THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A PROPOSITION FOR A DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Soldiers' Homestead Law Discussed in the House—The Measure Described as a Bounty Land Warrant Bill—Debate on the Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio), from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill introduced a few days ago by Mr. Pomeroy of Kansas, to prohibit the manufacture, importation, or sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia and other Territories, and moved to refer it and the petitions on the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Finance Committee, he said, was in favor of a law imposing a penalty for the benefit of the wives or creditors of drunkards upon those who sold them liquor, but thought it was rather a question of morals than finance.

Mr. Pomeroy (Rep., Kan.) said the Judiciary Committee was not a committee on morals.

Mr. Sherman—Not exactly, but it is a committee on laws.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) opposed referring the subject to the Judiciary Committee, and asked whether the question of prohibiting importation did not belong to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Sherman said the Committe on Finance was of opinion that Congress had no right to prohibit the importation of liquors.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) opposed the reference of the subject to the Judiciary Committee. Congress had no right to legislate in regard to the manufacture of liquors, except in the Territories; but the importation of liquors was a question of revenue, and therefore a question for the Finance Committee.

After some discussion, the Senate refused to discharge the Finance Committee from the consideration of the subject.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the following:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to issue coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds, provided that the expense be paid by the owners thereof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and providing that the existing public debt shall not be thereby increased, nor the rate of interest advanced on the bonds so exchanged.

Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) introduced a bill to amend the bonded transportation law of July 14, 1870, so as to provide that the owner, agent, or consignee of merchandise may swear to his entry before the Collector at the port of destination, instead of being required to do so at the port of arrival. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Harlan (Rep., Iowa) introduced a bill transferring to the Exira, Denison and Sioux City Railway Company, of Iowa, all the rights or interests heretofore vested in the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad Company, by the acts of May 15, 1856, and June 2d, 1864, to any public lands lying within twenty miles of the line between Denison and Onawa City, Iowa. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

DIRECT VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cole (Rep., Cal.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide for the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Pa.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to release the Emperor of Russia from the payment of indemnity and interest thereon, due to the United States under the Convention of 1864.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Boston fire, and stated that the committee was equally divided on the subject. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The Vice-President announced the appointment of Mr. Stevenson of Kentucky as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, in place of Garrett Davis, deceased.

The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ouachita river at or near Arkadelphia, Arkansas, was passed. Also the bill to provide for the removal of the sunken wreck obstructing the channel off Sandy Hook.

At 3 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By E. H. Roberts of New York—To amend the act of the 8th of March, 1779, regulating the collection of duties on imports and tonnages, by authorizing the Collector of a port to grant special orders for unloading steamships at night; and also by establishing a new scale of fees and salaries of customs officers.

By Mr. Duell of New York—To repeal the Bankruptcy act.

By Mr. Rice of Kentucky—To repeal the law imposing the special tax on retailers of leaf tobacco.

By Mr. Arthur of Kentucky—To repeal the Enforcement act; also to abolish the stamp duty on bank checks, &c.; also to abolish the special tax on leaf tobacco.

Mr. Cox (Rep., N. Y.) presented a preamble and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, protesting against injuries to the harbor, and for appropriations to remove obstructions.

HOMESTEADS FOR SOLDIERS.

The House then took up the bill reported last session by Mr. Coburn of Indiana, from the Military Committee, to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands, with authority to assign their certificates and to locate their quarter section of land through an agent or attorney.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Ill.) opposed the bill, claiming that the better provisions in it were already contained in a law passed at the last session, enlarging the Homestead law, and granting to soldiers advantages under which they had not before, crediting them with the time they had served in the army, &c., but that other portions of the bill were adverse to the great homestead policy to which the people at large were committed. The power to assign certificates was particularly objectionable, giving opportunities to speculators and land jobbers. These certificates would take up nearly all the arable lands available, and would sell for a mere song, for $5 or $10. The bill was vicious, and would work not good but evil. He was in favor of the absolute repeal of the Preemption law. The land should not be offered for sale but reserved for actual settlers. He believed that the soldiers were satisfied with the land laws now existing, because more liberal laws could not be passed. He stated that the quantity of land that would be covered by these certificates to soldiers, not counting the sailors, would be four hundred and fifty million acres. The bill ought to meet with the condemnation of the House, as it was for the benefit only of claim agents and land speculators.

Mr. Taffe (Rep., Neb.) suggested that the bill, as it extended to the heirs of those who had died in the service, and as they could obtain title to land without cultivation or occupation, was nothing less than a bounty land warrant bill, and was virtually a repeal of the Homestead law, the effect of which would be to plaster over the whole Western country and prevent settlement.

JUSTICE TO THE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Stoughton (Rep., Mich.), a member of the Military Committee, defended the bill, contending that is established no new principle, but merely carried out what had been the policy of the Government after all great wars. He explained that under the provisions of the bill there was no danger of certificates getting into the hands of speculators, for it limited the quantity that could be held by any one person to three hundred and twenty acres, and required settlement and occupation. If only a small proportion of the soldiers would actually take up homesteads, the bill would be unequal in its benefits to the soldiers if there was no provisions for an assignment. The great object of the Government was to have all the public lands occupied and cultivated, and this bill would operate in that direction.

Mr. Finkelnburg (Rep., Mo.) asked Mr. Stoughton whether the bill would have the effect of keeping land out of the market, thereby retarding settlement. His own understanding was that either the soldier or his assignee must go on the land and occupy it.

Mr. Stoughton replied that that was the plain object of the bill. It would keep no land out of the market, but would have a tendency to settle the public lands.

Mr. Finkelnburg also inquired as to the time when the right of the soldier or his assignee would be terminated.

Mr. Stoughton replied that the soldier might make his entry at any time. He might not do so until his children grew up, and then assign it to them; but whenever he did make it the year commenced to run, and within that time the soldier must go on the land and settle it or else his assignee must do so.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then at 7.30 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargent (Rep. Cal.) who reported the bill from the Committee on Appropriations, made a general statement about it. He said that the amount appropriated for the current year for the expense of the Indian Service was $6,362,062. The amount proposed in the bill was $5,379,905, or nearly a million loss. The sum of five and a third million dollars might appear a large sum to be appropriated for the General Indian Service, but it was proper to say that a very large proportion of it was simply the interest due on monies paid by the Government, and derived from the sale of Indian Lands. Very little of it was made in the way of charity. The average annual expenditure for the last four years was $4,700,000; for the last six years, $4,926,000, for the last four years, $5,452,000, and for the last two years, $5,417,000, so that there had been a slight diminution in the expenses of the last two years. This diminution of expense he attributed to the more general peace that had existed among the Indian tribes; to the more careful expenditure of money; to the various means taken by means of legislation, and through the action of certain executive officers to hedge expenditures and to bring them down as low as possible.

THE POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Niblock (Dem., Ind.) asked Mr. Sargent to give the House an idea of the policy and views views of the Administration in regard to the Indians.

Mr. Sargent replied that he was not authorized to speak for the Administration in that matter. His own opinion would be in favor of doing away with the old Indian treaties. He believed that it would be much better, considering the diminished population of the tribes, to take some course by which a consolidation of them would take place into bodies without tribal relations. If those Indians who had intermarried into other tribes, or who would live in peace with other tribes, could be brought into relations with each other on diminished reservations, and if as rapidly as possible the land could be segregated among individual citizens, he believed that it would have the best effect. It was, however, the duty of the Committee on Appropriations to deal with the laws as it found them.

Mr. Shanks (Rep., Ind.) Chairman of the Indian Committee, stated that so far as this committee was concerned, it would rigidly adhere to the conditions and spirit of the treaties made between the United States and the several Indian tribes, until some other mode should be established with the consent of the Indians themselves. Until then the contracts between the United States and the Indians should be, so far as the Indian Committee was concerned, most sacredly maintained.

THE PEACE POLICY COMMENDED.

Mr. Sargent went on to speak in commendation of what is known as the Indian peace policy, and designated it as being merciful, not only as applied to the Indians but also to the settlers and their wives and children. There was no glory or profit to be gained from Indian wars in which, as had been stated by Gen. Harney and other military officers, it cost a million of dollars to kill one Indian. It certainly costs less to civilize than to kill. The history of the country showed that the Indians could be civilized, although the appliances to that effect had been, until within the last few years, illy calculated. In spite of the barbarizing policy of American civilization the Cherokees, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks, and the Seminoles had become within the last seventy years civilized people, and had their schools and churches, and were as highly civilized as the average American people were. He read a table of statistics showing a remarkable increase of property among the Indians within the last two years, the value of individual property increasing in one year from $3,942,000 to $9,941,000. He believed that there had been a purer administration of the Indian Department this last year than there had been for years before. In his judgment the administration of the Indian office by Commissioner Walker for the past year had been able, intelligent, disinterested, and pure, and the proceedings of the Indian Peace Commission had tended to the benefit of the Indians and to the protection of the Government from fraud. Although the favored the peace policy, yet when such means were unavailing he wished military means to be resorted to; and for that purpose he thought that there ought to be larger powers placed in the hands of the Secretary of War.

All general debate being closed the House proceeded to consider the bill by paragraphs.

DR. LUCIUS B. IRISH ON TRIAL.

The Opening for the Prosecution—Assessor Anderson's Habits—Testimony of those with him in his Last Hours.

Yesterday the trial of Dr. Lucius B. Irish was begun in the Kings County Oyer and Terminer before Justice Pratt and Associate Justices Johnson and Voorhies. The doctor and Mrs. Sarah Anderson are indicted for the murder of Assistant Assessor Edward O. Anderson, the husband of the latter, in April last. The accused, who is well known in Brooklyn, was in the court at an early hour with his counsel, ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, Thomas E. Pearsall, and R. Dawson. District Attorney Britton opened for the prosecution in a lengthy address.

Mr. Elijah H. Roy of 173 Broadway, Williamsburgh, was the first witness. He testified that he had known Mr. Anderson for twenty years and that he had seen him under the influence of liquor, on two occasions so much so that he did not know what he was doing. He visited Mr. Anderson on the day of his death, and saw Dr. Irish give him a powder. He added:

Dr. Irish remained from about half past 3 to 4 o'clock. I asked the doctor if Mr. Anderson had had any stimulant. I suggested the propriety of giving some stimulant to the patient. I got a bottle of champagne, and small doses were given to him at intervals by Mrs. Anderson or the doctor. He took wine several times that I was there. The second time the wine was administered it was given from the same bowl or glass. The wine was given four or five times while I remained. Mrs. Anderson also gave her husband some food, she called beef or toast tea. The tea was taken from a bowl which was placed alongside his bed. The effect of these on the patient was to make him attempt to vomit or purge. I gave him some brandy also, as I thought it would do him good. Mrs. Anderson objected at first to give the brandy, as she did not wish to go against

THE DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

It was after 4 o'clock when I gave the brandy. I remained about thirty minutes in the house after this time. When I went in first to the house I saw Mr. Anderson, Mr. Anderson, and Dr. Irish. Mr. Anderson and his wife occupied the second floor of the house 431 Fulton avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had no children living. I did not see Mr. Anderson after I left that afternoon. Mr. Carney was in the room when I left. Mr. Anderson and myself had always been friendly. I attended his funeral. I saw Dr. Irish there. We proceeded to view the corpse together. He said, "He looks quite natural." I said that, considering the circumstances of his death, there ought to have been an examination. Dr. Irish said that such would have been his desire, but that he thought Mrs. Anderson would object.

Mr. James Carney, proprietor of a liquor store at 217 Jay street, testified that he had known Mr. Anderson about seven months, and that he had seen him almost every day during that time. He continued:

I never saw him intoxicated. I mean by that "a man unfit to take care of himself;" and I never saw him in that condition. Sometimes I have seen him nearly intoxicated. He was then talkative and funny. I have seen him vomit. His usual drink was "small ales."

He was of a very sociable disposition, and very lively. On the day of his death I saw him a little after 4 o'clock. I met Mr. Roy and Mrs. Anderson in his room at the time. He was complaining of a pain in his stomach, and rolling from one side of the bed to the other, and said he felt very bad. He was frequently vomiting. Mrs. Anderson gave him champagne and ice off a spoon. He attempted to vomit four or five times when I was there. He had told me that he complained of pain it was so violent. I asked Mrs. Anderson when the doctor was coming. She said unless Dr. Irish could come soon, she would call in another physician. Mrs. Anderson called in a druggist who lived close by. Mrs. Anderson then went out for Dr. Irish. During her absence

MR. ANDERSON BECAME INSENSIBLE.

He died about 20 minutes after 5. Mrs. Anderson told him in witness' hearing that her husband had never got better than on the previous night, and that she had given him toast tea. I saw Mr. Anderson on the day before his death. He was at my place for several hours. He showed some symptoms of sickness that day. He went into the yard several times. He drank a gin cocktail and some seltzer water, and then went home.

Mr. Peter D. Leys, a druggist of Jay and Fulton streets, testified:

I had known Mr. Anderson about seven or eight months. He was a very muscular man, fully developed. Saw him passing almost every day. There is a drug store nearer his house than mine. He used to come into my store frequently on account of his wife's sickness, but at the period of his last illness I knew nothing about his being ill. I have seen him under the influence of liquor. Only on one occasion he was not what might be called intoxicated. The night before his death I was at his house about half-past 4, or twenty minutes to 5. Mr. Anderson was on the bed, and was rolling about in great pain. Mrs. Anderson was there, also Mr. Carney and a young woman I did not know. Mr. Anderson recognized me and called me by name. He asked me to relieve him, his suffering was intense. I simply pulsed him; his pulse was very feeble, slow, and spasmodic. It changed so that it was not perceptible at the wrist at all. I went out for about ten minutes, and on my return there was a very feeble action of the heart, and none at the wrist. When Dr. Thayer got there Mr. Anderson was dead. There was no retching or vomiting while I was there; his skin was cold and moist.

Cross-examined by Mr. Morris—I was there about three-quarters of an hour from the time I went, but I was absent about ten or fifteen minutes each time. The gentleman from the sewing machine store underneath came for me. I am a physician as well as druggist.

MRS. ANDERSON WAS VERY MUCH EXCITED,

and talked to those who were there. The night previous I put up one ounce of solution of morphia and five grains of sugar of lead on a prescription for Dr. Irish. I presume it was to control vomiting and allay irritability of the stomach. It was proper in such cases. That preparation was repeated the following day. It was about 10 o'clock in the evening of the day before I made it up, and that was the first I heard of the sickness. Dr. Irish himself ordered the preparation and wrote the prescription. He was at my place about 10 o'clock the next morning. I did not suggest anything while I was there except to continue the champagne with ice. It was given out of the tumbler. It was setting at the bedside. Champagne on ice is an excellent stimulant in cases of collapse and to control action of stomach. It was in the summer preceding his death that Mr. Anderson got medicines from me for his wife. I understood she was ill with some affection of the heart, and he would come in three or four times a day. Mr. Anderson told me that Dr. Irish was treating his wife. I don't recollect of Mrs. Anderson getting any gum arabic for her husband. I have a clerk. When I went to the house Mrs. Anderson appeared to be in a frenzy at her husband's condition.

Recross-examined—I don't know whether the prescription I made for Mrs. Anderson was given to her.

Mr. Bernard Mulholland, a Custom House officer, testified that he had frequently seen Mr. Anderson under the influence of liquor; that he saw him on the day of his death, and that he saw that he was very ill.

MRS. ANDERSON'S GRIEF.

Mr. Moses Genning, an undertaker, testified that he took the remains of Mr. Anderson to the Forty-second street depot, New York, and that Mrs. Anderson exhibited much sorrow at the loss of her husband.

John P. Anderson, brother of the deceased, was then examined, but no important testimony was given.

Dr. A. W. Shepard, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains of Mr. Anderson, testified that he found no outside marks of abrasions. The organs, brain, &c., seemed to be natural, lungs healthy, the heart healthy, the stomach and other intestines slightly ligated. The internal organs were removed and given in charge of Dr. Doremus. White spots were found on the kidneys. No organic disease was perceptible from an examination of the remains. The symptoms as detailed by preceding witnesses are the most prominent symptoms in cases of arsenical poisoning.

Id consequence of the absence of Dr. Doremus the case was adjourned until to-day. Dr. Irish, with his brothers, returned to Raymond street jail in a close coach.

The Run on the Mutual Bank—The Excitement Subsiding.

The excitement caused by the reported trouble of the Mutual Bank has abated. Early yesterday morning, long before the opening of the bank, the immediate vicinity was thronged by an eager multitude awaiting the arrival of the clerks. When the bank was finally opened at 10 o'clock a rush was made to secure the first position on the line. All demands were paid with alacrity. Several thousand dollars were paid in the first half hour. This prompt action on the part of the bank imparted confidence to many of the depositors, and several in the course of the day returned their money to the bank. The bank received prompt aid, which was thankfully received.

The Mutual bank is comparatively a new one, being only three years in existence. The depositors are chiefly tradesmen in the immediate neighborhood of the bank. It has not as yet made any arrangement with the Clearing House since the Chatham National Bank refused to act as its redeeming agent.

The officers' room in the rear of the bank was crowded all day yesterday by the personal friends of the President and Cashier, Messrs. S. A. Hill and William S. Carman. Large sums of money were loaned by these friends for the use of the bank. Many of the depositors were content to leave their money at the bank when the actual state of affairs was explained to them. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the average number of persons in waiting was not more than twenty, and at 3 o'clock, the hour of closing, only twelve had to go away with their business unfinished.

The Comptroller Steaming against a Snag Which He Might Have Seen.

Judge Denis Quinn of the First District Court sued the city for his salary from the 1st of September, 1871, to the 1st of June, 1872, at the rate of $10,000 a year, the Comptroller having refused to pay at that rate. The Comptroller's answer is that the salary, instead of being $10,000 a year, was fixed by law at $5,000, and that there is no money in the treasury for the payment of $10,000 a year. Judge Quinn demurred, and the question was argued before Judge Fancher, who said yesterday that the salaries of the District Judges is lawfully fixed at $10,000 a year each, and that the Comptroller cannot escape payment at that rate by pleading that the Board of Apportionment has failed to do its duty and provide the money for the payment of $10,000 a year to each of the District Judges. Judge Fancher added that the Comptroller's remedy for the future is an appeal to the law-making power, but that for past services he must pay as the law directs, and that in his failure to pay Judge Quinn's remedy is a judgment against the city.

Wanted—Females.

THE FIFTH AVENUE JOURNAL—Out to-day, contains a cartoon of Josh Billings.

A.—LADIES are invited to take any kind of sewing machine they like, and work eight hours in shop, and take flannel or white shirts, &c., home, and pay only a small part down and leave small sums every week to pay for the machine, and get cash for work, at Finsbury Garment Manufactory, 108 Chambers st.

A.—LADIES taught on Wheeler & Wilson's and Singer's machines, at the Sewing Machine Stitching Co., 106 Bleecker street. 100 good hands wanted on flannel shirts. All kinds of new machines sold at $1 a week in work. Second floor.

A.—WORK given out at advanced prices to pay for first-class sewing machines by installments; instruction free. PIDD & CO., 142 East 8th st. and 21 Astor place.

A NEW first-class sewing machine, with easy payments in work at highest prices; instruction free; machines exchanged. 712 Broadway.

ALL the work you can do if you buy a sewing machine at 537 3d av., or 477 9th av., New York, or 67 Fourth st., Williamsburgh.

A.—WANTED, immediately, 150 good hands to learn to operate on first-class sewing machines. Work given to pay for machines. 294 Bowery.

A.—BROOKLYN.—Work given out to pay for sewing machines, at 613 Fulton st., and 246 Grand st., E. D.

ALL KINDS of servants wanted for excellent situations. Apply at CARPENTER'S, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

A GERMAN cook and a girl for general housework wish situations. 219 6th st., near Bowery.

ALL respectable girls wanting excellent situations call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

APPRENTICES wanted for dressmaking. 20 Bleecker st., top floor.

A GERMAN girl wanted to do general housework. Apply 9 Av. D.

A FIRST-CLASS tailoress on coats and pants, at 314 Myrtle av., near Marcy av., Brooklyn.

A LITTLE girl wanted to mind a baby; also, a girl to learn dressmaking. 941 3d av., 1st floor.

A.—FIVE good finishers on custom pants, at 1 and 3 New Bowery, cut'ce Oak st. JAMES A. O'BYRNE.

BOOKBINDERS wanted—Girls acquainted with copy-book work. Apply to WOOLWORTH, AINSWORTH & CO., 24 Vesey st., 2d floor.

BOOKFOLDERS and a girl to lay on gold wanted at 20 N. William st.

BASTERS and operators on linen and alpaca coats at 306 West 44th st.

COMPETENT dressmakers wanted; come prepared to work. Call from 8 to 10. 42 University place, corner 11th st.

EXTRA easy terms offered at the new store, 618 11th av., to parties wishing to purchase new sewing machines.

EXPERIENCED hands on ladies' and gents' bows. 26 St. Mark's place (8th st.), basement.

FIRST-CLASS ironers wanted on new shirts. 520 West 43d st.

LADIES—Work furnished at home to pay for new, first-class sewing machines, on monthly installments, from $5 to $10; instruction free. New York Machine Stitching Company, 561 3d av., near 26th st.

LADIES taught operating and shirtmaking on Wheeler & Wilson machines; all first-class new machines for sale on small weekly payments in work. No. 402 3d av., near 29th st.

OPERATOR and finisher wanted on pants; also girl to learn. 436 East 15th st., room 1.

OPERATORS on good shop coats on Singer's machine. 49 Hidge st., third floor.

PANTS and linen coats given out to parties who buy sewing machines, on easy installments. 106 Chambers st.

PAPER BOXES.—Girls wanted on fine work. WM. KEARNEY, 546 Pearl st.

THE BEST PLACE in the city to get any kind of first-class sewing machines; easy terms, good teachers, and during slight work given to pay for the same; agents wanted. B. R. BUCKWALTER, 115 4th av., corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A nice young girl as seamstress and chambermaid in a very small family. 12 West Twenty-fourth st.

WANTED—An experienced woman as head starch. Apply at the Express laundry, cor. Jay and Hudson sts.

WANTED—A good, smart girl. Call for 3 days, at 261 West 15th st.

WANTED—A tailoress to operate a Singer machine, at 109 Tillary st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An operator on the Empire sewing machine, at 21 Catharine st., top floor.

WANTED—A young girl to mind a baby and do light housework, at 617 8th av., corner of 40th st.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress. 246 West 23d st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—Fur cap sewers, at L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.'S, 51 Greene st., up stairs.

WANTED—A good operator on Union buttonhole machine, at 525 and 527 11th st.

WANTED—Operators on pants. 18 Bowery, entrance in No. 1 Pell st.

WANTED—Girls on worsted scarfs. Apply at 94 Bleecker st.

YOUNG GIRLS can obtain situations free, lodgings and meals at 5c. each, or board at $1.50 a week, at the Girls' Lodging House, 27 St. Mark's place.

20 NEW shirt ironers wanted at laundry 418 and 420 West 27th st., near 9th av.

30 NEW shirt ironers on fine work and smart girls to learn wanted at 104 Thompson st.

Wanted—Males.

AGENTS wanted.—Smart agents can make from $5 to $15 a day by selling our new invention, just out; will sell at sight; used by every one, and requires but small capital. Apply at 58 Wooster st., between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

AGENTS WANTED to sell the engraving of Greeley and family. One agent made $149 last week. Samples by mail, $1. Also, agents for other new articles. American Novelty Co., 332 Broadway.

AGENTS make from $5 to $10 per day selling the Picture Holiday Present Show Card, and other signs. WM. C. ROBERTSON, 59 Cedar st.

A GOOD fitter wanted at boots and gaiters; none but a first-class hand need apply. 254 West 31st st., first floor.

A PAPER HANGING machine printer wanted at 132 and 134 East 50th st.

A PLUMBER wanted. Apply at 38 Greenwich st., railroad office, between 9 and 10.

A GOOD tin and sheet-iron worker wanted at GARVEY BROS.', 114 Court st., Brooklyn.

BOY wanted who has worked on buckram machines to make himself generally useful in a hat shop. 414 West 26th st.

CARPENTERS wanted—2 good jobbing carpenters at HOGGETT'S, 98 Park place.

CANVASSERS wanted. Apply at the Fifth Avenue Journal, 27 City Hall square.

FIRST-CLASS polishers and finishers on black walnut. Apply immediately to HAMBURGER & SISKIND, 18 and 20 Vesey st.

GUNMAKER wanted; one that can breech, percussion and rib barrels. D. FISH, 66 Fulton st.

GOOD compositors wanted. McBRIDE, MARRAT & CO., 86 Dey st.

GILDERS wanted. Apply to K. LIPPE, 75 Nassau street.

MAN wanted, of good address, to sell and handle cabinet woods and veneers; one who is familiar with them and can write and measure readily. Call at 440 Washington st.

ONE or two good marble cutters wanted at 11 Duffield st., Brooklyn.

PEDDLERS and agents supplied with holiday show cards at reduced prices. MONKS & COAKLEY, 1 Chatham square, corner Catharine st.

PLUMBER wanted—Young man 3 or 4 years in the business; can do jobbing. 388 6th av.

PAINTERS wanted. Inquire at 180 Horatio st.

RULING machine feeder wanted. Apply to DAVIS & FITZGERALD, 2 William st.

SHOEMAKER wanted at 263 1st st., Williamsburgh.

TIN ROOFER.—Apply to WM. C. HERRIOTT, Kingsbridge, Westchester county, N. Y.

Wanted—Males.

THE FIFTH AVENUE JOURNAL—Out to-day, contains a cartoon of Josh Billings.

TWO file grinders wanted. Apply to WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO., Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A first-class finisher to go to Boston; steady work the year round; only perfectly competent men need apply by letter. JOHN R. HOOLE, 78 Duane st.

WANTED—A smart boy to work in a bakery; one who has been at the business preferred. Apply at the corner of Fulton av. and Raymond st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—An experienced cutter for boys' and children's clothing; also, foremen for shop with 50 hands. Address P. O. box 154, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Smart boys who understand painting tinware. Buckman Manufacturing Co., Gates av., between Tompkins and Throop avs., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Two men to stitch patent leather and Napoleon boot legs. Inquire at 85 Canal st., top floor.

WANTED—A good horseshoer, at the corner of Hamilton st. and Park av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A stout boy for poterage purposes. Address Box 4,561, New York Post Office.

WANTED—8 or 10 tin workers; men used to soldering cans and pails. HINE & CO., 13 Bowery.

WANTED—A cake baker. Apply at 449 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—3 first-class pointers for large drum cylinder presses. Apply at 8 Spruce st.

WANTED—A good blank book finisher. PELLETREAU & RAYNOR, 9 Church st.

WANTED—Five active men to sell coal. Apply at 64 Fulton st. from 12 to 2; good wages.

WANTED—A first-class gas fitter. Apply at T. J. BYRNE'S, 15 East 19th st.

WANTED—A boy who can set type correctly. Apply at 124 Nassau st., third floor.

WANTED—Assistant baker at the Beardsley Dining Rooms, 86 Liberty st.

WANTED—A third hand baker. Apply at 246 Fulton st.

12 COAL miners wanted; Pennsylvania soft coals 60 cents per ton; start at 3 P. M. 27 Greenwich st. MEYER & ZANDER, Railroad Agents.

Situations Wanted.

A FIRST-CLASS cake baker and confectioner wishes a situation; understands icing, ornamenting, and all kinds of fancy work. Apply at 606 8th av., 3d floor.

A YOUNG man desires a situation as truckman; has driven an express wagon. Address, for three days, TRUCKMAN, 285 1st st., Jersey City.

TO BOSS BAKERS.—Wanted, a situation as second hand on cakes and pies; city or country; can work on bread. Address BAKER, box 185, Sun office.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a situation by a young man to work on bread or cake, or as pastry cook in a restaurant; good reference as to either. Address B, box 163, Sun office.

TO BOSS BAKERS.—Young man wishes to assist on bread and cake; is sober. Address M. C., 416 East Fifteenth st.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, 20 years of age, in a wholesale hardware, grocery, or furniture business; has had 3 years' experience at the hardware trade; good city reference given; resides with his parents. Address A. BARNARD, Jr., 186 Chatham square.

WANTED—A situation by a young girl for up stair work, and to assist with the washing. Call for two days at 369 Pearl st., in the grocery store; best city reference.

Society Notices.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Heavy Weights' Association will be held at Irving Hall this (Wednesday) evening at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is desired. FRANK A. BANSOM, President.

THE United Wood Working M. B. Association will hold a public meeting this Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, at Grand Central Hall, 42d st., near 8d av. All mechanics are invited to attend. Good speaking. C. WOLF, Chairman.

Board and Rooms.

A FURNISHED bedroom to let in a family of two persons; conveniences for cooking if required. 333 East 16th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A FEW gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can obtain board and pleasant rooms; fire and gas. 236 West 26th st.

A FEW young men can have board and single beds; $1.50 per week. 88 Henry st.

FURNISHED rooms for ladies or gentlemen, with use of parlor and kitchen; reasonable. Ring No. 3 bell to the right, 623 6th av.

FURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; also, a hall bedroom. 14 Jones st., near Bleecker, west of 6th avenue.

FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. 163 West 4th st., 2d floor.

FURNISHED rooms from $3 to $6 per week. 195 Thompson st.

NEATLY furnished rooms for single men in a private family; also, front basement, with closet, water, and gas, to a respectable seamstress. Apply at 232 West 23d st.

NEATLY furnished rooms to let at 68 Murray st.; fire in parlor day and night.

TWO young ladies can be accommodated with board in a private family; Protestants preferred, at 19 Suffolk st. Call one week.

TWO neatly furnished rooms, with or without board, in a family where there are no children; price moderate. Inquire at 215 West 40th st., rear house.

TWO steady men can have a hall bedroom and good board. 215 West 28th st.; second bell. Terms, $5.

2 YOUNG men can have board and a comfortable room; also a room for man and wife. 223 Elizabeth st.

77 AMITY ST.—A few respectable clerks or mechanics can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at moderate rates.

154 MADISON ST.—Good board, pleasant rooms, gas, bath, fire; gentlemen, $5 to $5.50; ladies, $3.50. Call all week.

$5.50 PER WEEK.—A comfortably furnished room and board; room suitable for light housekeeping. 405 West 35th st.

Business Chances.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 67, Dec. 10, 1872.
72, 6, 3, 31, 1, 7, 46, 30, 16, 25, 14, 11, 69.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 688, Dec. 10, 1872.
31, 62, 48, 71, 21, 72, 63, 68, 22, 9, 34, 30, 40, 74.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 141, Dec. 10, 1872.
49, 64, 28, 2, 74, 36, 26, 12, 57, 33, 45, 62, 56.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 142, Dec. 10, 1872.
47, 42, 52, 20, 55, 54, 47, 29, 32, 67, 4, 76, 49, 36.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

Information furnished and circulars sent by J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton st., and 2 Park row. Post Office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ALABAMA LOTTERY.—EXTRA CLASS 71. Dec. 10, 1872.
59, 55, 69, 73, 75, 72, 29, 50, 8, 47, 6, 51.
CLASS 72, Dec. 10, 1872.
82, 81, 80, 16, 66, 21, 49, 15, 43, 40, 39, 74, 55, 77.
J. C. MOSES & CO., Managers, Montgomery, Ala.
Information furnished.
A. McCLENNEN, 8 Boerum place, Brooklyn.

A RARE CHANCE for a man with a small capital.—For sale, on account of sickness, a well paying restaurant, or would take a partner that understands cooking. For particulars inquire at 215 Centre st.

A RARE CHANCE.—The lunch and sample room, 78 Pine st., near Pearl, for sale, with stock, fixtures, and good will, doing a cash business; rent cheap. Call on premises.

A PAPER STAND, in good situation, corner of Liberty and Greenwich sts., for sale. Inquire at stand for particulars after 10 A. M.

A WELL LOCATED full boarding house for sale cheap, on account of sickness. MRS. YOUNG, 495 8th av.

AGENTS.—Show cards suitable for every business at AMERY'S, 135 Bowery. 45 per cent. less than elsewhere.

CHEAP corner liquor store for sale, doing good business; lease six years from next May. Apply to JOHN MOYLAN, corner King and Washington sts.

FOR SALE—An old-established meat, vegetable and oyster market, with horse and wagon; cause, sickness. Apply at 217 Merchants' row, West Washington Market.

FOR SALE—A well-stocked fish and oyster market; also a fine horse and wagon; a good reason for selling out. Apply at 140 Eldridge st., New York.

FOR SALE cheap—A confectionery store; must be sold before Christmas. 123 Clinton st.

FOR SALE—Grocery and feed store, 26 Peck slip; must sell; only few hundred dollars required.

FANCY and periodical store, 220 Madison st., to let; fixtures for sale.

FOR SALE—Candy and grocery store, 53 Gregory st., Jersey City.

GROCERY STORE doing a good business; reasons given for selling. 332 East 29th st., N. Y.

PRINTING OFFICE, for book and job printing, with a regular certain business, for sale on accommodating terms. Address P. O. box 776.

TO LET—An old-established bakery, 403 East 18th st. with new oven; long established. Apply on the premises.

$250.—MUST BE SOLD.—A well-paying butcher shop. Inquire of JOHN DOYLE, 605 East 16th st.

$350.—A YOUNG man willing to work and make money can have half interest in a good provision, produce, and butter market. Apply at No. 17 Sullivan st.

Horses and Carriages.

WAGONS and trucks cheap; 2 express and 2 grocery wagons, 1 Concord express, and 1 business wagon, 1 furniture and one down-town truck, at 224 Spring st., corner Clarke.

Lost and Found.

FOUND—Monday, Dec. 9, 1872, three ladies' sacks; the owner can have them by paying expenses. Call at 102 Wooster st.

LOST OR STOLEN—Bank book No. 88,086 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the bank, 51 Chambers st. N. NORRIS, Depositor.

LOST—A bank book of the Bowery Savings Bank, about three months ago. The finder will please return it to the bank, or 144 Eldridge st., first floor.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, a dog; answers to the name of "Rip;" color white, and is black and brown speckled. The finder will receive the above reward at 1394 Columbia st. PHILIP MULLER.

$10 REWARD.—Lost, on a 3d av. or a 42d st. car, a pocketbook containing two notes and a check. The finder will return the same to F. SPATZ, No. 279 Rivington st.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, at or near 827 Broadway, on Saturday last, a lady's small gold watch and chain. $50 and no questions asked will be paid for its return to Mr. GAY, office of the Evening Post.

Dry Goods.

THE FIFTH AVENUE JOURNAL—Out to-day, contains a cartoon of Josh Billings.

EXTRA! EXTRA! EXTRA!!!

UNION ADAMS & CO.,

have manufactured expressly for the present season a splendid variety of

HOUSE COATS,
SMOKING JACKETS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
RAILWAY RUGS,
TRAVELLING SHAWLS,
&c., &c., &c.,
ADAPTED TO COMFORT.

SECOND