

The Senate committee of thirteen adjourned finally yesterday. No proposition commanded concurring majorities of the Republicans and of the Southern members.

In the committee of thirty three, yesterday, it was agreed that the Constitution be made incapable of any amendment which shall authorize the Government to interfere with slavery in the States. To-day, Mr. Nelson's proposition, which is substantially Mr. Crittenden's, is to be voted upon.

The bids for Treasury notes yesterday ranged, as to rate of interest, from nine to thirty per cent. per annum. They fell short, in the aggregate, of the five millions proposed for. The Star says, that, under the terms of the advertisement, these extortionate terms must be submitted to. Strange bungling.

THE ATTACK ON THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The Star of Thursday evening says: "The Richmond Enquirer and Examiner, intense disunion per se sheets, are busy with efforts to induce a mob, proposed to be composed of armed men from Maryland and Virginia, to seize this city ere the 4th of March next. Fortunately for the lives of any such mob, the gubernatorial authorities of both Virginia and Maryland are prepared to disperse any such mob, congregated for any such purpose. Governor Letcher is open and loud in his denunciations of the advice of the Enquirer and Examiner, and says that no such expedition shall leave the Old Dominion while he is its Chief Magistrate, and thus commands its regular military force."

What is said of the Governor of Maryland is certainly true, and what is said of the Governor of Virginia is probably true. Mr. Letcher has indulged, from time to time, in some vaporing; but he is a man of common sense, which could not be predicated of his predecessor, Wise. The editor of the Star is a Virginian, and ought to know his views.

But neither of these Governors has any "regular military force;" and it is not only not their duty, but not their right, to protect this District. Whoever protects, controls, and at this capital it is the National authority which is supreme and exclusive.

As we said yesterday, the people of this city will take measures to protect themselves against mobs; and if larger dangers impend, the country will take measures adequate to any emergency.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

This State has passed two ordinances, in respect to post offices and custom-houses.

The post office ordinance is as follows: "Whereas the State of South Carolina owes it to her own citizens, and to those of other States, that, as one of the contracting parties, she should not prevent or interrupt the performance of the pending contracts for carrying and delivering of the mails made by the United States while South Carolina was one of said States."

"We, the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the existing postal contracts and arrangements shall be continued, and the persons charged with the duties thereof shall continue to discharge said duties until a postal treaty or treaties shall be concluded, or until otherwise ordered by this Convention."

As nothing is said about paying the mail contractors, we presume that is left to be done by the United States.

The custom-house ordinance adopts, for the present, the officials, the tariff, and the revenue regulations generally of the United States, the net revenue to be paid over to the State treasury, and all official acts to be done in the name of South Carolina. The five States are to be treated as foreign countries, in collecting duties.

TROUBLESOME QUESTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

In commenting on the proposed State Convention, in Virginia, the Staunton Indicator says:

"We are in favor of a State Convention, as much to arrange the basis of taxation as to designate the position Virginia is to occupy on the canvass of the 'dissolving view' of the Union. We are glad the leading politicians and papers of the State have unhesitatingly and thoroughly committed themselves to the proposition. We are glad, also, that the movement originated in and has come from the Eastern portion of the State. It is an exhibition, on their part, of a willingness to have a fair basis of taxation established, for we take it, they could not have been so short-sighted as not to see that the assembling of a State Convention was but another name for rearranging the mode and manner of levying the taxes of the State."

Upon this same subject, the Alexandria Sentinel, of December 27, publishes the following communication:

"Western Virginia is becoming aroused on the great question of disunion. Groaning under a burden of unequal taxation, the people are wide awake to their interest. The form of the Legislature, at Richmond, this winter, will present an interesting scene for demanding and conceding rights, long withheld to the West, and long cherished by our Eastern brethren in their enjoyment. The West is uncompromisingly in favor of Union, not merely for the sake of the Union, but for the sacred and inestimable rights it guarantees to the people. 'If a State Convention is called, the first question to be settled is the basis of representation. The West will accept of nothing but the white basis, as now represented in the lower House. The Convention, when called, must have power to amend the Constitution of the State, at least in that part which exempts a large portion of the slave property from taxation. If delegates are to be appointed to a Southern Convention, these delegates must be appointed by districts, arranged on the basis of the white population of the State. The obvious justice of these demands must commend them to the approval of all just thinking men. If our Eastern brethren withhold these rights from the West, at this juncture, it will take one hundred thousand bayonets from a Southern Confederacy to force Western Virginia into a union with the cotton States. We want all these questions settled before we join our partners with South Carolina.' MARION, Marion county, Dec. 22, 1860."

KANSAS TO BE STARVED OUT—THE PILOT.

General Harney has made an official report, to the effect, that the supplies being sent to the starving people of Kansas, are used to support bands of Abolition marauders. Of course, this is known to be untrue, and it is of no consequence, whether Harney has been imposed upon by others, or whether his report is the original production of his own brutality.

We are enabled to state, upon positive information, that the disunion plotters in this city, who know that their friends in Missouri are headed off in carrying that State into nullification by the position of Kansas in her rear, have conceived the idea that the people of that Territory may be so thinned by the famine, as to be wiped out by a border ruffian invasion next spring. This report of General Harney chimes in with this policy. It is hoped that it will prevent supplies being sent into Kansas. Nothing is too wicked for these men. The starvation of women and children, does not affect their sensibilities at all. Why should it? They are the same men who contributed money four years ago, to overrun Kansas with cutthroats.

We repeat it, that Kansas is a point now of special assault, and must be defended, not with arms, but with bread. The glorious population now on its soil, must be sustained there. If the charity of some is cut off by reliance upon such reports as those of Judge Williams and General Harney, the charity of others must be doubled, and quadrupled. Kansas must be saved.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The nullifiers are in an agony of rage, at the masterly movement of Major Anderson, in throwing himself into Fort Sumter, believed by military men to be impregnable.

On Thursday, in his interview with the South Carolina Commissioners, the President was profuse in disclaimers, that he had anything to do with this movement of Major Anderson, and yesterday, his organ, the Constitution, came out with the following:

"We believe that we are perfectly correct in stating that this action on the part of Major Anderson was taken solely on his own responsibility, and not in consequence of orders from the authorities here. We have also reason to believe that it was not occasioned by any threat of attack or hostile action on the part of the people of military in Charleston, and that there was no reason to anticipate any change in their attitude in relation to the Federal troops. Under these circumstances, we must express our regret that Major Anderson should have taken such a step without orders or apparent necessity."

Just as if everybody did not know, that the subject of attacking the forts in the harbor in Charleston, has been a topic of open debate among the South Carolina leaders for days past. The President is foiled in his plan of leaving Major Anderson so weak as to be unable to resist attack. That officer has made himself strong, by just the step he ought to have taken, but which the President mourns over and disclaims.

To effect his object of surrendering Charleston harbor to treason, Mr. Buchanan must now take the responsibility of ordering Major Anderson to surrender. And the President would do even that, if he had the courage.

IMPORTANT FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Exciting News from the Republic of South Carolina.

The New York Herald of yesterday has the above caption to the telegraphic dispatches from Charleston, South Carolina.

THEY FEARED IT.—It seems, from the following extract from a letter written from Charleston, Dec. 24, that the nullifiers feared the very thing which has happened, and took precaution against it:

"The Washington Light Infantry are detailed as a special watch upon the forts, and nothing goes on about them unobserved. A steamboat with this company on board is nightly moving about the harbor and between the two forts. Fort Sumter is known to be so much stronger than Fort Moultrie, that some fears were at one time entertained lest Anderson should on some dark night throw his whole force into the former fortress, and there hold out against all attacks until relieved by a fleet. What that gentleman intends is of course not known; but it is hardly likely he will attempt to pass from one fort to the other under the bows of a steamboat filled with riflemen. The Washington Light Infantry were last night relieved from duty at the arsenal, and that post committed to the German rifles."

EXPULSION FROM VIRGINIA.—A gentleman by the name of Rufus Hendricks, of Clarksville, Virginia, passed through this city yesterday morning, on his way to a free State, accompanied by an agent of the Virginia Vigilance Committee. The hair from one side of his head was shaved off quite close, and one side of his face was thickly coated with printer's ink, having received these indignities from the people of Clarksville for remarking that "no black man ought to work for a white man without being paid for it."

We are informed that, on his way here, he received all manner of indignities and execrations from persons who chanced to travel with him, some of whom were for taking his life anyhow. The instructions to the agent of the Clarksville committee was, that he was not to leave him until he placed him in a free State. Mr. Hendricks, we are informed, is a native of Virginia. His wife and two children remain in Virginia until he can make arrangements to send for them.

WHAT THE MADMEN EXPECT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, writing under date of December 18, says:

"The commencement of a terrible revolution and outbreak is looked for in the North within the next fifteen days, or as soon as the cold shall commence to pinch the poor."

A meeting of members of Congress from the border States, slave and free, to be held last evening, was advertised in yesterday's Constitution. A suspicious quarter.

The proposition that delegates from the border slave States meet in Convention at Baltimore, about the middle of February, is said to be strongly supported. Such a Convention may do good, but is more likely to do harm, unless the Union men in those States can be made to see that the demands they make upon the North are wholly inadmissible, and will never be agreed to. In no form, and under no disguise, can the national authority be made use of, either by constitutional amendment or legislation, to carry slavery into the Territories, or protect it there. It must take its fate, with such aid as it has obtained from the Judiciary. It is not probable that Congress will ever legislate against it, but it will never legislate for it.

BORDER STATE CAUCUS AT WILLARD'S HALL LAST NIGHT.—About seventy-five border State Congressmen met in caucus last night. Senator Crittenden was made Chairman, Representative Colfax and Barrett, Secretaries. The following propositions were offered. By Mr. Barrett, eleven amendments to the Constitution on the slavery question. By Mr. Pryor, that the attempt to preserve the union between the States of the Confederacy by force would be equally unconstitutional, impolitic, and destructive to republican liberty. By Mr. Vallandigham, the Crittenden resolutions. By Mr. Colfax, that the laws of the Union should be enforced and the Union of the States maintained. That it is the duty of the Executive to protect the property of the United States with all the power placed in his hands by the Constitution. By Mr. Morris, of Ill., that, in maturing any plan for adjustment of existing difficulties, we will keep steadily in view the preservation of the Union, under the Constitution, as a permanent consideration.

After desultory debate, in which Messrs. Cox, Pryor, Smith of Virginia, Jenkins, Clemens, Sherman, Stanton, Colfax, Noel, Hindman, Montgomery, McClelland, Harris of Virginia, and Harris of Maryland, participated, all pending propositions were, on motion of the latter gentleman, referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting, to be called by them if they agreed.

The meeting was quite harmonious, and a conciliatory spirit seemed to prevail. Mr. Pryor is reported to have been the most ultra of any who participated.

The speech of Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, gave very general satisfaction, not only to the Republicans, but to the opposite parties, who received it with marked expressions of approbation. It is generally thought that some satisfactory arrangement may result from this meeting.

DEPARTING CHARLESTON.—In a list of thirty-four of the principal cities of the United States, Charleston, South Carolina, is the only one which has lost population since 1850. Population then, 42,985; population now, 40,194. In numbers, it is now the twentieth city, when, under the census of 1850, it was the tenth.

It is not to be wondered at that the people there felt it to be necessary to do something to save themselves from being wiped out, but they have probably only precipitated that result.

A desperate push was made yesterday, by Wigfall, Jeff. Davis, and other nullifiers, to procure the recall of Major Anderson. The Secretary of War is reported to be against it. The President hesitates. One nullifying Senator threatened him with having the White House burned down over his head, if he did not recall Anderson. The nullifiers seem to be frantic with rage.

A gentleman who arrived here this morning, from Charleston, reports a continuous 4th of July there—India crackers, military parades, cocktails, &c., &c. It is said there, that they have a letter from the President, pledging himself to acquiesce in secession, and that they will publish it if he reinforces Major Anderson. This is substantially what Mr. Keitt affirmed to be true, a month ago. The South Carolina Commissioners here swore terribly at the occupation of Fort Sumter. They threatened to break up pacific relations, demand their passports, and leave for home, if the act was not disavowed. Whereupon, Mr. Buchanan humbly disclaimed it.

ROCKBRIDGE (VA.) UNION MEETING. On an immense mass meeting of the people of Rockbridge county, a series of spirited Union resolutions was adopted.

We subjoin one of them: "Resolved, That the establishment of a Southern Confederacy will be no protection to the peculiar institution of the South, but will place it upon the same international footing with the British colonies—that it will be effectually circumscribed and confined to its present limits, than which a more fatal restriction could not be devised; for, in that event, we may in vain hope to extend its area by the acquisition of additional territory; not one foot of territory can ever be acquired without a bloody strife with the Northern Confederacy."

ANOTHER VOICE FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of Dec. 26 says: "Upon the secession question the Republican party, we take it, occupies the Jacksonian position, and we think that we hazard nothing in saying that Mr. Lincoln stands there. Now, what was Jackson's position? In his message to Congress, delivered January 16th, 1833, Jackson said: 'The right of the people of a single State to secede themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged. Such authority is believed to be utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain.'"

"And again, in the same message, Jackson says: 'While a forbearing spirit may, and I trust will, be exercised toward the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union demands that open and organized resistance to the laws should not be executed with impunity.'"

"The Republican party, we are satisfied, planted immovably on Jackson's ground. The Democracy of the North cannot well occupy any other. We think it might as well get

abroad among the people that the incoming administration will be constitutional, anti-secession, and law enforcing. Pass the word."

FORT SUMTER.

Recent events which have transpired at Charleston render any description of this fortress interesting at this time.

Fort Sumter is one of the most powerful military works in the United States. Ten years were consumed in its completion, at a cost of half a million of dollars. The fortification is of a pentagonal form, built of solid brick masonry. The walls are fifty feet in height, and from eight to ten feet in thickness. With the present armament of the fort, the guns would be capable of throwing six thousand pounds of shot at each discharge. In a defensive or strategic point of view, Fort Sumter radiates its fire through all the channels from the sea approach to Charleston, and has a full sweep of range in its rear, or city side, ample to repel any attack from that quarter. The fort is sufficiently out of range from a land artillery attack, so that all apprehensions for breaching it may be put at rest. It can only be entered by an enemy by the embrasures, which an attacking force must crawl through, one man at a time, and hence two men at one of these could defend it against five hundred.

The fort at the present time has quarters and barracks for seven hundred men, its regular war garrison. There is an ample supply of powder, shot, and shells, for one year's siege, besides a large amount of miscellaneous artillery stores. The garrison is amply supplied with water from artificial wells, which are supplied by the frequent rains. The fort is now under command of Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, and the other officer from Fort Moultrie. The fort, who can soon be taught to handle guns. The present force is—officers 9, band 15, artilleryists 56, laborers 176—total 249.

Considering its position and natural advantages, Fort Sumter, with its present garrison, is impregnable from any attack of a local nature. Fort Sumter and the other defences of Charleston harbor, properly armed, would be able to mount more guns than Cronstadt, which defeated the allies at Sebastopol; and any of them can have more artillery than Bomarsund, which required a land force of 14,000 men to capture. Yet the greater part of this military strength is contributed by Fort Sumter—the others being merely auxiliaries.

ARKANSAS.—The Arkansas State Gazette candidly acknowledges a change of mind on the secession question. It says:

"At one time, before studying the subject as fully as we have since, we thought that the States had the constitutional right to secede peacefully from the Confederation. Reflection and study have brought us to a different conclusion. We do not think that the framers of the Constitution contemplated placing in it an element by which a single State could, at any time, and for the most trivial reason, destroy the entire fabric of the Government. We think the Government was made for all time and all generations to come. So thinking, while we accord freely to all States and to all people the sacred right of revolution, by which they may throw off all bonds and cancel all obligations to tyrannical or oppressive Governments, we can not see any right to dissolve this Union but the right of revolution.

"This is no time for politicians, who have brought the country to the condition she is in, to tell the people that they should clothe them (the same politicians) with power to go into a Convention and sever the connection of the State with the Union, and perhaps put an end to the existence of the Government. If any movement be made, it should emanate from the people themselves. If our grievances are such that they cannot longer be borne, let the people raise the standard of revolt. But the people are aware of two things, and if left to themselves they will consider of them. If revolution and war come, the people will have to be taxed in untold amounts, to pay their accruing expenses; and the people will form the soldiery who will fight the battles which must ensue. Hence, politicians desire to precipitate revolution without consulting the people.

"In the present emergency, let the people speak for themselves—let the politicians, who would urge them to disunion and the dread consequences of war, be content with the reflection, (which should make them sadder if not better men,) that they have brought the Government to the condition it is in, and that they are not the doctors to relieve the ills brought on by their own quackery."

LOUISIANA.—The secessionists in Louisiana seem afraid to give the people a chance. The West Baton Rouge Sugar-Planter, referring to the short time intervening between the issuing of the Governor's proclamation and the assembling of the Convention, remarks:

"The proclamation will hardly reach North Louisiana, before the people will be called to vote. These men who seem determined to break up the Union, or have Louisiana a separate confederacy, are cunning in their scheme. Place the issue fairly before the people; let men vote after careful and mature deliberation, and the conservative vote will outnumber the 'pre-emptionists' by thousands."

FLORIDA.—The people of Florida do not all approve the conduct of their Representative in refusing to serve on the select committee. The Pensacola Gazette says:

"Florida is physically a very small State, and the moral and mental stature of some of her sons, whom she delights to honor, corresponds admirably with her diminutive proportions. In the absence of originating talent, they are content to imitate others whom they fancy great. They have taken for their model the ultraists of South Carolina, whom they consider the embodiments of all that is noble, patriotic, and chivalrous. Their attempts at imitation are really ludicrous. We have lately had an exhibition of this kind in Congress, which reminds us of the fable of the frog and the ox. We would not be surprised any day to hear of a similar catastrophe in Washington, that would clothe our State in mourning. We are bottling up our tears, to act as chief mourners on the occasion."

MEETING IN PITTSBURGH.—Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 27.—An immense meeting was held to-day in the street, opposite the court-house, relative to the removal of ordinance South. Gen. William Robinson presided. Several speeches were delivered; among others, by Gen. J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from this district.

Several resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, declaring loyalty to the Union, and ability to defend ourselves against all enemies of the Union, deprecating any interference with the shipment of arms under Government orders, however inopportune or impolitic the order might appear; deploring the existing state of things in connection with the Administration of important departments of the public service, so as to have shaken confidence in the people of the free States; that while Pennsylvania is on guard at the Federal capital, it is her special duty to look to the fidelity of her sons, and in that view call on the President, as a citizen of this Common-

wealth, to see that the public receive no detriment at his hands; it behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any way countenance the revolt of any State against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A dispatch from the Hon. Robert McKnight, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the shipment of the guns until further advice were received from the War Office was read and approved.

UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.—A meeting of the friends of the Union was held at the Law Buildings, in Baltimore, on Thursday night. The hall was filled with the most wealthy and influential men of the city, and the proceedings were all marked with the greatest harmony. A resolution was passed, endorsing the conduct of Governor Hicks in refusing to call the Legislature together, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass meeting at the Maryland Institute.

A meeting of the secessionists was also held the same evening at Barnum's Hotel; but the reporters were politely requested to withdraw before the proceedings commenced, which they did.

The Warrenton Whig says: "Gentlemen who have been heretofore strongly in favor of the reopening of the African slave trade, will have no need of advocating the measure any longer, if they will just drop down to Richmond, and observe the latest sales at the auction houses in that city."

The United States colvette Macedonian, ordered to the Gulf of Mexico, is now ready for sea at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

486. 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 superintended 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.

Fine Old Whisky. 10 BARRELS FINE OLD RYE WHISKY. 10 barrels superior old Bourbon do. 15 barrels Gibson's XXXX old rye do. 10 do. do. XXX do. do. 20 do. do. XX do. do. 40 do. do. X do. do. 50 do. medium Rye and Bourbon do. 100 dozen old Cabinet, Rye, and Bourbon Whisky. 25 five gallon demijohns very superior old Whisky. In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite dec 15 the Bank of Washington.

Champagne Wines and Brandies. 25 BASKETS HEIDSIECK CHAMPAGNE. 25 baskets of the celebrated Cliquot Wine. 12 dozen fine old Champagne Brandy. 12 dozen fine old London Dock Brandy. 5 quarter cases very fine delicate Pale Sherry, imported direct by us. In store, and for sale by E. E. WHITE & CO., No. 63 Louisiana avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, opposite dec 15 the Bank of Washington.

CHINA Ornaments and Toys of every description, at LAMOND'S, Seventh street, cheaper than the cheapest. dec 31-31

WANTED.—A young man, twenty years of age, who has had considerable experience in such matters, wishes to obtain a situation as clerk or salesman in a store. Can furnish the best city reference. Address "G. E. R.," City Post Office. dec 21

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF GAS. OFFICE OF WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT CO., November 30, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the charge for gas consumed after the 31st day of December next, will be three dollars and fifteen cents per thousand cubic feet, to all those whose bills are paid as required by the act of Congress approved June 25, 1850, to wit: "At the office of the Company, within five days from the rendition thereof, provided all arrears shall have been previously paid." J. F. BROWN, Secretary in Charge. dec 20-101

J. J. COOMBS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, WILL practice in the local Courts of this District, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims. Office at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

GEORGETOWN ADVERTISEMENTS. Mr. H. O. Reaver is our authorized agent for Georgetown. Subscriptions and advertisements for this paper can be left at Barnard's Drug Store, corner of Bridge and High streets.

PROTECTION. "Now let those (and who never insured before, and those who have, let them insure the more." The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C., CHARTERED BY CONGRESS, 1831. STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE! THE Stockholders and Directors embrace many of the most wealthy and respectable citizens of this District. JOHN MARBURY, President. HENRY KING, Secretary. AMOS HUNT, Travelling Agent. Office and residence No. 51 North A street, Capitol Hill. Box 454, City Post Office. Orders attended to immediately. Losses paid promptly. Care for home, and home will care for us. nov 26

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 108 Bridge street, Georgetown, D. C. The subscriber has constantly on hand a large supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which will be sold cheap. Persons would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. nov 26 GEORGE GRAY.

PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

WHAT can be compared with a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine? The Ladies say, "Give us a Wheeler & Wilson by all means; there is nothing like a Wheeler & Wilson." And they may well say so, as there is no kind of family or plantation sewing which they will not do in a superior style.

And all for \$46. Call at the Agency, No. 346 Pennsylvania avenue, or send for a circular. P. J. STEER, Agent. Machines boxed up and forwarded to any part of the country. dec 22-2wif

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO buy your Christmas Presents is at French & Richstein's, No. 278 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, because they have the largest and most beautiful assortment of Holiday Presents ever before offered in this city; and they propose to sell all Bound Books for cash at a discount of from ten to fifty per cent. less than publishers' prices. Their stock consists of all the beautifully-bound Holiday and Presentation Books. Poets, Antique Gilt, Velvet, and Silver and Gold Patterns of Prayers, Bibles, Church Service, &c., Children's Books, Maps, Globes, Games, &c. Velvet and Turkey Portfolios, Albums, &c. Writing Desks, Portmanteaus, Card Cases, Chess-Men, Backgammon and Chess Boards, &c. Call early and make your selections. They sell very low for cash. Don't forget the place—FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, No. 278 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, Washington, D. C. N. B. Send for a Catalogue of our Children's Books. dec 19-12

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, ALMOND'S, CRANBERRIES, &c., &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.

HENNING'S ISLAND EMPORIUM, Seventh street, near Maryland avenue, Island, For the sale of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Particular attention is called to the BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT, in which I have had thirteen years experience, and in which great inducements are offered. Now on hand—Ladies' Button, Congress, and Lace Heel Gaiters, from \$1.25 to \$3. Ladies' Morocco and Goat Heel Boots from \$1 up. Ladies' No Heel Boots from 75 cents to \$1.25. Misses' Boots from 50 cents up. A large variety of Misses' and Children's Shag-bais. Boys' Boots from \$1.25 to \$2.50. Youth's Boots from \$1 to \$2. Men's Boots from \$1.50 to \$4. Men's Gaiters from \$1.25 to \$4. Men's Water Proof Boots from \$2.50 up. My stock of India Rubber Goods is very large, consisting of Men's Hip and Knee Boots, Sandals, and Overs. Ladies' Boots, Buskins, Slippers, and Sandals. Misses' and Boys' Gums. Having purchased my Gums directly from the manufacturers, I am prepared to sell them from ten to twelve and a-half per cent less than the usual prices for cash, there having been a heavy rise this season. On hand, left over from last year, a few pairs of Men's Gums at \$1, and Ladies' small sizes at 50 cents. Hats and Caps. Wishing to reduce my stock of Hats and Caps, I will offer great inducements in these articles. I have on hand a good assortment of Black and Colored, High and Low Crown, Soft and Stiff, Fine and Common, Fashionable Hats. Fashionable Silk and Cashmere Hats. Children's Fancy Dress Caps, some neat styles, and very cheap. Gents' and Boys' Glazed, Dress, and Warm Caps. Hats for Middle-aged Gentlemen. Gents' Ready-Made Clothing. Business Suits, Dress Suits, and Working Suits. Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union Pants. Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union Coats. Black and Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Union Vests. Pants from \$1.25 to \$7. Vests from \$1 to \$7. Business Coats from \$7.50 to \$12. Over Coats from \$3 to \$30. Black Cloth Dress Coats from \$4 to \$18. A large stock of fine silk, satin, and velvet. Vests of very neat styles. Bargains may be expected for cash. Furnishing Goods. Gents' Linen, Paper, Garrotte, Turnover, and Standing Collars. Ten Paper Collars for 25 cents. Linen Collars from \$1.50 per dozen up. Neck-Ties, Neck Handkerchiefs, and Stocks. Under-shirts, of Merino, Cotton, Canton Flannel, Red Flannel, &c. Drawers to match. Merino, Wool, and Cotton Hosiery. Shirts—Linen, Marcelline, and Cotton, Plain and Fancy Bosoms, Check, Seamen's, and Fancy Shirts. Jumpers, Overalls, Net Jackets, and Guernsey Frocks. Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemmed and not Hemmed. Kid, Buck, Merino, Thread, Silk, Wool, and Driving Gloves and Gauntlets. Suspenders and Umbrellas. Remember the place—Seventh street, between Maryland avenue and Smithsonian Grounds, Island. dec 17-1m GEORGE C. HENNING.

E. WHEELER, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HARDWARE. No. 67 Louisiana av., opposite Bank of Washington. PAIR, Sheet, and Hoop Iron; Horse-shoe Iron; Norway Nail Rods, Burden's Patent Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel; Anvils, Bellows, and Vices; Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, and Lead Pipe; Leaded Roofing Tin; Bright Tin of all kinds; Block Tin, Zinc, and Copper; Iron, Brass, and Copper Wire; Carriage Bows and Certain Castings, Hubs, Spokes, Rims, and Axles, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Brads, Sash Weights, Sash Cord, Pulleys, Planes, Saws, Chisels, Files, Boring and Mortice Machines, and Grindstones, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Forks, &c. DEPOT FOR PLANT'S NEW PATENT BLIND HINGE. All at the lowest prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on short credit. nov 26