

If any of our subscribers fail to receive their papers regularly, we hope they will notify us of the fact without delay, that we may call the attention of the carriers to the neglect.

IS THERE TREASON IN HIGH PLACES?

The Charleston Mercury of December 5th, contains an account of what it calls an "inter-State celebration" of the fire-eaters of Hamburg, (S. C.) and Augusta, (Ga.), on the 1st of December.

In the course of this celebration, Senator Hammond, or rather, ex-Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, said:

"The public property within the boundary of the seceding States must be seized upon and claimed by them. This might cause some bloodshed, but he doubted it."

Another speaker, Col. William Gregg, was more explicit, in this wise:

"He ridiculed the idea that a war would arise from the secession of South Carolina. He felt confident that Government would not dare to place her hand upon her; for Mr. Buchanan is well aware that the first drop of blood spilt would create a blaze that will light up the whole South, and carry every slave State out of the Union, never to return. We have proof of this in the fact, that the arsenal, containing a vast amount of United States arms and munitions of war, is in our possession. The Government, finding that recruits could not safely be sent there to protect that vast valuable property, very graciously placed the establishment under the charge of the Governor of South Carolina, where it will ever remain. He also spoke of the fortifications in Charleston harbor—Castle Pinckney, Fort Moultrie, and Fort Sumter—stations that required 5,000 soldiers to man, now having collectively only 200 men. The President well knows, that any attempt to reinforce those points will lead to bloodshed and a general rupture, and he has had the good sense to let things remain as they are, and those establishments will, doubtless, fall peacefully into the hands of South Carolina."

It is unquestionable that men in high authority have connived at the abandonment of vast amounts of Government property to the mercy of the mob which now has possession of Charleston, and has exposed even the forts, which assure our national sovereignty over that port, to the hazard of being seized by the same mob. Nobody doubts that this nullifying conspiracy has support in the Cabinet of the President, and future treason trials may designate the men. The country is betrayed by its own Government.

FORT MOULTRIE ABANDONED TO ITS FATE.

The country will learn with indignation, but without surprise, that it was yesterday determined, in Cabinet council, to send no reinforcements to Fort Moultrie, now held by only a handful of troops.

It is denied that the officer in command has called for succor. We believe this denial to be without foundation. But whether the officer in command has called for more troops, or not, it is the duty of the Government to assure the safety of the fort beyond the possibility of a doubt. That is really the way to avert bloodshed, because it is weakness, always, which invites attack.

DRIVE THEM IN.

In the Charleston Mercury, of December 1, we find a letter from Washington, containing the following:

"Give it to them. 'Lay on, Macduff,' drive them in with South Carolina, or drive them out. Make them take their position. If the people of Virginia, Maryland, and those of this District, prefer to submit to the Abolitionists rather than to stand up by the side of South Carolina and other Southern States, I want to know it at once—the sooner the better. Hit them a hard blow."

"If Virginia has any sensibility left, I hope you will be able to reach her feelings. Oh, that she could be waked up!"

It is this operation of "driving in" Virginia, which just now attracts a good deal of attention.

Mr. Senator Hunter maintains that Virginia has no option but to follow South Carolina, even in a career which he faintly professes to condemn. A popular instinct, not easily deceived, has settled the point, that his wish is father to that thought, and Virginia relucats at the humiliation proposed to her by her Senator.

"Drive them in, or drive them out." This is the language addressed by a handful of madcaps in South Carolina, to such powerful Commonwealths as Maryland and Virginia. The indecency of the language, equals the folly of the thought.

A PURE GENEALOGY.

In a card of Robert N. Gourdin in the Charleston Mercury, we find the following:

"In 1832, I was a nullifier; in 1851, a secessionist, and time has only strengthened my then convictions. Since it became apparent that Mr. Lincoln would be elected, I have, as a member of 'The 1860 Association,' endeavored to bring about secession."

It is the ramp of South Carolina nullification which is the real basis of the present troubles. In the philosophy of human nature, nothing is more enduring than the passions of defeated parties. They do not always terminate with life, but survive by transmission from father to son. The men who were snubbed and humiliated by Gen. Jackson in 1832, have nursed their rankling malignity to this day. The slavery question is with them, not an existing cause, but a pretext for disunion. They were disunionists before the slavery question was ever heard of, and would remain so, if that question was buried in the ocean beyond the reach of the plummet.

In a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, the Secretary of War recognises the right of States to secede at pleasure, and says that if the Gulf States secede, Virginia will join them. He, however, deprecates disunion, and warns the South that their expectations of aid from England are delusive. He argues that the anti-slavery sentiment of the British people is too deep-seated to be yielded to any ideas of commercial advantage.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The opinion of Attorney General Black, on the assumed right of secession, and the powers and duties of the Federal Executive towards a State assuming to secede from the Union, submitted to the President, at his request, on the 20th of November last, appears in the Constitution and Intelligencer of this morning. We think the arguments are, in the main, sound and judicious, but do not justify all the positions assumed by the President in his message.

The Attorney General denies, by implication, at least, the constitutional right of a State to secede from the Union, and "absolve her people from the duty of obeying the just and constitutional requirements of the Central Government."

He holds that the President has power to enforce the collection of the revenue in the ports of any State assuming to secede, and that this power "may be exercised anywhere at or within the port," there being "no law which confines the collector to the custom-house, or to any other particular spot." That "if the custom-house were burnt down, he might remove to another building; or if he were driven from the shore, he might go on board a vessel in the harbor."

He holds that the President's right to take such measures as he may deem necessary for the protection of the public property, such as "the forts, arsenals, magazines, dock yards, custom-houses, public ships, and other property which the United States have bought, built, and paid for," is "very clear." That the President has the right of "keeping exclusive possession" of such property, and "repelling intrusion;" and that this right "includes also the right of recapture after it has been unlawfully taken by another."

Under the express power granted to the President, by act of 1807, "to employ such parts of the land and naval forces as he may judge necessary, for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, where it is lawful to use the militia for the same purpose," he holds that the President can only call these forces into requisition in aid of the ministerial officers of the Federal courts, in executing the mandates of said courts, in cases coming within their jurisdiction; and then, only "in cases of extreme necessity, arising out of great and unusual combinations against them." He suggests, that the contingency may arise, in which the public feeling in a State may be such, that no citizens can be found to accept the offices of judges, district attorneys, or marshals, of the Federal courts. In such case, as the President can use the land and naval forces only to aid the courts in the performance of their duty, he holds that "troops would be out of place, and their use wholly illegal."

He says, in reference to the assumed right of secession, "If one of the States should declare her independence, your action cannot depend upon the rightfulness of the cause upon which such declaration is based. Whether the retirement of a State from the Union be the exercise of a right reserved in the Constitution, or a revolutionary movement, it is certain that you (the President) have not in either case the authority to recognise her independence, or to absolve her from her Federal obligations."

In conclusion, the Attorney General argues that Congress has constitutional power to declare war against one or more States, and require the Executive of the Federal Government to carry it out by means of forces drawn from the other States. Qualified as this assumption is, by a full admission of the power of the Federal Government to put down, by force, all resistance to the Federal laws, and to repel all aggressions upon its property, we do not object to it. It is nevertheless true, that actual war between the Federal Government and a rebellious State would necessarily result from the exercise of these admitted powers, in any State which might undertake to resist the execution of the Federal laws or take forcible possession of the Federal property.

If the President will faithfully use the powers which the Attorney General advises him that he possesses under the Constitution and laws, in order to maintain the authority of the Federal Government in the present crisis, the country will demand nothing more at his hands.

IMPLACABLE MALICE.

In a speech at Hamburg, S. C., on the 1st of December, Senator Hammond said:

"The North and the South can never agree. They hate us and our institutions, with malice most implacable, and we hate them equally back again. No hate between the Israelites and the Canaanites was more excessive. We can't live with them, and we must separate."

This is, in substance, the language made use of the other day in the Senate, by Judge Iverson of Georgia.

Men may mistake the feelings of others towards themselves, and frequently do so; but they may be supposed to know their own feelings in respect to others.

Thus, Messrs. Hammond and Iverson are not good witnesses as to the sentiments of the North, which they evidently misunderstand, but they are first class authority as to the sentiments of the South, and especially as to their own.

"Implacable malice," then, is the avowed temper of South Carolina and Georgia, or rather, of the men who, for the moment, have usurped the prerogative of speaking for those States.

SWEPT IN BY THE CURRENT.

In the Charleston Mercury of December 1, we find an appeal from "Fox Populi" to the voters of Charleston against a certain ticket for delegates to the State Convention. "Fox Populi" says:

"I tell you, this ticket is composed of men who were not in favor of secession but a short time ago, and would not be now, were it not that they see it in the popular eye, their declarations to the contrary notwithstanding."

The apparent unanimity of South Carolina is deceptive, and will be short-lived. It will be followed by a war of factions, whose quarrels will only be settled by the sword.

Governor H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, has written a decided letter against secession.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

THE SECESSION FEELING IN FLORIDA. Charleston, Dec. 6.—Senator Yulee, of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve connection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyously return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes allegiance.

Colonel Blackburn, Federal marshal for the northern district of Florida, is closing up the business preparatory to resigning. The secession feeling in Florida is quite as universal as in South Carolina.

THE GEORGIA AND S. CAROLINA CONVENTIONS. Charleston, Dec. 6.—The Georgia Senate has rejected the bill calling a Convention of Southern States. This is viewed as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede independently.

The election for delegates to the South Carolina Convention was a quiet one. A very full vote was polled. The result will not be known till to-morrow. It is generally conceded that Judge Magrath will lead the ticket. W. Porcher Miles, it is also conceded, is elected.

THE PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO AVOID A COLLISION—THE TREASURY—THE COMPROMISE COMMITTEE. Washington, Dec. 7.—The President to-day explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston, and said that everything would be done on his part to avoid a collision. Major Alexander has made no request for reinforcements, and it is represented that the best feeling exists between the garrison at Fort Moultrie and the citizens of Charleston.

As an expedient for raising funds to meet the present wants of the Treasury, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means has suggested the immediate payment of the duties on merchandise now in the public warehouses for sale.

It is not probable that the select committee of the House will meet before next week. The opinion is well founded, that Messrs. Hawkins and Boyce are the only two who will ask to be excused from serving thereon. The indications are that their request will not be granted.

MR. LINCOLN'S OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5.—A synopsis of the President's message reached Mr. Lincoln this morning. His comments very severely on its accusatory tone towards the North, and says his own views are misrepresented.

GEORGIA LEGISLATURE—REMAINS OF GENERAL WALKER. Milledgeville, Dec. 7.—Mr. Fulton, of Columbia, offered a series of resolutions in the State Legislature to-day, requesting the Representatives of Georgia in Congress to propose that Congress appoint "commissioners on the part of the North and South, to provide for the peaceable dissolution of the Union, and an equitable distribution of the public property between both sections."

The Mobile Register of the 4th announces the return of Capt. West, who went to Truxillo to obtain the remains of General Walker, having been unsuccessful, in consequence of the Honduras laws prohibiting exhumation. Col. Rudder was honorably treated, and his release was expected.

FROM UTAH—THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY—ACTION OF MARYLANDERS ON THE CRISIS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Col. Stambaugh, Surveyor General of Utah, reports to the Land Office, verifying the accuracy of the surveys of his predecessor in that Territory. Charges had been made by the Mormons and others, that the original surveys were incorrect.

More than \$200,000 in Treasury notes were sent in to-day for redemption. The Treasury has refused to honor a requisition of the Secretary of the Senate for \$50,000 for Senate purposes.

It is understood that the action of prominent citizens of Maryland at this point yesterday met with the approval of some of Mr. Breckinridge's Kentucky friends.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Dec. 7.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 24th ult., has arrived.

The steamer Bohemian arrived at London-derry on the 23d.

The China mail of the 1st of October had been telegraphed. Hostilities had recommenced in the North, and two skirmishes had been fought with the Tartan cavalry, who were repulsed. The allied army was waiting in a hostile position before Pekin. Negotiations had been opened by the Chinese, but not in a supplicating manner.

No new movement has taken place in Italy. A change had been made in the Neapolitan Ministry. Count Boano had joined the Cabinet without a portfolio.

It is reported from Italy that a State Council will soon be convened on important matters. Victor Emanuel was expected to go to Palermo on the 26th.

A deputation had waited upon His Majesty, and presented him with the result of the voting in the Umbrian Marches.

The Piedmontese Parliament would soon be convened, and with it dissolved, in order to be replaced by the Italian Parliament.

Vague reports are in circulation that negotiations have commenced at Paris for the cessation of Venetia.

The London Globe confirms the statement that the Duke of Newcastle will receive the vacant order of the Garter.

A French decree permits the importation of iron ore duty free.

There are rumors of a probable visit of Napoleon to England, to meet the Empress at Windsor.

The Paris Bourse closed quiet and steady. The Rentes closed at 70 1/2.

The ratification of the new loan for Turkey by France has been completed.

Count Walewski has succeeded M. Fould as French Minister of State, and further modifications of the Cabinet are expected.

Consols closed at London at 93 1/2 @ 93 1/2.

Liverpool Breadstuffs.—Flour closed dull at 6d. decline. Wheat closed dull, also at a decline of 1d. @ 2d. Corn closed quiet—mixed and yellow 38s. @ 38s. 6d. Flour 28s. @ 31s. Red western wheat 11s. @ 11s. 10d. Southern 12s. 4d. @ 12s. 10d. White 12s. 2d. @ 14s. White corn 42s. @ 46s.

Provisions closed quiet. Beef is heavy. Pork quiet. Bacon also quiet. Lard quiet, none here, sales at 70s. retail. Tallow quiet, butchers 58s. 6d. @ 59s.

Queenstown, Nov. 25.—The steamer Europa arrived here to-day.

Liverpool, Saturday evening.—Sales cotton to-day estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs closed dull, but generally unchanged. Provisions closed quiet.

At Havre, New Orleans cotton, tres ordinaires, sold at 97 1/2 f. has 89 f. The market closed very dull at a decline of 2 to 3 f.

The West Tennessee Whig estimates the loss suffered by the South, in the depreciation of slave property, owing to the current agitation, principally occasioned by the secessionists, at \$75,000,000.

REVIEW.

Little Frankie Stories. For sale by French & Richelieu's, 378 Pennsylvania avenue.

Come, friend, let us return in imagination to our childhood hours. Careworn, weary, professional man—hated, diseased, distracted politician—cool, hale man of ease; do look at that cluster of happy little children. How free from care, how hopeful, how confiding!

What a lesson! Read them! They are picture educators, which excel all others, especially when verified by glowing immortality, whose infancy and childhood has been watched and character formed by the exquisite adornings of purity of purpose and uprightness of life.

The series of volumes, six in number, called the Little Frankie Stories, are among the many tasteful, wholesome, and useful mementoes, which you, parent, teacher, friend, can purchase for Christmas presents.

THE LAST CARD.—Each of the Republican electors of the State of New Jersey received, on the day of their meeting in Trenton, a printed circular, dated Washington City, D. C., December 1, signed "Mercury," setting forth, first, the power each had of voting for whom he pleased, without regard to the candidates who had been placed in nomination by National Conventions; secondly, the terrible dangers with which the country was threatened because of the anticipated administration of Mr. Lincoln; and thirdly, inviting and urging them to vote for some other than Abraham Lincoln.

The language and arguments of the circular showed that it had been written by no ordinary man, though, whoever it was, did not think it best to add his own proper signature. The same circular has doubtless been sent to the Republican electors of the whole country, with the vague hope that some one or more might possibly be induced to decline voting for Lincoln, in view of the "awful" responsibility therein set forth.—Gazette and Republican, Trenton, N. J.

THE SECESSION CADETS.—A letter was published a few days ago, purporting to emanate from seven West Point cadets, in which they declared that in the event of South Carolina's seceding from the Union, they would be found "under the folds of her banner, fighting for liberty and equality." The Philadelphia Inquirer has had the curiosity to refer to the official register of West Point cadets, in order to ascertain the standing of these gentlemen. The examination revealed that two of them had been dismissed from the Academy for deficiency in their studies, and a third for bad conduct, while a fourth barely maintains a position in his class. The names of the other three are not found on the register, and must have been admitted since June, if students in the Academy.

TRADING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—There is a bill before the South Carolina Legislature, which will probably pass, to the following effect: "Hereafter it shall not be lawful for any petty shopman, itinerant salesman, travelling agent, or other person not having any permanent or established place of business and stock of goods within the State, out of which the tax may be levied, to carry on trade, or make contracts for sales by means of samples or patterns, or otherwise. And that for every such offence the party so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be liable to pay a fine of not less than \$2,000, and upon default of such payment he shall be imprisoned not more than six months. Provided nothing in this act shall be held to apply to vendors of flour, grain, bacon, tobacco, cotton gins, plantation implements, and domestic articles, the production of the industry of any of the slaveholding States."

WELL CHARACTERIZED.—The Evening Post's Washington correspondence says: "The message was playfully but quite happily hit off by Mr. Seward, just after the reading, when some friends of the President asked him what he thought of it. 'I think,' said the New York Senator, 'the President has conclusively proved two things: 1. That no State has the right to secede unless it wishes to; and 2. That it is the President's duty to enforce the laws, unless somebody opposes him.'"

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MISSOURI.—The official vote of Missouri has been announced as follows: For Douglas . . . 58,801 " Bell . . . 58,372 " Breckinridge . . . 31,317 " Lincoln . . . 17,028

A POINT.—At the Winter Garden, on Wednesday night, when "Richelieu" (Mr. Booth) said to his page, "Take away the sword; States may yet be saved without it," the sentiment was instantly applied to our present political condition, and the entire audience united in a long and hearty burst of applause.

A Southern editor, once, in attempting to compliment General Pillow as a "battle-scarred veteran," was made by the types to call him a "bottle-scarred veteran." In the next issue the mistake was so far corrected as to style him a "bottle-scarred veteran."

The Bridgeton Chronicle notices an organization of young men in that town, styled "Zouave Oddities," who have banded together for the purpose of saving and splitting wood for destitute families the ensuing winter. Wood-saw astride of horse, and axe in hand, they proceed to the premises, and reduce the wood to stove size with an alacrity unknown to those who labor for pelf. There is a touch of philanthropy in this, worthy of imitation.

From a recent survey, it is estimated that the coal region of Spain covers 120 square leagues, containing 2,300,000,000 tons of coal, of quality but little inferior to our own. In France, the consumption of coal amounts to sixty millions of tons annually.

William A. Northern, the late assistant postmaster at Warsaw, Richmond county, Va., who was arrested last summer by Col. Henry Snyder, the United States special mail agent, on charge of robbing the mail, was tried at Richmond city on Tuesday, and found guilty. The penalty is not less than ten years in the penitentiary.

SYRIAN SUFFERERS.—The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of \$24,311.39.

J. W. MORSELL, (Successor to Howell & Morsell.) Dealer in Paints, Oils, Lamps, Lamp-Glasses, Varnish, Brushes, and Window Glass, 323 C street, between Sixth and Seventh.

ARTIST'S materials of every variety. Wicks of every description. dec 8—1f

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.



PAPER HANGINGS, OF ALL GRADES AND PRICES. WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.

Also, a handsome assortment of Picture Cord and Tassels, all sizes and colors. Purchasing for cash, and allowing no old stock to accumulate, persons needing the above goods will find it to their advantage to give me a call. All work executed and supervised by practical men, who have served a regular apprenticeship at their trade.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no pay required. Please give me a call. Remember the number. JOHN MARKRITER, No. 486 Seventh street, eight doors above nov 26 Odd Fellows' Hall.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, No. 406 Seventh street, near E.

I AM now offering my large stock of Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at remarkably low prices, in order to decrease my large stock.

N. B. All persons in want of Clothing and Furnishing Goods will find it greatly to their advantage to give me a call, as I am determined to sell lower than any other house in town. Don't forget the name and number. J. H. SMITH, Clothier, dec 7—1m 460 Seventh st., op. Post Office.

LADD, WEBSTER, & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES. Are preferred above all others. LADD, WEBSTER, & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES. Are preferred above all others.

LADD, WEBSTER, & Co.'s SEWING MACHINES. Are preferred above all others. For reasons why, see advertisement in another column. AT JANNEY'S, 348 Pennsylvania avenue. Young Ladies in attendance.

S. T. SHUMAN, CHEMIST AND PHARMACEUTIST, Corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, under the Clarendon Hotel.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his old customers and the public in general, that having located at the above stand, he will be happy to supply their wants in his line of business. dec 3—1y

PHILADELPHIA CONFECTIONERY. ICE CREAM, Water Ices, Wedding Cakes, Pound Cakes, Mince Pies, Pastry, Crusts for Oyster Pies, Jellies, and a general assortment of nice things in the Confectionery line, at FUSSELL'S, corner of Twelfth and F streets, at the lowest prices. nov 30—1m

NEW CROP FRUITS, &c. I HAVE in store and am receiving from the Northern markets New Crop Layer RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; Malaga Bunch Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; New Crop CITRUS, CURRANTS, FIGS, FILBERTS, BRAZIL NUTS, ENGLISH WALNUTS, ALMONDS, CRANBERRIES, &c. All of which will be sold as low as can be had. JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side. nov 26

D. KOLB'S BALSAMIC LUNG INVIGORATOR. A CERTAIN CURE for Coughs, Colds, Affections of the Throat and Lungs. A trial will make every one its friend, being agreeable to take, and certain to cure. Price 50 cents. For sale by Messrs. Gilman, Stott, Clark, Wright, Nairn, Ford, Kidwell, Thompson, Ridgely, Moore, Major, &c. nov 26

DOCTOR JOSEPH T. HOWARD. OFFICE No. 366 Fifth street, and at Shuman's Drug Store, under the Clarendon Hotel. dec 4 am

GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE. I WILL have in store in a day or two Choice GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE, of as fine quality as can be had, to which I invite the attention of purchasers. JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side. nov 26

JOHN LANGE, Practical Chronometer, Clock, and Watch-maker, 437 Seventh street, bet. G and H, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has just received a fine stock of Gold Patent and Detached Levers, Lepine, Duplex, and other Watches; also, fine French Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Attends promptly to the Repairing of fine Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. nov 26—1m

HENRY JANNEY, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C., MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONABLE BOOTS & SHOES, HAS at all times a sufficient force of the most experienced hands to make promptly to order every variety of work in his line. He has on his shelves a very good supply of work of his own make. Also, a general supply of Northern work, direct from the Manufacturers, as well as from Auction, and assures the public that no house in this or any other city can supply, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at lower rates. nov 26

BOARDING. A CONGRESSIONAL MESS of four or five can be accommodated at Mrs. GILBERT'S, No. 548 Pennsylvania avenue, between First and Second streets, Washington, D. C. nov 28—1f

NOTICE! I WISH all gentlemen to bear in mind that the plan which I adopted, six years ago, of selling HATS and BOOTS at greatly reduced prices, for cash, is in successful operation. Just received, a full supply of the latest New York styles of DRESS HATS. The very finest Hat at \$3.50; a first-rate Hat, \$3; and very good, fashionable Hat, \$2.50. All of the latest styles of soft HATS and CAPS, at the very lowest prices. I am constantly supplied with a very large stock of those fine DRESS BOOTS, at \$3.75—which I have been selling for many years—as well as the very best quality of Patent Leather GAITHERS, at \$3.50. Fine French Calfskin Gaiters, from \$2 to \$2.50. Terms: No extra charge in order to offset bad debts. ANTHONY, Agent for the Manufacturers, Seventh street, second Hat Store from the corner, opposite Avenue House, No. 540. nov 26

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.

Encourage Home Production. LAMPLACK of all qualities, and packed in all of the different styles known to the trade.

ROOFING PITCH & ROOFING FELT, FOR GRAVEL ROOFS, And also used for slate and tin roofs. Manufactured and for sale by H. C. WILSON & CO., Twenty-second street and Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Office adjoining Bank of Washington. nov 26

AT FRANCIS'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, 490 Seventh street, YOU can find a complete assortment of House-keeping Hardware, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Britannia, Book Tin, and Japanned Ware, Door Mats, Table Mats, Feather Dusters, Clocks, and all the useful articles for Housekeeping, together with Ladies' Satchels, Card Cases, Parasols, Fans, Combs, Brushes, Baskets, &c., &c., all selected with great care, bought for cash, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Purchasers will do well to remember FRANCIS'S House-Furnishing Store, No. 490 Seventh street. nov 26

Choice Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors. THE undersigned respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to his large and complete stock of Groceries, Teas, Wines, and Liquors, which have been purchased recently on the most favorable terms, and will be disposed of at a very small advance. His Teas are selected by one of the oldest and most experienced importers in the country, which enables him always to furnish his customers with a superior article. A very fine article of Oolong Tea always on hand, at fifty cents per pound. Purchasers will do well to call and see before purchasing elsewhere. JOSEPH W. DAVIS, dec 5—1w Corner of Ninth and E sts.

FOR RENT. A THREE STORY and basement brick house, on the corner of Fourth and K streets, containing eight rooms, nearly new, and in good order. To a prompt tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire of J. T. Clements, agent, No. 580 I street, or at this office. nov 26—1f

Massachusetts Clear Mess Pork For sale low by BROWNING & KEATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

JOHN T. GIVEN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN COAL AND WOOD, Southwest corner of C and Fourteenth streets, NEAR CANAL BRIDGE. FAIR PRICES AND FAIR DEALING! nov 26—2w

I. SNYDER, Plumber and Gas Fitter, WILL introduce Gas and Water upon the most liberal terms, at the shortest notice, and will guarantee satisfaction. He has on hand a lot of Cooking and other Stoves, which he will sell at less than cost. Call and see him. Remember the place, southeast corner of Twelfth and F streets. nov 26—1m

EDMUND F. BROWN, Notary Public, Commissioner of the Court of Claims and for the State of California, and Attorney for business in the several Departments.

IS prepared to take Depositions for the Court of Claims, and the Courts in the several States and Territories; and also to act as Counsellor and Attorney for business before the different Departments of Government. Deeds, Wills, and other Writings, prepared, and Acknowledgments taken. Office, 402 F street, next to Seventh street, opposite the Post Office and Patent Office. dec 4—2aw3m

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