

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted, BY W. M. MURTAGH & CO. GEORGE M. WESTON, EDITOR.

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Thursday, January 2, 1862.

Reading matter on every page. To Correspondents. No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Business and Amusement Notices. After the first day of January last, all business and amusement notices, other than ordinary advertisements, will be subject to a charge of ten cents per line.

To Members of Congress. Senators and Representatives can order the National Republican through the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, and direct it if they so choose, to be brought to their boarding-houses. Our paper, ordered in this way, will be delivered by carriers at a very early hour in the morning.

Outside. Letter from Mr. Goodloe, of North Carolina, in reference to the alleged State Government started at Hatteras, representation in Congress, and the correspondence purporting to be from that quarter, published in the New York Tribune of last summer.

Grand Camp Festival. On New Year's Eve, the Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, located upon Hall's Hill, had a grand festival, a graphic and interesting account of which will be found on the fourth page.

THE MILITIA—CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES.

The report made by Mr. Rior, of the Military Committee of the Senate, against the proposition to merge the State militia, or volunteers, with the regular army, points out with great force and clearness, its incompatibility with provisions plainly written in the Constitution, and most important to be preserved.

The militia and volunteers are State troops, although in the national service, and while the President commands them during their term of national service, the right to officer them is expressly reserved to the States. This proposition is intended by the framers of the Government, both to preserve the rights and dignity of the States, and to prevent a dangerous concentration of power and patronage in the national Executive.

In this connection, we note the fact that the War Department has, in some cases, issued orders in the name of the President, striking the names of volunteer officers from the rolls, with a view to charges, and simply at discretion, as if it were a case of removing a postmaster, or a collector of the customs. The President, although his name is necessarily used, probably never had his attention called to them, and we doubt if the Secretary of War is in the same category. This sort of thing is frequent only done by subordi nates, and now more so than ever, when the concerns of the Government have so vastly augmented the number of business upon the President and members of the Cabinet. But whoever has done this thing, it is so clearly wrong, and contrary to the Constitution in so vital a point, that it deserves the attention of Congress and the country.

The only attempt at justifying it which we have ever heard of, is that the volunteers, while in the national service, are declared to be subject to the rules and articles of war, one of which (article eleven) declares: "nor shall a commissioned officer be discharged the service but by order of the President of the United States, or by sentence of a general court-martial."

But in the first place, in declaring the volunteers subject to the rules and articles of war, Congress must have intended only such rules and articles of war as could be applied to them without destroying their essential character. In other words, the application of those rules and articles must be such as is consistent with the subject-matter. The general declaration, that they are to be governed by the regular army, cannot be extended to mean that their constitutional organization as State troops is to be taken away.

In the next place, the element of the rules and articles of war is not a grant of power, but a prohibition and restriction. It does not declare what may be done, but what shall not be done. It is not from that article that the President, or a general court-martial, derive their power to dismiss officers of the regular army. They derive it from other sources, and the only effect of the eleventh article is to prohibit such dismissal in any other mode.

The right of the President to remove officers of the regular army, is an incident of his right to appoint them, under a construction of the Constitution settled in the early history of the Government. See the first opinion by Mr. Jay in the fourth volume of Opinions of the Attorney-General. And as the President does not appoint volunteer officers, of course he cannot obtain, by construction, the right to remove them.

Volunteer officers may be discharged by court-martial, after trial, upon charges. In addition to that method, Congress has provided a board to discharge them for incompetency by age, physical disability, or other cause. This is going far enough, and there can be no overwhelming exigency of the public service which can reconcile us to such a violation of great principles, as is involved in the arbitrary dismissal of volunteer officers at the pleasure of the President, and which is practically, as everybody knows, the dismissal of volunteer officers at the pleasure of subordinates in the War Department, who use the President's name.

A private dispatch received in New York from Washington states that General McClellan, on investigating the specifications of the charges against Brigadier General Bonham, has ordered the latter's release from arrest, and that he is to be ordered at once to duty.

SLAVES USED FOR INSURRECTIONAL PURPOSES.

The following is, in full, an order of General Halleck, of which we have already published a telegraphic summary:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, December 18, 1861. Col. B. G. Farrar, Provost Marshal General, Department of the Missouri, St. Louis: COLONEL: From your verbal statements, and the written communication submitted by you yesterday, I am informed that there are some fifteen negro men confined in the city prison in your charge, and advertised for sale under a statute of this State. You have stated the facts of the case, as you understand them; have called my attention to the statute of this State on the subject, and to the law of Congress of last session, and have asked my orders as to how you shall proceed in this matter—whether to release these men from custody, and to place them outside of your jurisdiction as a military officer in charge of the prison, in accordance with General Orders, No. 3, of this Department, or whether to release them, who, as I understand, is now under your orders, to be proceeded and sold under the statute of this State, if said statute has not been modified or changed by the law of the last session of Congress.

As I am informed, most of these negroes came with the forces under Major General Fremont, from Southwestern Missouri, and have either been used in the military service against the United States, or called into the service in arms against the Federal Government; but that none of them have been condemned in accordance with the act approved August 6, 1861, and that no proceedings for such condemnation have yet been instituted.

As I understand the matter, the statute of this State creates the presumption that these men are slaves; and if not called for within three months from the date of the advertisement of the sheriff, they are to be sold as slaves. It would seem that the act of Congress approved August 6, 1861, if constitutional, overrules this statute so far as this presumption is concerned. This act of Congress cannot be regarded as a constitutional one, until decided to be so by the United States Supreme Court.

It results, then, as it seems to me, that these negroes are held in custody without the authority of law, and contrary to General Order No. 3; and you are hereby directed to release them from prison. It appears, however, that they have received from the Quartermaster's Department certain articles of clothing required for their immediate and pressing necessities, with the promise that they would pay for the clothing so delivered to them with their labor. They will, therefore, be turned over to the chief of the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for labor, till they have paid the United States for the clothing and other articles so issued to them at the expense of the Government.

This order will in no way deprive any one from enforcing his legal rights to the services of these negroes. Such rights, if any exist, can be enforced through the local civil tribunals of this State, whose mandates will always be duly obeyed by the military authorities of this department. Military officers cannot decide upon rights of property or claims to service, except so far as may be authorized by the laws of the United States. When not so authorized, they will avoid all interference with such questions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

In pursuance of these directions, the Provost Marshal General issued an order in respect to these negroes, of which the material portion is as follows:

"Being the property of rebels, and having been used for insurrectional purposes, it is ordered that they be released from prison, and placed under the control of the Principal Quartermaster of this department for labor, until further orders."

Gen. Halleck lays down the correct principle, which the House has voted to have added as a new article of war, that army officers have no right to adjudicate the question that one man is the slave of another, and no right to deliver up persons claimed as slaves.

The difficulty which exists in the case, is, that the act of Congress of August 6, giving freedom to slaves used for insurrectional purposes, provides no particular method of verifying the fact that they have been so employed.

In this vicinity, the difficulty is now met by Gov. Seward's letter to Gen. McClellan, substantially directing that all slaves escaping from the enemy into our lines, shall be regarded as coming within the act of August 6, and as not liable to be treated as runaways, under the local laws of the District of Columbia. Probably the great majority of the slaves so escaping have been used for insurrectional purposes, and it is convenient and right to act upon that presumption. But after all, in order to place the permanent status of escaped slaves beyond the hazards of future controversy, the legislation of August 6 should be made efficient, by providing some means of determining the persons entitled under it to their freedom. There should be some accessible tribunal, the judgments of which should be the record evidence of the rights intended to be secured by Congress.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Dupont's victory of November 7 opened to the great army of General Sherman the entire coast between Charleston and Savannah, and it is now established, beyond controversy, that four-fifths of the inhabitants are our warm friends. Wherever our forces go, the people join them. What General Sherman has been about, under these circumstances, is to contrive how not to conquer the enemy, and it has really been a difficult task. He has, however, done his best. Publishing a silly proclamation to the whites, who are against him to a man, he repels the blacks, who would all be with him if he would only allow it. He says the time has not arrived. The time never does arrive with some people. But nobody can doubt that a competent general, with one-third of the actual number of Gen. Sherman's army, would long ago have been master of both Charleston and Savannah.

The difficulty is, that Gen. Sherman has been less solicitous to re-establish the national authority in South Carolina, than to avoid disturbing the institution of slavery. That is where the shoe pinches. And so our generals go on spending fabulous millions of money, but taking care all the while "not to do it." How much longer will the people of this country permit themselves to be trifled with in this way?

Thirty thousand men, led by generals who prefer the Union to slavery, would capture every city on the Southern coast from Wilmington to Galveston. Everybody knows this can be done, and everybody knows why it is not done.

The New York city inspector's statistics for the year show an aggregate of 21,700 deaths during the twelve months, against 22,710 for the year preceding. The decrease is mainly apparent in pneumonia and scarlatina, which were epidemics (and consequently helped to enlarge the mortality bill for the year) in the latter part of the summer and early in the fall of 1860.

REPORTED BATTLE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Emigration is such a constant feature of Southern accounts, that the following must be received with caution:

(From the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times, Dec. 15.) We learn from Major Clark, of Texas, direct from the camp of Colonel Cooper, that a battle took place on the 9th, on Bushy Creek, near the Verdigris river, about 180 miles from this place, between the forces of Col. Cooper and those of the Creek chief, Opotheyholo, estimated at 3,000 or 5,000. Col. Cooper had only about 1,300 men.

The enemy attacked Colonel Cooper about eleven o'clock, and the fight continued all day until sundown. Colonel Simms's Texas regiment fought with great bravery, and it is reported that the enemy were killed and taken prisoners. The enemy followed Col. Cooper several miles, and attacked him with great fury. Col. Cooper drove them back to the woods, a distance of two miles. A large number of Cherokee warriors, who were likewise about one hundred and fifty men, fought with him, and did good service. The Cherokees took about one hundred and fifty scalps, and the Chief was nearly fifty.

A white man, by the name of Eli Smith, was taken, who had gone over to the enemy, was tried by a court-martial and shot. He was a deserter from a Texas regiment. Other deserters were taken, and dealt with in the same manner. Colonel Cooper behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery. We understand that he has called on Colonel McIntosh for assistance, and it is to be hoped that he will furnish it with promptness. If aid is not sent, we will be likely to have terrible times on this frontier.

(From the same, Dec. 15.) We learn that Colonel McIntosh, in command of the troops on this frontier, has ordered eight companies of Colonel Young's regiment, five companies of Colonel Greer's regiment, and the Chief of Indian Station, in the presence of General Cooper, against Opotheyholo and his Jaybawking allies.

PROPOSED LECTURE ON THE ART OF WAR.

Capt. Emoric Szabad, a Hungarian soldier and hero, who left the Italian service, and hurried to this country for the express purpose of offering his services to the United States, but who is, as yet, unemployed, although he comes freighted with testimonials from foreign dignitaries and from our own Ministers, proposes to give a course of lectures on the Art and Science of War, for which, by education and practical experience, he is doubtless quite competent. Capt. Szabad is also a man of high literary attainments, and is the author of the History of the Hungarian War of 1845, and of a Critical Review of the Italian War of 1859.

His lectures will embody a succinct exposition of the leading principles of the art of war; illustrating his subject by particular reference to the well known battles fought by the great masters of the art of war.

A course of such lectures would be novel and attractive, and of great practical advantage to our military men.

The poor blacks of South Carolina, instead of trying to cheat the Government by high prices for army supplies, come forward with free gifts. "They came," says a South Carolina correspondent of the New York Ex. press, "to the ship's sides, with offers of eggs, and potatoes. They were at first unwilling to receive payment, but the officers insisted on receiving payment." Some white people might learn a lesson from these simple minded Africans.

KENTUCKY CONTRABANDS.—It is stated at Louisville that there are 1,500 or 2,000 contrabands employed as servants and laborers in the Union army in Kentucky. This corresponds with another statement, that the number so employed averages about fifteen to a regiment. General Buell, it is said, delivers them up, when claimed by owners, even if rebels, but he does not drive them out of his lines.

PROMOTIONS.—The following are the promotions in the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, formerly Col. Young's Kentucky, as ordered yesterday:

- Lieut. Sneed, company A, to the captaincy, same company. Lieut. Gregg, company G, to first lieutenantcy, company G. Private Rogers, company B, to second lieutenantcy, company B. Sergeant Walsh, company I, to captaincy. Lieut. Gillis, company C, first lieutenantcy, company D. Lieut. Martin, company D, formerly of the President's Mounted Guard, captaincy, company K. Sergeant Fitzgerald, company B, to lieutenantcy, company K. Lieut. Russel, company E, to a captaincy. Commissary Engulbert, to lieutenantcy, company E. Lieut. Branix, company C, to captaincy, company M. These were promotions to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

SEMISSION IS MARYLAND.—At the election in June last, a man named John Ogden, a peaceable citizen, was quietly voting for the Union candidate at Spaulding's precinct, in Prince George county, the late postmaster, J. J. Jarboe, drew up a double-barrelled gun and fired at Ogden, lodging from twelve to twenty buckshot in his liver, and producing his death within an hour.

This man Jarboe voted in the morning and went home, but returned with others who loaded guns and committed this murder.

On his examination, he was admitted to bail by two justices, (although it was not a bailable case,) and when the case was recently presented to the grand jury, they refused a bill, and members of the grand and petit juries congratulated him on the result.

Such is the concealed murderous feeling against Union men on the part of some of the residents of that county.

FIRE AT STAUNTON, VA.—A letter received here yesterday from Staunton, Virginia, dated on the 17th ult., says: "We had a very large and destructive fire here last night, destroying two-thirds of the Confederate stables. Sixty horses were burned to death, and the loss is very large. The fire originated from soldiers sleeping in the loft and smoking there."—Balt. American.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE NEW YORK EIGHTY-NINTH.

Daniel S. Dickinson's Speech, AND THE REPLY OF HON. R. H. DUELL.

Yesterday was decidedly devoted to New York in the city and among the soldiers. The occasion was the appearance of Gov. Dickinson, one of the noblest sons of the old Empire State, among us. He brought with him a stand of colors, which he presented yesterday to the Eighty-ninth regiment of New York, at their camp. Gen. Casey and staff were in attendance. The Governor was accompanied to the ground by Vice President Hamlin, and other distinguished persons, among whom were Messrs. Croswell and Schell of New York. There were many New Yorkers present to witness the ceremonies. Gov. Dickinson, upon presenting the colors, addressed Col. Robie as follows:

A few short months ago, this country, from the North to the South, from the East to the West, was blessed with peace—a peace that was the result of the most beneficent Government ever known to man. No foreign footsteps now press our soil; no king or prince now demands of us a surrender of our liberties; and yet our country, baptized in the blood of patriotism, is threatened by hostile armies. A Hydra-headed and accursed rebellion has arisen in our midst, which threatened to demolish the fair fabric of our national glory and destroy the priceless institutions of a land that crowned heads have been compelled to envy and admire. This grand army of freedom which came to its defence, had come forth at their country's call, not to destroy, but to save the Temple of Liberty; not to tear down, but to complete the mighty edifice of American independence.

This guard had come from their happy homes, and the scenes of their youth and childhood; they had left the associations of early days, and the tombs of their fathers, one of which told them of the innocence of early days, and the other admonished them to conditions pure; they had come to defend the sacred rights from the contamination of the invader's foot, and in the name of the holy and blessed Union—in the name of the Empire State—in the name of the Revolutionary sires—in the name of the loved ones at home, in whose happy circle no demon could ever enter—in the name of the sacred dead, and in the name of those whose prayers were ascending to heaven, like sweet incense, and returning upon your heads like the gentle dew, I present you this stand of colors, as a testimonial of confidence at home, and the emblem of your noble State. May it be unfurled only in the cause of the Constitution and the Union. You have great and responsible duties to perform. We all lament that our once happy country is shaken by a civil and inhuman war; but it must be met upon the field of battle and blood; and you, I know, will not falter when you call to mind the struggles that our freedom cost us, nor will you hesitate to make the generous sacrifice of life itself, if need be, to consecrate and sanctify our blissful inheritance by a baptism of blood. I expect to see you, and hope to greet you again when this rebellion shall have been crushed, amid our own green hills and pleasant valleys and silver streams. If you will, remember that a glorious cause, and your children and your children's children shall rise up and call you blessed.

Whether on the sea-fight field, Or in the army's van, The fittest place for man to die, Is where he dies for man.

The "colors" were received on the part of the regiment by Hon. R. H. Duell, in the following appropriate and elegant speech, addressed to Mr. Dickinson:

On behalf of the Eighty-ninth regiment of New York State volunteers, I have the honor to accept this beautiful stand of colors, and in the name of each officer and each private, I return you their most hearty and sincere thanks. The words of kindness and encouragement with which the presentation has been made, add value to the gift, and renders the occasion one long to be remembered. The members of the regiment are your neighbors and friends. They have been accustomed, in times past, to look up to you as their counsellor and friend, whose friendship they have ever labored to deserve, and in whose fortunes they have ever felt the liveliest sympathy. This testimonial, presented to them by your own hand, accompanied with words of cheer, and appeals to their patriotism and love of country, has more than a passing value. Standing here in the city founded by the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington—and within sight of the National Capitol, the members of this regiment pledge to you their sacred honors that they will rally around this standard to the last, and that by no act of theirs shall it ever be disgraced. Further, sir, let what will come, they, in common with the soldiers of the loyal States everywhere, will stand by the flag of our country; and when the time of a free people shall be trilled in the dust, our enemies, whether foreign or domestic, must walk over the staid forms of the brave men who have come forth to battle for the right.

Sir, we all remember the excitement at the North caused by the rebel attack upon Fort Sumter. Men of all parties rose above their political prejudices, and united, as one man, in a resolve to protect the Union and its glorious institutions. A more sublime and eloquent expression of attachment and devotion to the part of a brave and enlightened people to their Government, has never been witnessed in ancient or modern times. With extraordinary promptitude, thousands rushed to arms, formed themselves into regiments and hurried to the defence of the National Capital.

And here, sir, permit me to say that I should but feebly discharge my duty were I to omit an allusion to the patriotic course pursued by yourself in your efforts to maintain the integrity of the Constitution and the Union. From the breaking out of this rebellion to the present moment, you have taken a bold and fearless position on the side of the Government. Your individual sentiments in reference to party politics ceased when the Union itself was threatened. You came forth from your retirement to rally the people to the defence of the Government, which our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors to establish. The State of New York, and all the loyal States, are deeply grateful to you for your efficient services in defence of our glorious Union and its flag. The only of Broome county, your country, were among the first to respond to the proclamation of the President after the fall of Sumter. In the course of time, when additional troops were called for under the act of Congress, authority was given you by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment, which trust was promptly accepted. The work of organization was confided by you to Lieut. Col. Letcher, and he has discharged his duty with singular fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of the men under his command. The excellent discipline and soldier-like appearance of the men reflects great credit upon those concerned in its organization. It was with pride that the county of Broome saw her quota of soldiers departing en route for Washington, to take their stand side by side with the troops of other loyal States in the contest now inaugurated.

Old men, who must have seen the earlier struggles of our history, came forth to bless the young soldiers on their march to take part in the great struggle now going on. Mothers and sisters, with tears of joyous pride half blind-

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Fortress Monroe. REBEL CAMP BROKEN UP. Captain Johnson Dismissed the Service.

Baltimore, Jan. 1.—The Old Point boat has arrived, and brings the following: Fortress Monroe, Dec. 31.—A negro who came into Camp Hamilton this afternoon reports that a large camp of the enemy, at a place near Bethel, was broken up, and a general stampede to Yorktown took place Saturday night. They had seven heavy howitzers, but they were all removed. The cause of the alarm was a rumor that an advance would be made by Gen. Wool on Sunday.

A flag of truce was sent by Gen. Magruder to Hampton Bridge, this afternoon, with a small packet of letters for the North. Seven rebel officers composed the party, and they remained at Hampton for some time, and appeared to be making observations, and endeavoring to obtain information of our contemplated movements. Their appearance at this time, and with such small number of letters, leads to supposition that they were desirous of ascertaining the truth of the current rumors of an advance on our side.

Edward Johnson, a captain of the naval brigade, has been found guilty of various misdemeanors by court-martial, and sentenced to be dismissed from the service by Gen. Wool.

Affairs in Missouri.

CRUEL TREATMENT TO UNION WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Ottumwa, Dec. 31.—One of our men captured by the rebels (a man by the name of Clinton) and carried to Springfield, has just returned. He says that he left camp on Christmas. He says that Gen. Price, with 8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for his troops, turning the women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was making preparations for a stay.

The people of Arkansas refused to allow Gen. Price to enter that State with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service, and he had only 1,500 men enrolled in that service.

The country north of Springfield was full of men returning from Price's army, who said if they were permitted to return home and take the oath of allegiance, Price would be left with only his regular Confederate army.

Since General Pope's rapid operations last week, there is perfect quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers, and not even a rumor of rebel camps or squads being heard of.

FROM BANKS'S DIVISION.

More Contrabands Coming In.

Frederick, Dec. 31.—Contrabands from counties adjacent to the Potomac continue to arrive daily, and after an examination by Gen. Banks, are forwarded to General McClellan's headquarters to be disposed of. It is stated that at least one third of the slaves of Loudoun county have made their escape, and some from Fairfax, Fauquier, and Culpepper occasionally turn up in this vicinity. This morning some ten or twelve, and four or five white refugees, were dispatched by order of Washington. The refugees represent that if our forces were to enter Loudoun, the white population now there, almost to a man, would gladly renew their allegiance to the Union.

From Kentucky.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—General Buell had ordered to Green River a regiment of light artillery before they went forward. General Buckner's cavalry were yesterday within a short distance of our pickets, and it is supposed that he intended attacking Colonel McCook in force, destroyed Green Bridge and razed it, if the regulars were not across the bridge early yesterday morning.

NO FIGHT AT PADUCAH.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 1.—The Cairo telegraph operator says there is no foundation for the report of a fight at Paducah.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Dec. 31.—The Legislature will meet to-morrow. Governor Clifford was nominated to-night for President of the Senate, and A. H. Bullock for Speaker of the House.

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held each day this week in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Pa. avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, to commence at 4 o'clock P. M. to be continued one hour only. Dec 4-1

Headquarters First Regiment Kansas Virginia Brigade, Alexandria, December 21.—The headquarters of this regiment will be located in Alexandria. Recruits wishing to be designated as proper stations Recruits wishing to be in this regiment will be mustered in and clothed at once.

W. WALL, Col. First Regiment Va. Vol.

A recruiting station is opened on Seventh street, No. 333, G. grain Whittier's quarters, light cavalry, Dec 21—eodid

The Union Prayer Meeting will be held every day this week in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Pa. avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel, to commence at 4 o'clock. To be continued one hour only. Dec 4-1

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given of the reading of the Department to redeem the Treasury notes authorized by the act of Congress approved 17th December 1861.

The interest on such Treasury notes will cease on the first day of February next, by the terms of the above act.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON LECTURE ASSOCIATION.

The Fifth Lecture will be given by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1862, AT THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

Subject—"The Nation."

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 c. to be had at the Bookstores, and at the door. Jan 2-11

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Wines, Biscuits, Crackers. All on hand, and for sale cheap. F. B. HASTINGS & CO. 333 D Street, Philadelphia Building.

NO LET—An Eating Room, Steam Table and Oyster Box, (all complete), at 532 Peunoy's avenue. Rent ten dollars a week. Apply to WILLIAM W. WALL, 533 Pennsylvania avenue, between Second and Third sts.

WANTED—10 doz Whisky and Brandy Bottles—Cash on delivery. F. B. HASTINGS & CO. 333 D Street, Philadelphia Building.

WANTED—A Comfortably-furnished Room, in a central location. Address "Union," at this office. Dec 31-11

NOW IS THE TIME to get your Winter Clothing at low prices, at 460 Seventh street. Dec 18-11

WANTED! WANTED!—500 Acres, near Toronto. Apply to Messrs. Mason and Sillid, 100 Queen Street, West. Apply immediately at No. 508 Seventh street, bet. D and E streets. Dec 18-11

WANTED—A Second-hand Huggy, with top. One with a high back and low in its construction preferred. Address "Washington" at this office. Dec 31-11