HOUSE for Rent—No. 584 Twelfth street, between B and C, near the Smithsonian Institute, containing nine rooms. Possession given immediately.

de 6*

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE—For sale, the House No. 485 D street north, between First and Second west, containing gas, water, and modern improvements generally; in an excellent and improving neighborhood, convenient to Capitol, Pennsylvania avenue cars, and Railroad Depot. Also, the adjoining valuable Building Lot. Sold on account of removal of the owner from the city. Apply to

THOS. SCRIVENER, JR., Att'y at Law,
no30 6t* 483½ Seventh street west.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BAR and Steamed Oyster Saloon, in the centre of the city. Four years' lease. Rent $31 per month. Inquire at No. 214 Pennsylvania avenue, between 10 and 11 A. M., at the restaurant in the rear.

no28 6t*

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD.—A pleasant suite of first class rooms, on first floor, newly furnished. Also, suites and single rooms above, desirable for a gentleman and wife, or Congressmen. May be obtained by inquiring at No. 21 Four-and-a half street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C street.

no28-6t*

ARMY BLANKS OF ALL KINDS Printed at the Chronicle Job Printing Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

LATE WASHINGTON THEATRE.
Eleventh street, near Pennsylvania avenue.
CONTINUED INCREASE OF EXCITEMENT
over the wonderful performance of
THE GREAT BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE.
Flattering reception of the beautiful soubrettes,
MISS FANNIE BROWN
AND
MISS ANNIE WARD.

A Great Bill to-night in which the above-named artistes will appear in conjunction with

Ben G. Rogers,	Mrs. E. Place
E. B. Williams,	Miss Ella Wallis,
D. Myron,	Mrs. J. H. Scott,

and a host of others.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC 4,

Performance will commence with the beautiful Comedietta of

THE BOY HOY

Presenting the beautiful soubrette,
Miss Fannie Brown .... as .... Fanny
To be followed by a
GRAND DIVERTISEMENT,
BY
THE WORLD'S WONDER,
THE GREAT BEDOUIN ARAB TROUPE,
THE REAL CHILDREN OF THE DESERT!

The only Genuine Arabs who have ever visited this Country.

Performance to conclude with the popular Irish farce of
THE IRISH EMIGRANT,
Presenting the Charming Irish soubrette
Miss Annie Ward .... as .... Tim O'Brien

Rates of Admission.—Dress circle 50 cents; Parquette 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents.

SPECIAL GRAND FAMILY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at Grover's Theatre, Saturday next, December 5. Admission, Ladies and Children, 25 cents; Gentlemen 50 cents. These prices extend to all parts of the house.

GROVER'S THEATRE,

Pennsylvania avenue, near Willard's Hotel.
LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DEC. 4,
Fifth night of the extraordinarily great engagement of
THE GREAT RAVEL-MARTINETTI AND MARZETTI TROUPE,

whose Wonderful Pantomime, Beautiful Ballet, and Elegant Pantomimes have for the past four nights crowded to suffocation this spacious theatre by the most refined and intellectual classes, whose wonder and delight have been fully manifested by every possible demonstration of genuine enthusiasm.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE TO NIGHT. Introducing the whole of the
GRAND JUXTA CONSTELLATION.
At a quarter to 8 o'clock, Grand Overture,
"ALPINE MEMORIES,"
Koppitz and Grand Orchestra.
Wonderful Exercises by Mariella Zanfretta on the
CORDA TENDU!
with artistic evolutions by Master Paul Martinetti.
To be followed by the beautiful Ballet Divertisement, composed by C. Mathieu, of
LE DIABLE A QUATRE.
To be followed by the great act on the
PERPENDICULAR ROPE,
by the Martinetti Brothers, Julian Franconi, and Master Paul.
Spring-time Symphony ... Koppitz and Grand Orchestra.
To conclude with the beautiful pantomime of
VOL-AU-VENT.

RATES OF ADMISSION.

Dress and Parquette Chairs	50 Cents
Orchestra Chairs	75 Cents
Family Circle	25 Cents

SPECIAL NOTICE—No improper characters will be admitted. Persons securing Seats or Boxes for improper persons will forfeit the Seats or Boxes and be subject to ejectment.

SPECIAL GRAND FAMILY AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE at Grover's Theatre, Saturday next, December 5. Admission, Ladies and Children, 25 cents; Gentlemen, 50 cents. These prices extend to all parts of the house. Doors open at 2 o'clock. Performance commencing at 2 o'clock.

FORD'S NEW THEATRE,

TENTH STREET, ABOVE E.

JOHN T. FORD .... Proprietor and Manager
(Also of Holliday street Theatre, Baltimore.)
Grand Comedy Festival—Three Splendid Plays by
THE WEBB SISTERS,
For the benefit of
MISS EMMA WEBB.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, DECEMBER 4,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.

Myles	Miss Ada Webb
Hardress	Miss Emma Webb
Eily O'Connor	Mr. C. B. Bishop

THE FOUR SISTERS.

Four Sisters	Miss Ada Webb
Beauchamp	Mr. James A. Herne

NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.

Nan	Miss Ada Webb
Charlie	Miss Emma Webb
Bilge	Mr. C. B. Bishop

In preparation,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
and other novelties.

OPERA GLASSES FOR HIRE
AT FRANKLIN & CO. OPTICIANS,
244 Penna. avenue, between 12th and 13th streets,
And under the National Hotel.

oc6-tf

MR. JOHN E. GOODALL'S Fashionable Dancing Academy, Eleventh street, near the avenue. Private lessons any hour. Academy for Children and Ladies, Tuesday and Friday, at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's Class, Tuesday and Saturday, at 7 P. M. The beautiful *Sceptre* exercise for children and ladies; also, the *Indian Club* exercise for gentlemen. Lessons on the Violin and Violoncello. Private families attended. Mr. Goodall continues to give lessons in singing and on the piano-forte.

no18 d&3lm*

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

Husks—Marion Harland. $1 25.
Peculiar—Epes Sargent. $1 25.
Hannah Thurston—Bayard Taylor. $1 50.
Jean Belle—Alfred De Breha. $1 50.
Roundabout Papers—Thackeray. $1 00.
Breakfast in Bed, or Philosophy between the Sheets—Sala. 87½ cents.
Veronica, by the author of Karl Kiegler. 75 cents.
The first number of the Lady's Friend, a new Monthly, edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. 25 cents.
Any of the above sent by mail postage paid, on receipt of price. W. H. & O. H. MORRISON,
de4 3t Nos. 4 3 and 418 Pennsylvania avenue.

NEW BOOKS at Shillington's Book Store.

Rachel Ray, a Novel, by Anthony Trollope, author of Orley Farm. Price 50 cents.
Husks, Colonel Floyd's Wards, by Marion Harland, author of Alone. Price $1 50.
Tales of a Wayside Inn, by Longfellow. Price $1 25.
Fireside Games, for Winter evening amusements. Price 35 cents.
The Lady's Friend, a new Monthly Magazine. Price 25 cents.
Appleton's Railroad Guide, for December.
Gerhard's German Almanac for 1864. Price 30 cents.
Hagerstown, Housekeepers, Farmers, Christian, Comic, and Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac, for 1864.
The Volunteer's Roll of Honor. Price 25 cents.
Note, Letter paper, and Envelopes, of all sorts, kinds and qualities.
Diaries, every variety of size and style, for 1864.
Books and Magazines sent free of postage, on receipt of advertised price.
Send your orders to
SHILLINGTON'S Book Store,
Odeon Building, corner Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington.

de4-2t

NEW BOOK BY TIMOTHY TITCOMB—Letters to the Joneses. $1 25.

The Old Helmet, by the author of the "Wide, Wide World," 2 vols. $1 50. "The best book she has yet written."

Geographical Studies, by Prof. Ritter. $1 25.

Just published, and for sale by
WM. BALLANTYNE,
de4 3 498 Seventh street, between D and E.

LECTURE
BY
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
BEFORE THE
LADIES' CONTRABAND RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

On MONDAY, December 7, 1863, at 7½ o'clock,
In the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church;
Subject—"The Mission of the War."

Tickets, 25 cents. Proceeds for the benefit of the Contrabands.

de4 3t*

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WASHINGTON.

CAPITAL—$500,000.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking Law of the last Congress, is opened this day for the transaction of business, at the corner of Fifteenth and F streets, opposite the Treasury Department.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

oc22-tf

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. Ch. J. C. Kline, No. 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box No. 4586.

[illegible]

WELCH AND PATAPSCO FLOUR.
Roofing Materials.
Choice Black Tea.
And the best Boston Crackers in the world.
For sale at the New England store, northwest corner of First and D street. (de4 d&tf) J. H. CROSSMAN.

CUBA CIGARS.—Cigars from 1,000 to 47,000, of Jiguani tobacco, for sale at a low price for cash. Apply to JOSE VICTORIO BIJO,
oc? 12* 443 Twelfth street, between G and H sts.

THE PROPRIETOR of the CLARENDON HOTEL has rented the large and desirably-located house, No. 456 G street, opposite the Patent Office. The house has been thoroughly cleaned and renovated, and is now ready for immediate occupancy. The rooms will be rented either singly or in suits, without board, or, if desired, meals can be taken at the hotel. For particulars, &c., apply at the office of the Clarendon Hotel.

oc31 tf

FOR SALE—A blooded Filly, four years old next spring, a well broken and beautiful animal for a boy or man of light weight. Apply at the Navy yard gate, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

no25-12t*

BILLS OF FARE for Hotels, as well as all other kinds of printing, done with expedition. [illegible]

HENRY POLKINHORN, Steam Power-Press BOOK AND JOB PRINTER. Nos. 373 and 377 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, nearly opposite the Office of the National Intelligencer.

fe17-ly

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES! VARIETIES!

Fronting Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

Hamblin & Co .... Proprietors
Fitz Simmons .... Stage Manager and Advertiser

SPECIAL CARD TO OUR PATRONS.

THIS EVENING, DEC. 4,

Grand Inaugural Celebration of the second year of the

GREAT VARIETIES MUSIC HALL.

GREAT FEATURES FOR THIS OCCASION!

A Prize Address will be delivered on the opening of the evening performance by

M'LLE CHERRIE PETRIE,

written expressly for this event.

A brilliant display of costly and variegated

FIREWORKS

will take place in front of the Hall at 7½ o'clock, which the public, strangers, and patrons are invited to witness gratuitously.

The interior of the building will be illuminated by a brilliant performance, with

NATIONAL TABLEAUX AND ANTHEMS,

arranged expressly for the occasion, supported by every member of the star company, and a varied programme of

EXTRA ATTRACTIONS

Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.

See small bills.

CANTERBURY HALL

CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
CANTERBURY,
THE POPULAR
MUSIC HALL AND THEATRE,
Louisiana avenue, near the corner of Sixth street,
In the rear of the Metropolitan and National Hotels.
SIGN OF THE BIG CALCIUM LIGHT.

William E. Sinn .... Manager and Proprietor.

CONTINUED UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
THE GREAT SENSATION ALLIANCE.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
AUDIENCES WILD WITH DELIGHT.

THIS EVENING,

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

The eminently popular Irish Comedienne and Vocalist,

MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,
MISS ERNESTINE DE FAIBER,

The favorite Vocal and Terpsichorean Artiste.

MR. L. J. DONNELLY,
MR. L. J. DONNELLY,

The famous representative of Ethiopian Eccentricities.

G. R. EDESON
G. R. EDESON

In some entirely new Comic songs, written expressly for and sung only by him.

Protracted engagement of the celebrated Ethiopian Duo,

EAGAN AND EDWARDS.
EAGAN AND EDWARDS.

An interesting Drama, entitled the

COIN FORGERS;
COIN FORGERS;
COIN FORGERS;
OR,
THE ROBBER'S WIFE.
THE ROBBER'S WIFE.

Miss Lillie Brandon as	Rose Redland
J. S. Edwards as	Mark Redland
George R. Edeson as	Larry O'Gig

A charming New Ballet, arranged by the Great Maitre,

MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,
MONS. GUILLAUME FOUCHE,

CALLED

THE WOLF
THE WOLF
AMONG THE LAMBS.
AMONG THE LAMBS.

Introducing the unrivaled

BOUQUET OF BEAUTY,
BOUQUET OF BEAUTY,

LILLIE BRANDON, KATE HARRISON,
JULIA RICHMOND, LUCY CLIFTON,
M'LLE JENNIE, M'LLE GERALDINE,
LA PETITE ELLA, &c., &c.

THE GREAT CORPS D'ETHIOPE
THE GREAT CORPS D'ETHIOPE
WILL APPEAR.

A NEW OLIO OF FUN,
A NEW OLIO OF FUN,
A NEW OLIO OF FUN,

Consisting of Songs, Dances, Farces, Burlesques, &c.

Calling into requisition, in addition to the eminent artistes above named, the acceptable services of Messrs.

HARRY BLOODGOOD, H. W. WILLIAMS,
WILLIS ARMSTRONG, J. S. CLARKE,
MONS. SOL, C. W. SWAGGART,
T. BROWN, &c.

Admission 25 cents; Orchestra 50 cents; Private boxes holding six persons, $5.

Doors open at ¼ before 7 o'clock. Performances at ¼ before 8 o'clock.

POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,
POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE,

REGULAR SERIES, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

Admission—Ladies 20 cents; Children 10 cents.

THE GREAT TERPSICHOREAN ALLIANCE,

M'LLE ANNETTA GALETTI and
MONS. TOPHOFF;
ALSO,
MISSES JULIA MORTIMER,
MILLIE FOWLER, and
CLARA FOWLER.

Will appear on MONDAY Evening, December 7.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY tent, a few yards from the entrance to the Soldiers' Rest in Alexandria, on Wednesday, the 2d instant, about 7 o'clock P. M., a brown, coal-black [illegible] a nut [illegible] hands high, hind legs white about twelve inches up, near fore leg white about five inches up, off fore leg black, a few gray hairs about the [illegible] and fore, has been a little sprung, one scar on each haw, caused by being kicked, carries head and tail lofty, in good condition, well made, rather showy, about 11 years old. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery, or for information that will lead to it. S. S. MANN,

Joy's, corner Eighth street and Penna. ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Tent and Teams, near the entrance to Soldiers' Rest, Alexandria, Va.

de4 2*

$25 REWARD.—Lost, last evening, at the Depot, or between there and 380 G street, a CLUSTER DIAMOND PIN. The above reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber, at No. 380 G street.

de2 tf R. W. EDMONDS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Large and well-furnished Rooms can be obtained for gentlemen and ladies, with the best table board at No. 11 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Twenty-second street. Members of Congress and others will find this a pleasant home for the winter. Cars passing every five minutes to every part of the city.

[de4 1t] WM. PURNELL.

BOARDERS.—A gentleman and lady or four single gentlemen can secure Board, with elegant rooms, by applying at 466 Eleventh street, between E and F. Also, a few Table boarders can be accommodated.

de4-3t*

FURNISHED ROOMS and BOARD.—The House No. 16 Four and a Half street, near Pennsylvania avenue having been thoroughly renovated and improved, is now ready with Parlors and Chambers, for the occupation of gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. A large Dining-room has been attached, which can accommodate a number of Table Boarders at reasonable prices.

de2 3*

ROOMS and BOARD.—Three Rooms, with Board, on second floor, one square from the State Department, suitable for Members or Senators, with family.

d 3 3t*

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, WITH LARGE and handsomely furnished rooms, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their families, at New York place, in a pleasant location near Pennsylvania avenue, southwest corner of H and Twenty-first streets. Table board $5.

de2-3t*

MEMBERS
Desiring
CHOICE ROOMS,
communicating or single, can be accommodated, with board also, by applying at 80 I street, one door from Ninth, adjoining the Clarendon House.

d 1 5*

THE HOUSE No. 373 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, formerly occupied by Mrs. Davis, has been rented by the proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel. The house is large and commodious, location unsurpassed. The rooms will be let furnished, either to transient or permanent boarders, with or without meals, which can be had at the Hotel if desired.

de17-tf

Daily Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1863.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE auction shops in London are infested with a class of buyers called "knock outs." These are people combined to intimidate purchasers, even to the extent of using personal violence. The consequence is that they bid off the goods offered for sale at their own prices, and the owners of them suffer accordingly. The newspapers are crying out against them as a common nuisance, which should be abated.

A LETTER from Egypt says: "The cattle disease has broken out in Cairo, Ghizeh, and in the Delta. Up to this time the authorities admit that the loss amounts to 300,000 head, which cannot be replaced under £30 a piece, or a cost of £9,000,000 sterling; but it is not probable that the loss in animals will finally be much under £12,000,000 and the disease has already destroyed more than £1,000,000 sterling worth of property.

A THEATRE is in full operation at St. Augustine, Florida. It was established by the 48th New York regiment while stationed at that point, and has since been carried on by the 24th Massachusetts. The building will seat some seven hundred persons, and the entertainments are said to be very popular with the townspeople. The monotony of military life is greatly relieved by the amusement thus afforded.

A JUSTICE of the peace in St. Charles county, Missouri, has been indicted for inciting slaves to insurrection. A negro ball was given within his jurisdiction, which he attended. Before the close of the entertainment he made a speech, urging the negroes to leave their masters, and this speech was construed in such a light as to induce the preferring of the charge above mentioned.

THE selling-out policy for the defaulting Missouri railroads is gaining rapidly in the Legislature, in consequence of large offers made by eastern capitalists. They propose to take them at about what they cost the State, some $30,000,000; and the low financial condition of Missouri, together with the fear of further loosing the credit of the State for their completion, induces many to favor the selling policy.

A VILLAIN named Jones, at the head of twenty-five convicts in the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary, started a revolt on Tuesday. They broke and rushed upon the gate, but all gave it up but the ringleader and two others, who got outside. They were fired on by the guard, and the former was killed. The others were recaptured.

EXTENSIVE thefts have recently been committed at Rutland, Vt., by persons in the employ of the Central Railroad Company. Two baggage-masters, two flag men, and another person employed on the road, have been arrested, and a large quantity of stolen goods, consisting of boots and shoes, calicoes, silks and satins, recovered.

THE Nantucket people have a new "sensation." At a church collection, some evenings since, four silver "quarters" were put upon the plate, and subsequently a merchant publicly exhibited a genuine American half dollar, which had been paid to him by a customer. It is no wonder the community is excited at the discovery of so many relics of a past age.

SOME of the deer in Logan Square, Philadelphia, have become vicious, and several persons have been injured by them. The animals are to be disposed of. The deer have increased so rapidly that the authorities have determined to present a number to the authorities of Baltimore, who have expressed a desire to obtain them.

THE receipts of cotton at New Orleans, during the week ending 20th ultimo, were 3,151 bales and 104 bags, of which 1,025 bales were cleared for New York, and 92 for [illegible]. During the same period 1,561 hogsheads and 263 barrels of sugar were received in that market. The receipts of molasses amounted to 3,029 barrels.

THERE are now four hundred and fifty boys in the House of Refuge, at Rochester. They are engaged a part of the day making cane seat chairs, shoes, and brushes. After their shop tasks are performed they are permitted to play. All are required to attend school three hours each evening.

THE Providence *Journal* speaks of a new danger to cotton factories from the use, by the Government, of a small steel point, by which the tag marked "duty paid" is attached to bales. Several mills have had a very narrow escape from fire, where these have got into the machinery.

THE Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says that during the forty-eight hours ending with Sunday night last, 38,764 live hogs arrived in that city. One establishment alone received thirty-seven car loads. The people thereabouts must revel in spare-ribs and sausage.

OUR soldiers in Florida supply themselves with beef cattle by foraging in the enemy's country. They enjoy also the luxury of game of all descriptions, which abound in that State. Venison can be had for the shooting, and curlew and marsh hens are also numerous.

THE progress of liberal institutions in Italy is attended with a remarkable change in its architecture. In Florence the old streets were dark and narrow; the new are all wide and spacious, and the residences and churches are now built to admit abundance of light and air.

THE artists of the Cincinnati Sketch Club have agreed each to prepare and furnish for sale, for the benefit of the great Northwestern Sanitary Fair to be held in that city, a sketch upon the selected subject of the war.

DURING a late representation at the London Lyceum, a singer who was executing a solo sang it flat, when a gallery visitor immediately whistled the tune correctly, and the singer went back to the sharp, much to the amusement of the audience.

VIOLATIONS of the liquor law in Vermont continue to be severely punished. The people of that State, when they make laws, generally see to it that rogues, rich as well as poor, are not permitted to drive through them in coach and four.

IN Pittsfield, Massachusetts, war meetings are held every night. Massachusetts people are earnest in their loyalty, and when they set about a thing generally complete it before pausing to take breath.

A BATTERY of rifled guns has been mounted at Cleveland, Ohio, to defend the city against assault from Canadian rebel gunboats, should any wander thither.

THE farmers in the vicinity of Middletown, Ohio, distributed on Thanksgiving day eighty wagon loads of wood among the soldiers' families of the town.

IN Detroit, Michigan, butter sells at twenty-five cents a pound, veal at from four to eight cents, mutton the same, beef at ten cents, ducks at fifty cents a pair, and other things in proportion.

A MAN was arrested at Brockville, Canada, for being concerned in a stabbing affray. He was clearly innocent, it to be believed, for he said he hadn't killed a man in three months.

DEER are said to be very numerous in some parts of Missouri, and have become so familiar with civilization that they occasionally approach the very borders of St. Louis.

A POST OFFICE is about to be opened at Baton Rouge, La. Rebel deserters are coming into that post in large numbers, all eager to take the oath of allegiance.

THE young men and maidens of St. Paul, Minnesota, are enjoying the luxury of skating on a lake in that city known by the romantic name of "Lake Como."

EIGHT hundred persons received the rite of confirmation at the Catholic church in Fall River on Sunday.

AFTER paying all the expenses of the Russian ball in New York the committee find they have a surplus of three thousand dollars.

EIGHTY ONE MILLIONS of copper coins, of the value of $1,000,000 have been struck at the Strasburg mint, to be used as currency in Greece.

THERE were ninety one deaths in Boston last week, of which five were from diptheria, which is prevalent in that city.

THE Board of Supervisors of Buffalo have appropriated $500,000 for bounty purposes, each recruit under the last call to be paid $300.

WAR meetings have been held in the larger towns of Kentucky to devise some means by which the draft may be avoided.

—COAL is arriving in considerable quantities at Louisville, Kentucky, and there is great rejoicing in consequence. It sells at thirty-six cents a bushel.

THE best coal in London is sold at $6 per chaldron. A splendid Coventry poplin dress costs in the same city $10.

BY means of the spectrum analysis a new metal has been discovered, called *indium*, which is distinguished by a very brilliant blue ray.

THE weather in Iowa is very cold for the season. On the 28th ult. the thermometer stood at 15 degrees above zero.

A FEATURE of the Boston Sanitary Fair will be a daily newspaper, which is to be made brilliant, both in prose and verse, by the best talent of the city.

A YOUNG man named James Santorage, a clerk in a store in Cincinnati, was fined $29 54 on Tuesday last, for kissing a married lady against her will.

MISSOURIANS are claiming compensation for negroes who long ago escaped to Illinois and were enlisted for soldiers there.

THE entire capital ($500,000) of the new National Bank in New Orleans has been subscribed, and an assessment of 20 per cent. called for.

THERE were two hundred and eighty nine deaths in Philadelphia last week—an increase of forty six over the week previous.

WHISKEY is smuggled from points on the Mississippi to New Orleans and elsewhere in iron-bound kegs, purporting to be filled with vinegar.

A FIRE department has been organized at Beaufort, South Carolina.

IT is expected that Alexandria, Egypt, will be lighted with gas in about eight months' time.

BY the new constitution of Venezuela slavery is forever abolished in that country.

ANOTHER hotel is to be erected at Niagara Falls.

LECTURES.

THE COURSE OF LECTURES under the auspices of the

WASHINGTON LYCEUM,

AT WILLARD'S HALL,

will commence TUESDAY EVENING, December 8th 1863, by

P. T. BARNUM,

"The Great Showman."

Subject—"The Art of Money-getting."

To be followed regularly by

BAYARD TAYLOR,
REV. WM. H. MILBURN,
W. H. C. HOSMER,
JOHN G. SAXE,
"EDMUND KIRKE,"
E. P. WHIPPLE,
GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
GEO D. PRENTICE, and others.

TERMS:

Single Admission ... 50 cents
Course Ticket, admitting one ... $1
Course Ticket, admitting Gent. and Lady ... $3

Tickets to be had at the principal Hotels and Book Stores, and from members of the Lyceum. de1-7t

WASHINGTON LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

SECOND COURSE.

The "Managers of the Washington Lecture Association," in announcing their

SECOND COURSE OF LECTURES,

Take pleasure in reminding the citizens of Washington of their success in securing, again, the services of the

ABLEST AND MOST ELOQUENT LECTURERS

In the country; and, also, the conveniently located and commodious

CHURCH EDIFICE OF THE E STREET BAPTIST SOCIETY,

Where the Lectures of the Course will be held, on

FRIDAY EVENING

Of each week, commencing about the middle of December.

They also take pleasure in announcing that arrangements are being made for the observance of the

TWENTY-SECOND OF FEBRUARY

By an Oration and other appropriate exercises.

The Lectures will be delivered by the following distinguished gentlemen:

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., New York.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y.
General J. A. Garfield, Ohio.
Rev. Jacob M. Manning, D. D., Boston, Mass.
Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., New York.
John B. Gough, Esq., Massachusetts.
Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hon. B. Gratz Brown, Missouri.
Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Binghamton, N. Y.
Rev. John Pierpont, Washington, D. C.
George Wm. Curtis, New York.

Single tickets for the Course, $2 50; tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, $4; to be had of either of the Officers of the Association.

LEWIS CLEPHANE,
W. A. CROFFUT,
C. STORRS,
Z. RICHARDS,
A. G. HALL,
JOHN R. FRENCH,
N. R. DEVEREUX,
CHARLES ROESER,
Board of Managers.

Attest: JOHN PIERPONT, President.
JOHN R. FAIRBANKS, Secretary. no26-d&*tf

WASHINGTON LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

FIRST COURSE OF LECTURES,

To be delivered before the Association, at

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

PARK BENJAMIN, Friday, December 4.
Subject: THE WAR—A POEM.
HORACE GREELEY, Tuesday, December 8.
Subject: QUESTIONS OF THE HOUR.
DR. ISAAC M. WISE, Editor of the *Israelite*, Wednesday, December 16.
Subject: JUDAISM, HISTORY, &c.
ROBERT A. WEST, Wednesday, December 23.
Subject: WOMAN.
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Friday, January 8.
Subject: ———.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, ——— January —.
Subject: ———.
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Wednesday, January 27.
Subject: LOVE AND COURTSHIP.

Single tickets, 50 cents; for the Course of seven Lectures, $3.
Tickets to be had at the principal Book Stores, Hotels, at room No. 1 Washington Building, and 251 and 450 Pennsylvania avenue. no22-1d&tf

EXECUTIVE ENLISTMENT COMMITTEE ROOM,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1863.

The undersigned, Executive Committee for the encouragement of Volunteering in the District of Columbia, beg leave to appeal to the loyal and patriotic citizens of Washington for aid in furtherance of the object they have in view. Suitable and reliable persons are appointed, each of whom will be provided with a book and authority to collect funds from those disposed to contribute.

The Committee confidently hope that their efforts may be met with a hearty response from every loyal person, and that our city may be enabled to prove to the country that we require no further draft to fill up the quota assigned us. But that vieing with the love of country and good Government, which induced her in the earliest days of the rebellion to send into the field a larger proportion of volunteers than any other section of our land, we will, in the close of this wicked and unrighteous war, relax no efforts in aiding our constituted authorities in asserting their supremacy, and in showing that the National Capital is worthy the hallowed name it bears:

First Ward—H. C. WILSON,
Second Ward—S. V. NOYES,
Third Ward—ALEX. R. SHEPHERD,
Fourth Ward—JOHN BERESFORD,
Fifth Ward—GEO. F. GULICK,
Sixth Ward—R. M. COOMBS,
Seventh Ward—JNO. H. SEMMES.

de2-wfm3t (City papers please copy.)

EXECUTIVE ENLISTMENT COMMITTEE ROOM,

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December, 1863.

A bounty of Thirty dollars will be paid for every accepted recruit that may volunteer in the city of Washington under the recent call of the President for 300,000 men. Colored men who may volunteer for the Colored regiments now forming will be entitled to the above bounty. The sum of five dollars will be paid to any person who may bring forward an acceptable recruit.

The bounty and enlistment fee will be paid immediately upon enrollment, upon producing a certificate from Captain Schoetz, or such enrolling officer as may be duly designated by him. Such certificate to be presented to JOHN H. SEMMES, ESQ.,

Treasurer of the General Enlistment Committee, at his office, No. 523 Ninth street west, corner of Louisiana avenue. By order of Executive Committee.

de2-wfm3t (City papers please copy.)

MRS. E. J. HOWELL,

454 EIGHTH STREET,

Between the Avenue and D street, will open on TUESDAY, December 1st, a handsome assortment of French Flowers, by the box or spray. Small bunches of Flowers, suitable for party dresses. Bridal Wreaths, Feathers, Head-dresses of all kinds. Wax Fruit by the dozen.
Baskets filled with fruit.
Wreaths made to order. de2-1m*

CARPETS, OILCLOTH,

HEARTHRUGS, MATTING,

AND

HOUSEKEEPING EFFECTS IN GENERAL.

The subscribers, having just received and completed their Fall Stock, would respectfully invite the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, and the public in general to call at the store No. 526, corner Seventh and H street, and examine our large and general assortment of

Three-ply, ingrain, and domestic carpets and rugs.
Oilcloths, from one to four yards wide.
Matting and mats, window shades.
Oilcloth table covers and blankets.
Feather beds, hair, shuck, and Excelsior mattresses.

ALSO,

A large assortment of mahogany and walnut furniture.
Looking glasses, crockery, glass, wooden ware, and baskets, with nearly all other articles in the house-furnishing line.

We flatter ourselves that any person wishing to purchase articles in our line, and will honor us with a call, will be pleased with our stock and prices.

Very respectfully,
oc21-wfmtf GREEN & WILLIAMS.

CAVALRY BUREAU.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1863.

On the first and third WEDNESDAYS, 2d and 16th of December, 1863, will be sold at public auction, at the Cavalry Depot, at Giesboro Point, near this city, a large lot of

CAVALRY HORSES,

condemned as unfit for public service.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
d1-4t C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau.

TRUNK VALISE AND BAG MANUFACTORY.

Gents' Sole Leather Trunks,
Ladies' Dress and Bonnet Trunks,
Sole Leather Valises, Travelling Bags,
Haversacks, Knapsacks,
Saddle-Bags, Blanket Straps,
Leather Panniers for officers, &c., &c.
JAMES E. BROWN,
oc24-3m 718 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

NO. 237 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

A. M. EININGER & CO.'S Store is at 237 Pennsylvania avenue, below Thirteenth street, and nearly opposite Gautier's.

FOR SALE.—Copies of the Judge Advocate General's Review of the Court-Martial of Major General Fitz John Porter, in pamphlet form, can be had at this office corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANDY.—A first-class Candy maker will undertake the supplies of ... for parties and FESTIVALS ...

TROTTING! TROTTING!!

To come off over the PINEY BRANCH COURSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

MUSIC FOR PARTIES AND FASHIONABLE BALLS

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. DR. MARSH ...

F. DEFROSSE, FRENCH AND AMERICAN BAKER ...

CLARIFIED CIDER.

THE GREAT EMPORIUM OF THE DISTRICT FOR FINE HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS IS AT 123 BRIDGE STREET, GEORGETOWN.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE. FAMILY SOAP-MAKER. ECONOMY! ECONOMY!! ... PENNSYLVANIA SALT-MANUFACTURING CO.

W. H. HARROVER, MANUFACTURER OF STOVES, RANGES, And Dealer in all kinds of TIN-WARE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS ...

"HOW ARE YOU, GREENBACKS?"

460. 460. 460.

AND still the wonder grows.

CLEAR THE TRACK while the bell rings.

THE OLD WAR HORSE IN THE FIELD. J. BRUCE & CO.

MILITARY BUCKSKIN GLOVES and GAUNTLETS ...

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ...

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. H. TOWNSEND continues ...

SECURE A MUSICAL EDUCATION.

ATTORNEYS.

THOMAS H. FORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW ...

WILLIAM HALSTED, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW ...

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

P. SINGER, MANUFACTURER OF SILVER-PLATED WARE ...

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE ...

MILITARY GOODS.

TO SUTLERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN MILITARY AND OTHER GOODS ... WALL, STEPHENS & CO.

MILITARY GOODS. WALL, STEPHENS & CO.

MEDICAL.

DR. A. FAYTE ...

MEDICAL.—DR. LISPENARD ...

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TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT ...

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ...

RILEY A. SHINN ...

LIME! LIME! LIME!

TO THE BUSINESS PUBLIC.

CATSUP!

PROPOSALS.

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PROPOSALS FOR PINE WOOD.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER FOR THE NAVY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE ...

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ROOFING PAPER.

PAPER WAREHOUSE. KNIGHT & JOHNSON.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

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STEAMBOAT LINES.

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA FERRY ...

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE ...

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

321 HEADQUARTERS 321

RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD ...

1863. 1863.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

DIRECT RAILROAD ROUTE BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING TO BOSTON ...

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS ON BOOKS ...

MUNN & CO. ...

BILL-HEADS ...