Daily Morning Chronicle.

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CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH,
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DRS. SIGESMOND & HAYWARD,
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[illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863

The Board of Metropolitan Police.

The annual report of this Board is before us. It embraces, and very ably discusses, topics of paramount interest to the citizens of the Federal capital.

The Metropolitan Police Department, as established by act of Congress passed August 6, 1861, is composed of five Commissioners, who, with the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown as *ex officio* members, form the "Board of Police," and takes in both Washington and Georgetown. The District is divided into ten precincts, each in charge of a sergeant and a number of patrolmen proportioned to the population. A general Superintendent commands the whole force. The law also authorizes the appointment of a secretary, property clerk, detective force, and sanitary company. The advantages of the consolidation of the force of the District are, that it enables the Superintendent to use his whole force, or any part of it, in any locality where it may be required; the Board is free from local bias; by division into precincts all parts of the District are under supervision; it affords great facilities for collecting criminal statistics. The number of patrolmen allotted to the District by law is one hundred and fifty.

The report, in the course of an argument to show that it is "the imperative duty of the Government to furnish the means" to pay the police, because they protect an immense amount of Government property, enunciates the opinion that one well-trained policeman is worth a squad of soldiers, so far as the protection of property and preservation of order are concerned.

The Metropolitan police district includes the Potomac river from a point below Alexandria to a point above Georgetown, including, in addition to the two cities, two villages, and a considerable extent of country beyond. In all, about seventy-five square miles, with an estimated population of a hundred and forty thousand. Therefore there is one policeman to about a thousand inhabitants. Thirteen mounted men are allotted to the country portions of the District, fifteen to Georgetown, and one hundred and twenty-one patrolmen to Washington. The sergeants and roundsmen, who have no special beat but a general supervision, being deducted, the actual patrol is slightly reduced in Washington, the report says, to eighty-eight, and in every instance below the necessities of the case. In Washington there is one policeman in every six hundred and ninety four inhabitants, and he guards about four miles of territory. The Board are of opinion that to fulfil its duties properly, including the prevention of crime, as well as the detection of criminals, the police force ought to be increased to five hundred, and that the beats should be short and straight so that signals can be readily heard.

The small pay of the various grades of officers is a subject of grave complaint in the report. The sergeants by law are paid $600 per annum, and the patrolmen $480. Since these rates were fixed every necessary of life has advanced in price. In this state of things the municipal governments of the two cities of Washington and Georgetown have increased the compensation of the men, looking to Congress for reimbursement. The report justly says that every policeman should be placed beyond the temptation to take bribes. A strong case is made for an increase in the salary of the Superintendent, his present remuneration being only $1,400. It is proposed, also, that the persons employed by the Government as watchmen of public buildings, &c., shall be transferred to the control of the Police Board.

During the year the Metropolitan Police have arrested 23,912 persons. Of these 19,914 were males; 3,994 females; 8,617 were married; 15,295 single. The offences against property were 6,613 males, and 678 females, and against person, 14,427 males and 3,300 females. Of these 1,022 were imprisoned, 7,978 dismissed; 512 gave security to keep the peace; 2,504 were turned over to the military authority; 1,305 were sent to the workhouse; 431 gave bail for court; 1,078 were held for further hearing, and 517 were temporarily or slightly punished. Besides these, fines were imposed to the amount of $28,128. The value of stolen property recovered was $58,065; restored to claimants, $76,152; taken from lodgers and returned, $126,449.

The detective branch of the Metropolitan police, according to act of Congress, is limited to six men. An increase is recommended, with power to transfer to and from the patrolmen. The sanitary company of the force is but imperfectly organized, the sanitary laws of the District needing amendment in order to make the company efficient. Greater hospital accommodations are needed, especially for small-pox cases—some hospital to which the subjects of a disease can be taken promptly, without reference to the Circumlocution Office. During the year the sanitary police have registered and attended to 8,869 complaints, taken fifty-two cases of small-pox to the hospitals, and collected $416 in fines for violations of health laws. In summing up, the report adds to the recommendations already mentioned, that four additional clerks be appointed, and that petty criminal tribunals be established for the more speedy trials of offenders.

The erection of a suitable penitentiary is urgently and very properly recommended, and a site is spoken of, though not located, where such an institution might be placed with advantage, as it includes quarries of building stone. Bitter complaints are made of the condition of the county jail, and Congress is urged to give its attention to the subject. The "workhouses" of Washington and Georgetown are so constructed and managed under such a system that the objects of charity and the offenders against the laws are scarcely distinguishable one from the other. A house of detention and correction is especially needed for boys who follow the army, but are soon cast upon our streets.

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THE SUNDAY MORNING CHRONICLE.
A Literary and Political Journal.

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Diptheria—A Sure Cure of this Terrible Disorder.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

Please publish the following treatment of diptheria. It has been used by myself, and others to whom I have given it, in over one thousand cases, without a failure. It will *always cure*, if the treatment is commenced before the diptheria membrane extends into the air tubes, which is known by the great difficulty of breathing and restlessness. In such cases no remedy yet discovered will always effect a cure; but if the patient is watched, and this treatment used in time, there is no danger.

I sent this treatment to a friend of mine in Wisconsin, and he used it on himself, and family, and neighbors, with such wonderful success that he requested me to send it to you for publication, as this horrible disease is prevailing extensively in parts of Missouri:

DIPTHERIA WASH.

Golden seal, pulverized,		1	drachm.
Borax,	"	1	"
Black pepper,	"	1	"
Alum,	"	1	"
Nitrate potash,	"	1	"
Salt,	"	2	"

Put all into a common-sized teacup or vessel which holds about four ounces, and pour half full of boiling water, stir well, and then fill full of good vinegar. Fit for use when it settles. Make a swab by getting a little stick about the size of a pipe-stem, notch the end, and wrap a string of cotton cloth around it, letting the cloth project about half an inch beyond the end of the stick, so as not to jag the mouth and throat, and fasten with a thread.

Swab the mouth and throat well every half hour if the case is bad, every hour if not bad. When the patient gets better, every two hours; then when better, every four hours; and when still better, two or three times a day, till well; which will be from two to seven days. Touch every affected spot, the uvula, tonsils, and fauces, the whole of the back part of the mouth and top of the throat; and let the patient swallow a little of the wash each time you swab. Swabbing causes no pain, though the patient will gag, and sometimes vomit, but swab well, and a feeling of relief will follow every swabbing.

Let every patient have a separate swab and wash, [illegible]

Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

D. C. FORNEY, Publisher.

UNFULFILLED REBEL PROPHECIES.

One and a half years ago, or thereabouts, a certain Walker, (we believe *that* was his name,) then sporting, under the rebel Government, the not very enviable title of "Secretary of War," in a public speech, delivered somewhere in the land of Dixie—the precise locality we do not remember—unequivocally predicted that on the 4th day of July thereafter, or sooner, Southerners would be sure to beat the rallying-drum of their slaves *on Boston Commons in the State of Massachusetts*, and that on the same day the flag of the so-called "Confederate States of America" would be floating in triumph from *Faneuil Hall*, in the city aforementioned! Our Boston advices to this day, however, have made no mention of either of these interesting events. The sound of the slave-drum, to our knowledge, has not yet been heard in that vicinity, nor has the rebel rag been known to float from any of its domes.

About the same time, one Wigfall, whilom a United States Senator from Texas, but at later dates a commander in the rebel army, from the steps of a leading hotel in the city of Richmond, prophesied that on the next ensuing Christmas day he and his staff would be eating their holiday dinner at the Continental, in the city of Philadelphia. Two Christmas days have since passed, and a third is near at hand. The "bill of fare" at that splendid hotel is unusually attractive, but no Wigfall has yet had his feet under its mahogany, nor partaken of any of its wines or viands.

When luxuriating last midsummer, in the vicinity of Gettysburg, the rebel commander Ewell was heard to declare, in the public streets of that borough, that within one fortnight thereafter the rebel army would occupy Harrisburg, Lancaster, and Philadelphia; and that *then*, if the authorities of the latter city failed to foot the entire bill of the rebel expense of the war, they would set fire to the four corners of it! Neither by telegraph, courier, post, newspaper nor other channel of communication, have we been advised of the arrival of General Early at either of the aforementioned places.

About the same time, the Richmond *Examiner*, and other journals in the rebel interest, were felicitating themselves upon the amiable prospect, that very soon their victorious army would succeed in *setting on fire* all the vast *coal fields* of Pennsylvania, and reduce them to a mass of cinders! The most rigid scrutiny of the *local* columns of that most excellent newspaper, *The Miner's Journal*, has not revealed any announcement, as yet, of this predicted conflagration. There is much coal being burnt all through that territory, but not a ton of it before it has been mined.

We are aware that, except to those specially called of Providence to this high office, no vocation is more hazardous than that of the prophet and seer. If self-constituted, this class of men are almost sure to reap only ridicule and odium for their pains. The poorest prophets, however, of whom history makes mention, are those of rebeldom. The Confederacy itself, indeed, is a prediction already utterly falsified and exploded.

THE POLICE OF THE DISTRICT.

We give to-day an abstract of a somewhat voluminous report from the Board of Metropolitan Police, addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. Some of its facts will surprise many residents of the District, for it has been generally supposed that the police force bore a larger proportion to the inhabitants than by this report it appears to do. It must, however, be taken into account that the District of Columbia is under military as well as civil government, and that during the day, at least, the military authority is supreme, vigilant, and efficient. It exercises civil, no less than military sway, and to this fact alone are the people of Washington indebted for the repeated drumming of thieves, pickpockets, and burglars out of the city. Such summary process neither the police nor any other civil authority could have taken. This public dismissal of this class, with the effect it must necessarily have of deterring other rogues from coming here, lightens very materially the labors of the police and permits of a smaller force than under ordinary circumstances would be required. But, admitting this, it is nevertheless true that the Metropolitan police force is numerically inadequate to the duties it has to perform. After sunset the city is left almost entirely to their protection. For this duty alone the present force is entirely inadequate. We know a gentleman who has been accustomed to leave the lower section of this city for Georgetown at all hours, varying from one to five o'clock in the morning, who declares that on his whole route he never met or saw a policeman, and his veracity we cannot doubt. Nor in making this statement do we intend any reflection upon the Police Board. The men are assigned to beats which, according to the report from which our abstract is made, average four miles to the individual patrolman, and have therefore more work than they can properly perform. Let but two or three loiter on their routes, or in any other way be unfaithful, and there must be a gap in the general routine; for, as we have said, the number is inadequate to the duty; and when men feel in any station of life, that more is exacted from them than they can properly perform, there is a falling off in that which, not thus oppressed, they could successfully accomplish. It cannot be expected that the military government of the city will place its arrangements for the protection of its immense property under the management of the police, over whom it has no immediate control; but it would seem reasonable that, during the hours in which it professedly takes charge of the city, it should hold itself responsible for the due exercise of the functions of the police. Any persons arrested for offences coming properly under civil jurisdiction could be transferred to the civil magistrate, just as any persons now arrested by the police are transferred to the military authorities. By an arrangement of this kind, thoroughly defined and mutually understood, the police might be largely relieved from day duty, and citizens and property be far better protected by night.

Complaint is also made that the number of detectives allowed by law to the Metropolitan police is too small. We agree in opinion with the Board. But at the same time it must be remembered that the Government employs many detectives in the District, and, though they may not coöperate professedly with the Metropolitan police, their operations must be beneficially felt, and must also lighten the labor of police detectives. While believing that, under the circumstances, the allowance of only six detectives to the Metropolitan police is not a liberal or even a fair arrangement, we feel bound to admit that the operations of that branch of the executive of the Federal capital ought mainly to be left to the Federal Government. No police system can be perfect without detective officers; but of these the Government requires far more than the Metropolitan police, and, as the detectives of each occupy the same ground, it would be a needless burden to keep both upon an extensive scale. If, in their researches, either gets upon the track of matters that more immediately affect the other, there should be a reciprocity of information, and a mutual understanding. This would give the District a full detective force, without throwing upon the residents of the District a burden which, having national objects, ought to be shared by the whole country.

One recommendation is made in the report which we urge as earnestly as the Metropolitan Commissioners. That is the creation of smaller criminal courts, with full jurisdiction over minor offences. Nothing is more detrimental to the ends of justice than delay in the punishment of crime. In nothing is it truer that "distance lends enchantment to the view" than in the remote connection of punishment and crime. The celerity, rather than the severity, of the infliction of the penalty deters men from the commission of offences against the laws. At present it is morally impossible to secure prompt trial and punishment. The criminal courts are not adequate to the increased necessities of the city, and the sooner they are made so the better for the morality of the capital and the safety of property and person.

MEXICO.

The latest advices from Mexico are not very favorable to the national cause. Queretaro, the capital of the State of that name, was occupied by General Mejia, in the interest of the French, on the 15th of November, and Mejia, with the French General Douai, was to advance upon San Luis de Potosi, the present seat of the National Government, an important city in the State Michoacan. General Bazaine was marching upon Guanajuato, the capital of the State of which Doblado is Governor, and anticipated an easy conquest, and the city of Guadalajara was besieged by the Mexican allies of the French. It is also reported that Vidaurri, one of the ablest leaders of the Liberal party, and at present Governor of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has gone over to the French. General Comonfort, the best and most reliable general in the Mexican service, is dead, and his loss will be severely felt. A brisk guerrilla war is maintained against the invaders, but that will never turn them aside from their purpose of conquest. Altogether, the prospect for Mexico is gloomy. Whether, when the army of the French presses the Mexican people more closely, the latter will consolidate their forces and make a determined and more vigorous struggle, remains to be seen.

A LETTER FROM ADMIRAL LEE, commanding the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, published in to-day's CHRONICLE, officially addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, confirms the revelations of the intercepted correspondence published yesterday, that very few vessels run the blockade at Wilmington, North Carolina; in fact, that only one was known to have succeeded in getting in during the month, and she was fired at and hit. The rebel statements to the contrary are simple fabrications to tempt speculators to try the experiment.

Mr. Davenport as Hamlet.

We welcome the new company to Mr. Grover's theatre. The American stage has few better actors than Mr. Davenport and Mr. Wallack; and no theatre has a more attractive combination than this recent company in Washington. We cannot say very much for Mrs. Farren. The part she played yesterday evening was one of the best in which we have seen her; but the qualities that make a lady a good Gertrude of Denmark are not generally found in the higher order of actresses. Mrs. Farren belongs to what we have called the Rocky-Mountain school of players. She is intense and extravagant in her style, mistaking noise for passion and clamor for feeling. These faults, however, are not so much faults of judgment as education. When players seek audiences near the Rocky Mountains, they find it necessary to seek by extravagance the effects that are produced in more cultivated communities by a delicate and refined interpretation of the drama. The fault of Mrs. Farren is not common to her. Miss Heron, Miss Denin, Miss Avonia Jones, and Mrs. Provost, are almost as deeply; and we can think of but two who escape this criticism—Miss Cushman and Mrs. Waller. Miss Bateman would be an exception if she were a woman of genius; but as she illustrates merely how highly art may refine talent, we do not bring her within our comment. Mrs. Farren, however, has many qualities that will always make her an acceptable actress. She is careful, pains-taking, just, and to a woman deserving this praise, much may be pardoned.

The Hamlet of Mr. Davenport was a delicious piece of acting. This player has a voice of great beauty and pathos, expressive features, and a judgment that lights up the play as though the soul of Shakspeare was again before us and speaking. We have often seen Mr. Davenport walk through this part in a careless, heedless manner; but it was not so last evening. He did his audience the honor of giving it the best *Hamlet* that care and taste could present, and, as it was a generous audience, it did Mr. Davenport the honor of calling him before the curtain. The great beauty of the part was that he read it well and acted it well. We prefer the reading of Mr. Forrest or Mr. Murdoch, and in one of the scenes the acting of Mr. Booth, but, taken altogether, as a piece of acting upon the stage, and composition of William Shakspeare, Mr. Davenport deserves great commendation. We do not care to particularize any of the scenes, but those which particularly impressed us, were the scene with the King and the players, and that with Hamlet over the grave. Mr. Wallack, as the *Ghost*, gave Mr. Davenport a splendid support. This fine actor made more of his art than any actor we have ever seen play it, and thus the tragedy was complete and effective. We do not expect to see *Hamlet* played better than it was last evening, until Mr. Forrest comes, and we trust it will be repeated.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Unfounded Reports—No Attacks Apprehended from the Enemy—Large Number of Re-enlistments in Veteran Regiments—Movements of Sutlers.

HEADQUARTERS, December 21, 1863.

Reports which have found their way into certain papers, regarding a retrograde movement nearer Washington, are, so far as can be learned, utterly unfounded. On the contrary, all appearances indicate a continued occupation of this region for some time to come. Nor is it believed here that the enemy, in their present condition, are able to give us much annoyance. Their cavalry, much diminished on our front, are not equal to the task of making any formidable raid upon our base of supplies, from the impoverished state of their horses. The insufficiency of shoes and blankets, if the statements of deserters are to be relied upon, render it equally improbable that Lee's infantry can be called from their strong positions and comfortable shelters to undertake a campaign during the rigors of winter.

The probable number of reënlistments into the veteran corps from this army is set down at about [illegible],000. The delay in indicating the precise date of the thirty days' furlough has caused many to reconsider their first intentions. The desire to visit their homes during the holidays has proved more potent than the liberal bounties offered for reënlisting.

Five, and perhaps six, companies of the 93d New York have reënlisted, and are expected to start homeward on Wednesday. This regiment has for a long time been fulfilling the responsible position of headquarters and provost guard. During this period over 2[illegible],000 prisoners have been received and turned over to the authorities at Washington. The regiment is temporarily commanded by Lieut. Colonel Butler.

The Oneida cavalry, Captain Mann, an independent company, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, are also reënlisting, and will probably be sent home to recruit. The 1st Maryland cavalry, Major Thistleton, are making rapid movements in the same direction.

Hundreds of sutlers to-day, under the new order, have crowded the Provost Marshal General's office to obtain permits and transportation for their much-needed supplies. The order gives universal satisfaction.

Volunteering in Indiana.

The city of Indianapolis having appropriated $25,000 to be expended in procuring volunteers, the mayor issues the following proclamation, which speaks for itself:

Whereas, At a meeting of ward delegates, held at the Council Chamber on the 14th inst., it was ordered, "That the people of this city be requested to suspend business on the afternoon of Thursday of this week, and the afternoon of Wednesday of next week, for the purpose of uniting their efforts to raise the balance of the city's quota of volunteers, and that the mayor of the city be requested to issue and publish a proclamation to that effect;" And, whereas, At a special session of the Council, held on the same evening, a similar resolution was adopted,

Now, therefore, I, John Caven, Mayor of said city, in pursuance of the above resolutions, do hereby recommend that the people of this city suspend business on the afternoon of Thursday of this week and the afternoon of Wednesday of next week, for the purpose above specified. It is hoped that the people will not simply close their places of business but that they will heartily and energetically unite in their efforts for the purposes above mentioned. As no plan of union of efforts has been recommended, I would suggest that the citizens meet at the school-houses of their respective wards at 2½ o'clock of Thursday, the 17th instant, and adopt such measures as may be deemed best.

Let Indianapolis do more than her duty, but not less.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city this 15th day of December, 1863.

JOHN CAVEN, Mayor.

DR. MACGOWAN has been transferred from Harewood hospital to the 9th regiment of infantry corps, Martindale barracks.

TOMATOES, put up fifteen years ago, were opened in Salem, recently, and found to be as fresh and good as when first canned.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE CHRONICLE.

CHARLESTON.

News via Richmond.

Reported Disasters to our Iron-Clads

FORTRESS MONROE, December 21.—Richmond papers of the 19th contain the following telegram from Charleston:

"The Ironsides and three monitors, while attempting to pass the obstructions, became entangled. The Ironsides will probably have to be abandoned. Two of the monitors were also badly disabled."

[The date of the dispatch is probably the 18th. ED.]

DEATH OF GENERAL CORCORAN.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, December 22.—General Michael Corcoran died at half-past 8 o'clock this evening from injuries received from a fall from his horse.

THEODORE M. REED,
Lieut. Col. Commanding 69th reg't,
Corcoran's Irish Legion.

MEXICO.

Great Suffering among the People—Fortifications being Strengthened—No Further Advance by the French into the Interior—The Killing of Comonfort—Its Effect—Reports from the United States.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 21.—Dates from Mexico, via Acapulco, are to the 24th ultimo.

Great suffering for want of provisions prevailed among the poorer classes. The fortifications are constantly being strengthened. The French had advanced no further into the interior since the occupation of Queretaro. The killing of Comonfort had aroused a feeling of intense bitterness among the native population. Accounts from San Luis Potosi state that the Mexican officers had returned from the United States, where they had been sent with a commission for purchasing and fitting out vessels of war, under letters of marque, to prey on French commerce, and it was reported their mission had been successful.

HALIFAX.

No Further Chesapeake News—No Arrests Yet.

HALIFAX, December 21.—There is nothing new to-day. No arrests. The Acacia, the last gunboat, sailed to-night.

ARKANSAS.

Immense Union Meetings Held throughout the State—All the Acts of the Government Endorsed.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—General Kimball, who recently commanded at Little Rock, passed through Indianapolis yesterday for Washington. He says immense Union meetings are being held in all portions of the State, endorsing without reserve all the acts of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, and recommending that a State convention be called for the reorganizing of the State government without slavery.

General Buford's Remains at West Point.

WEST POINT, December 22.—The burial of General Buford took place this afternoon, and was attended by the Superintendent and all the professors and officers and corps of cadets and detachments of cavalry and artillery.

The remains were conveyed to the Cadets' Cemetery, where they were interred with distinguished honors.

Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—A messenger from the Governor and Legislature of Kentucky left Frankfort yesterday for Washington, to request the President to postpone the draft until corrections are made in the enrolment papers. Delegates have left Frankfort for the National Convention of conservatives at Philadelphia.

Death of a Telegraph Operator.

PHILADELPHIA, December 22.—Mr. Isaac Madara, a telegraph operator of acknowledged ability, died at his residence in this city this morning.

At the commencement of the rebellion Mr. Madara was connected with the telegraph office at Baltimore, and his able management of affairs during that period were of much service to the Government and won the esteem of the press of the country.

Another Fatal Boiler Explosion.

BOSTON, December 22.—The boiler in the morocco factory of Jacobs & Sons, at South Danvers, exploded this morning, instantly killing Mr. Cutler, brother-in-law of Mr. Jacobs, and seriously wounding Messrs. Charles Andrews and John Cummings, engineers.

A Light-ship Blown Away.

FORT MONROE, December 22.—The United States steamer Maratanza has arrived here from Wilmington. She reports that the light-ship was blown away from Frying Pan Shoals on the 18th inst.

Not a Privateer.

BOSTON, December 22.—A letter from Gibraltar, dated the 27th ultimo, states that the supposed rebel privateer seen off the straits proves to be the French war steamer attached as a dispatch-boat to the French iron-clad fleet which is cruising off Cape St. Vincent.

Passports Hereafter Requisite.

NEW YORK, December 22.—All passengers from this city by vessel are hereafter to have passports, which can be obtained by any one whose loyalty is properly vouched for.

No Later News from Knoxville.

CINCINNATI, December 22.—There is nothing later from Knoxville.

The Late General Buford.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
CULPEPER, VA., December 22, 1863.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

SIR: Be kind enough to publish the following general order from Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, commanding the 1st cavalry division, Army of the Potomac, to which command he by seniority succeeds the late Major General Buford. A. B. J.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
CULPEPER, VA., December 22, 1863.

General Orders.

Soldiers of the 1st cavalry division, we have lost our chief. Our gallant leader, our heroic general, our kind and sympathizing friend has been taken from us by the afflicting hand of Divine Providence. We bow submissive to the dispensation, but we mourn, as mortals must, our irreparable loss.

It is not for me to recall his virtues. Not a soldier in this command need be told of his qualities. You know his gallantry and chivalric nature. Gettysburg attests his glory. Beverly Ford and the scenes around you here bear witness to his never-dying fame. You need not be reminded of his goodness of heart, his sympathetic nature, his high, sensitive, noble feeling; they were all exhibited in the kind tenderness he has always shown for our sick and wounded comrades, and the solicitude for the safety of each man in his command. His master mind and incomparable genius as a cavalry chief, you all know by the dangers through which he has brought you, when enemies surrounded you and destruction seemed inevitable. The dying words of your wounded comrade, "I AM GLAD IT ISN'T THE GENERAL," bear testimony to your unutterable love.

But now, alas! "IT IS THE GENERAL!" "He has fought his last fight!" No more forever will you see his proud form leading you on to victory. The profound anguish which we all feel forbids the use of empty words, which so feebly express his virtues. Let us silently mingle our tears with those of the NATION in lamenting the untimely death of this pure and noble man, the devoted and patriotic lover of his country, the soldier without fear and without reproach.

W. MERRITT,
Brig. Gen. of Vols, Com'g.

The Blockade Running—Letter from Admiral Lee.

FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
NEWPORT NEWS, VA., December 21, 1863.

SIR: In reference to the excessive running of the blockade off Wilmington, as reported in the rebel journals and copied in our own, I beg leave to call your attention to the following extracts from the private letters recently found on the prize steamer Ceres, which plainly show that all such statements are fictitious.

Captain Maffitt, in a letter to Mr. Lamar, dated Liverpool, October —, says: "The news from blockade runners is decidedly bad; six of the last boats have recently been caught, among them the Advance and Eugenie; nothing has entered Wilmington for the last month."

The firm of William P. Campbell, of Bermuda, says in a letter to its correspondents in Charleston, dated December 2, 1863: "It is very dull here; the only boats that came in from Wilmington this moon were the Flora and Gibraltar."

Captain Ridgely, senior naval officer off Wilmington, reports, under date of the 19th inst., that but one vessel has succeeded in getting in to the knowledge of any of the blockading vessels, and that on the night of the 10th inst. She was fired at and hit several times by the Howqua and Britannia. Also, under date of the 11th, Captain Ridgely says that "the newspaper paragraph stating that seventeen vessels arrived in Wilmington in one night is entirely destitute of truth. Such reports are doubtless published to encourage the shipment of crews for the large numbers of vessels recently purchased for blockade-running, as they have been very roughly handled of late. The blockade-runners change their names very often for the same purpose."

Each vessel on the blockade off Wilmington sends to me here a carefully-prepared abstract log for the month, in which every movement is accurately recorded; and it is evident, from a comparison of such abstracts, that the reports are entirely unfounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours,
S. P. LEE, A. R. Admiral,
Commanding N. A. Blockading Squadron.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

THE UNION LEAGUE.—Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Illinois, and Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, will speak at the Union League Hall this evening. These weekly meetings are largely attended, and afford a favorable opportunity of listening to many of the ablest speakers in the country. The meetings are free to all who choose to attend.

ORPHANS' COURT.—This court having been adjourned on yesterday by the bailiff through misapprehension, during the time Judge Purcell was engaged in the trial of a cause before the Supreme Court sitting in banc, it will convene this morning at 11 o'clock for the transaction of all business before it.

Our Holiday Directory.

While taking especial care of our advertisers this morning, we also present to the readers of THE CHRONICLE a list of the establishments where articles suitable for holiday presents are to be obtained, not only at the cheapest prices, but also of the best character. The list is a varied one, and from it all tastes can be suited. We shall continue the list from time to time.

BOOKS AND FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Books, the world over, as presents of real utility, will be extensively dealt in during the holiday season. "Will be," did we say? Step into the famous establishment of Philp & Solomons this morning, and see if you do not conclude that they *are* sought after, bought, and sent away almost by the cart-loads. Run your eye, reader, down the "display" advertisement, as the printers say, in THE CHRONICLE this morning, and notice what additions they have made to their stock in the form of photograph albums, illustrated and other works, Bibles and prayer-books, dressing-cases, caskets, work-boxes, &c., all direct from across the water, and of the most *recherché* style. Is this not enough to tempt the indulgent parent, or brother, or sister—all of whom have vowed "not to purchase another thing"—to order from P. & S. at least one of each of the articles named in the list!

And Hudson Taylor, too, (we will just mention the number of his establishment, for fear some stranger arriving in town to-day might not have heard of it,) 334 Pennsylvania avenue; what more can we announce than that his stock of books, by all authors, from all countries, and in all tongues, and suited, too, for every understanding, is as rapidly diminishing as some half dozen polite and learned clerks can dispose of them. In fact, a man of an intelligent turn of mind might seat himself on a camp-stool in a corner of Taylor's establishment, and obtain an entire day's free reading before he would be noticed, so great is the crowd here from early morn until late at night. The character of Mr. Taylor's publications, as well as those of other houses, is well known to our readers, and by these, as well as by those who borrow THE CHRONICLE from their neighbors, the establishment will be patronized, thus making it safe to assert *that the entire city of Washington will visit Taylor's during the holiday season.*

The well-known establishment of W. H. & O. H. Morrison, 438 and 440 Pennsylvania avenue, offers some very handsome holiday publications. The Imperial Courts of Europe, splendidly illustrated, the Hudson Legends, with Darley illustrations, and the Waverly Gallery, containing some thirty-six fine steel engravings, are among the more prominent of their attractions. They have also a fine collection of albums with pictures.

W. J. Ballantyne, 498 Seventh street, displays a select assortment of books for holiday presents. All the recently-issued works can be found at this establishment, at prices as cheap as any in the city. Writing-desks, work-boxes, Bibles, and prayer-books are also for sale here.

One fact alone would recommend to the people the "National Book Establishment" of Wm. F. Richstein, 278 Pennsylvania avenue, independent of his well-selected stock of goods, and this is his ever-gentlemanly and courteous action towards his patrons. Of course Mr. R. is equally as anxious to pocket the greenbacks of the public as others, and as an inducement offers, in connection with the book line, a superb lot of photograph albums, work-boxes, writing-desks, backgammon and chess-boards, together with a number of articles suitable for the toilet—all suited for holiday presents.

Shepherd & Riley, corner of Seventh and D streets, have good claims upon the public for their patronage during the holidays. They offer for sale a beautiful variety of photograph albums, juvenile books, prayer and hymn books, and fancy goods in all variety. Give them a call also.

Shillington, Odeon Building, Four-and-a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue, offers to the Christmas public the Union playing cards, which he holds will, in the course of time, be the leading cards in the American market. The Goddess of Liberty represents the Queen of the present card; Colonel for King, Major for Jack, and so on. The idea is novel as well as patriotic, and the cards should have a ready sale.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND CARTES DE VISITE.

Whitehurst, the eminent photographer, No. 434 Pennsylvania avenue, is inclined to be somewhat waggish in his daily inquiry of the patrons of THE CHRONICLE, "whether they have visited his celebrated gallery since it has been refitted," knowing as he does that half of Washington crowds his rooms daily for photographs and cartes de visite, as well as to take, by instalment, looks at his fifteen thousand photographs, which collection is the largest in the country. There is but little use in asserting the world-wide known fact that a photograph or carte de visite picture is always an acceptable, oft-times a priceless, gift from friend to friend, and Whitehurst is the artist who can produce the image of the human face divine in the most beautiful as well as natural style.

JEWELRY.

Everybody knows where Galt & Brothers' clock is if not their store, and every one knows where the store is if not the clock. The number (354 Pennsylvania avenue) may not be so familiar as the location, and that is why we give it here. It is hardly necessary to say what the Galts have got, and it would be extremely difficult for us to mention what they have not. There are diamonds there—*a few*—there are solid silver tea sets, waiters, pitchers, and fancy silverware *ad infinitum*, writing desks, dressing cases, fans, combs, and what not. However, to save your time and ours just give the Galts a call.

R. O. Hood's establishment is located at No. 338 Pennsylvania avenue, where can be obtained, both at wholesale and retail, gold and silver watches, rich diamonds, gold jewelry, solid silver and plated ware. Also, a general assortment of military goods.

The "One Dollar Store," 423 Pennsylvania avenue, claims to give its customers a dollar's worth of goods in exchange for its equivalent in money, and fifty cents' worth or more, over. A good assortment of smaller jewelry for ladies and gentlemen will be found there.

FANCY GOODS.

Franklin & Co., No. 244 Pennsylvania avenue, offer for holiday presents a varied stock of goods, consisting in part of opera and field glasses, microscopes, mathematical instruments, photograph albums, cartes de visite, &c. In the matter of opera glasses, as the theatrical and musical season promises to be a brilliant one, we can conceive of no more useful gift from a gentleman to his lady friend or love, while at the same time she, in turn, may reciprocate by the presentation of a handsomely-mounted field glass.

The establishment of H. A. Hall, 316 Pennsylvania avenue, is filled to overflowing with all sorts, shapes, and sizes of articles in the India rubber line. Everything from a rattle to a wash-tub is to be found there, while in the ornamental line there is as wide a field to select from.

Any article of china, glass, or crockery can be obtained of Webb & Beveridge, 504 Seventh street. They have also articles intended for presents, such as punch-bowls, cups and saucers, vases, cologne bottles, &c.

The claims of the "little ones" and the young misses and others will be attended to by Miss Sanford, No. 4 Market Space, next door to Perry's, Pennsylvania avenue, where there is to be found an elegant assortment of infants', misses', and boys' fancy dress hats, sashes, riding and walking hats, evening hats for the opera, theatre, &c.

The emporium of Mrs. E. J. Howell, 464 Eighth street, will no doubt be extensively patronized by the ladies between this date and New Year's, in quest of French artificial flowers, for party dresses, bridal wreaths, head dresses, &c. The stock of this lady is of recent importation.

One at a time. Messrs. Lake & Co., (370 Pennsylvania avenue,)—we will give you a scratch of the pen in a second. Yes, yes, you have an elegant stock of fancy goods we must confess. Writing desks, work boxes, dressing cases, jewel cases, perfume bottles—there you will be we all the purchases you desire in this line between now and New Year's, we know. The ladies will not desert you either, so long as you exhibit so fine an assortment of shawls, cloaks, Alexandrias, hoods, and Sontags, &c.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, &c.

Of course every one will want to dress as neatly and as fashionable as possible during the holidays, for there are "calls" to be made, dinner parties to attend, balls to dance at, theatrical plays to witness, and ladies to be made love to, of course. Who ever heard of a Christmas without these love confessions, which keep men's and women's hearts warm through all the rest of the year.

Well, well, we don't intend to become sentimental, but only to call our readers' attention to the advertisement of Wiesenfeld & Co's clothing room, Odeon Hall, Pennsylvania avenue and Four-and-a-half street, where will be found a large stock of clothing for military gentlemen, as well as citizens, and, also, boys. Those gentlemen also keep on hand underclothing of all kinds, shoulder-straps, military trimmings, &c.

Noah Walker, 308 Pennsylvania avenue, has replenished his stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods, and now offers to the public a rich assortment of silk scarfs, neck ties, kid and other material of gloves, morning robes, handkerchiefs, &c.

Smith & Co., cor. Pennsylvania avenue and Twentieth street, is well supplied with gents' furnishing goods of every description, together with boots and shoes.

J. R. Smith, 460 Seventh street, displays a large assortment of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats, and caps.

Smith & Beall are constantly receiving from their manufactory fall and winter goods of every description. Custom goods are also made to order.

DOMESTIC MATTERS.

Who, of our readers, intends to be married during the holiday season? You, Jennie, Kate, Sue? You, Jack, Tom, Will? Well, of course, that is no affair of ours, (save to wish you all manner of happiness,) but only to call your attention to the fact that Wm. L. Wall & Co., auctioneers, Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street, will "set you up in business" at a comparatively small expense, if you attend their sale of household furniture this morning. You must have a piano, of course. Your parlor must be furnished, your dining-room, chamber, &c. You will find a good assortment there, and we advise you to be present. Of course, it will be a little odd for you to bid right out by name for these articles, but see Mr. Wall previous to the sale, and he will, no doubt, let you adopt some out-of-the-way cognomen, say Smith or Jones.

Housekeepers, among their other purchases, must not neglect the establishment of Green & Williams, No. 428, corner of Seventh and D streets, where a large stock of carpets, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, matting, and housekeepers' effects in general are constantly kept on hand. Their stock is an extensive one, and their prices moderate.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, ETC.

The "French coffee," an article prepared from old Government Java and pure malt, so extensively used in this city, is for sale by John Farrell, the Commercial Buildings, Louisiana avenue. This coffee is of great service in pulmonary complaints, and has received the endorsement of some of our most eminent physicians.

S. H. Bacon, No. 393 Pennsylvania avenue, has on hand a complete assortment of choice family groceries and sutlers' goods, with which he will supply the trade at the very lowest cash prices.

There is a column in THE CHRONICLE headed "wines and liquors," which we fancy has been referred to more than once by our subscribers during the past ten days, and not a few of them, we know of personal knowledge, have visited those establishments and made purchases there. Who, on Christmas, will object to a glass of wine, or brandy, or whiskey, especially if they are of such celebrated brands as those sold by the gentlemen we shall mention below, and particularly, too, when the drink is tendered by the hand of a lady, or is the invitation of an old or a new made friend! As soon expect Jack Falstaff to put aside the proffered mug of sack.

Just glance your eye down the list referred to. There is W. W. Armstrong, 223 Pennsylvania avenue, what does he say: Old Irish and Scotch whiskey, bottled in '58, (auld Ireland forever,) fine Garvey sherry, port, claret, and Rhine wines. And again there is for sale by the same firm "Delmonico Champagne" and the "Crittenden" Kentucky whiskey. Armstrong's liquors, like his reputation, are A No. 1.

May be some of our readers will visit Philadelphia during the holidays. If so, don't let them forget the liquor establishments of Lauman, Sallade & Co., 125 south Ninth street, and George W. Worl, 114 Walnut street. These houses are favorably known to the public of almost all cities.

Billy A. Shinn, at the Union bottling depot, Green street, Georgetown, D. C., dealer in mineral waters, cider, and all malt liquors. He is also agent for a number of aromatic wines.

How vividly in imagination we fancy ourselves smacking our lips over the cider-toasts that we drank at the Christmas boards of our younger years, as we read the advertisement of McDuffie & House, 385 D street, who offer to the Washington public their celebrated double refined pure juice champagne cider. Why the very title of the cider is an endorsement of its quality, which we doubt not is A No. 1. McDuffie says it will keep for a year or more. He means, of course, if it is not drunk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No one seems inclined to dispute the fact that the army has gone into winter quarters, and that now the sound of the axe and hammer employed in the erection of accommodations for our soldiers is heard on either side of the Rapidan. Of course, apparatus for heating tents and other places of shelter will be in great demand by both officers and privates. The soldiers will have ample opportunity of reading THE CHRONICLE now, and let all those in need of the articles of which we speak, look at the advertisements upon this subject inserted there.

There is Wilber F. Stocking, No. 336 E street; Kingsland, Maine avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, on the Island; W. H. Harrover, No. 532 Seventh street; and E. H. & H. T. Gregory, No. 221 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street. The manufactures of all these gentlemen are possessed of peculiar merits, and to them we commend the attention of the army, sutlers, and others.

MILITARY GOODS.

Sutlers and wholesale dealers will find at the establishment of Wall, Stephens, & Co., No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue, a large assortment of blue flannel shirts, under-clothing, haversacks, &c., all of which is offered at the lowest market rates.

J. Markriter, 486 Seventh street, has still remaining a few choice engravings and paintings very appropriate for holiday presents.

Stop the music during the holidays, and you place a damper on a great deal of hilarity. Those in quest of music for parties and fashionable balls can be accommodated by calling on Albert Poppenberg, (leader of the 17th United States infantry band,) at the barracks, Seventeenth and I streets west, or by addressing box 963, Post Office.

Those unfortunate enough to be obliged to have teeth extracted, and those lucky enough to have a set of new ones inserted, will find the cards of the eminent dentists, Sigesmond & Hayward, 290 Pennsylvania avenue, in our advertising columns.

It is nothing surprising for a man on wakening from sleep the day after Christmas to discover that he has caught a bad cold; that he has the influenza, or is severely hoarse. Of course not. Every one has a right to catch or have given to him a bad cold on Christmas. One who is wishing the "compliments of the season" all day and night long, beside the thousand and one "smiles" which his friends thrust upon him, and he is obliged to return, must expect to be hoarse. All this by way of prelude to a recommendation to use Boswell's Medicated Cough Candy, Maryland avenue and Seventh street.

THE DRAFT.—We to-day continue the lists of names exempted from the draft at the office of Captain Scheetz, Provost Marshal of the District.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY.

J. A. Franklin, William F. Schroeder, George W. Smith, J. D. O'Donnell, E. M. Shafer, William M. Hardy, Joseph S. Baker, Israel B. Libby, W. W. Tucker.

ERRONEOUSLY ENROLLED.

S. F. Sharretts, Thomas Egan, A. Burger, A. Birger, Jacob A. Kerr, Jasper Nichols, D. O. Jacob, John H. Marlitt, H. S. Donaldson, Wm. H. Bailey, Charles Hayes.

TRANSFERRED TO SECOND CLASS.

Henry Bloadham, John Brown, B. Baron, Thos. White, George Thomas, Charles Robinson, Thos. J. Powers, Harrison Foalick, Benjamin B. Babcock, William Chase, James R. Payne, Levi Pennington, William Lomax, Thomas Marshal, Salmon B. Colby.

ALIENAGE.

Wm. Wernberger, Thomas Murphy, Hugh Benshaw, Maurice Enright, Hartman Obiebel, Robt. Fitzgerald, Daniel Bisbet, Daniel Harkman, John Roche, Wm. Amby, John R. Dover, Michael Conner, Barney Kelly, Solomon Holland, William P. Golkin, Albert Ludwig, Jno. Herlahy, Tobias Kappler, John Dorsey, James Logan, Wm. McNally, Charles Kemper, Laurent Dominico.

DISQUALIFICATION FROM AGE.

Silas S. Trumbull, John McDonough, Levi Phillips, Wm. Datney, George C. Poulton, John Smith, John Smith, Robert Syles, Charles Johnson, George Davis, Tobias Brown, Samuel Blue.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Henry George, James E. Miller, Wm. Armitage, Louis Russa.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER.—A soldier named Wm. M. Burton, belonging to company K, 8th New York artillery, was murdered a few days ago on the other side of the river. He had about fifty dollars in his possession previous to the commission of the deed. When found, there was a wound in the back part of his head, and one over the eye, each caused by a shot from a pistol.

Previous to the discovery of the body it was surmised that the soldier had deserted; but Lieutenant D. B. Flynn believing Burton to be an honest man determined to ascertain the truth of the matter. For this purpose he applied to Mr. T. D. Baker, at the Assistant Quartermaster's department, for information upon the subject, and by whom he was directed to the Government cemetery. By diligent search the Lieutenant succeeded in discovering the body which had been brought to the cemetery and buried there a day or two previous. The object in identifying the body was to enable the murdered man's widow to draw his back pay and bounty money in the future. His wife and three children reside in Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. BUFORD.—The late Major General Buford, than whom probably no commander was so devotedly loved by those around him, was offered a major general's commission in the rebel army when he was in Utah. He crushed the communication in his hand and declared that he would live and die under the flag of the Union. A few hours before his death, and while suffering from delirium, he roundly scolded his negro servant, but recovering himself temporarily, he called the negro to his bedside and said to him: "Edward, I hear I have been scolding you. I did not know what I was saying. You have been a faithful servant, Edward." The poor negro sat down and wept as though his heart was broken. When General Buford received his commission as major general, he exclaimed, "Now, I wish that I could live." His last intelligible words, uttered during an attack of delirium, were: "Put guards on all the roads, and don't let the men run back to the rear." This was an illustration of the ruling passion strong in death, for no fault in General Buford's character was more conspicuous than his dislike to see men skulking or hanging on the rear.

CHRISTMAS AT THE INFANT ASYLUM.—On Thursday afternoon, December 24th, at 2½ o'clock, at the Infant Asylum, near the Circle, in the First ward, that beautiful and completely-furnished baby-house, which has been the object of such universal admiration, will be raffled. This model of toys is a first-class residence in miniature, furnished in the most fashionable style, with windows lifting up, front door-bell, bath-room, toilet articles, and with a miniature family occupying it, even down to the ebon-colored cook preparing the Christmas dinner at the stove. A few chances are yet to be disposed of at 50 cents a chance, which may be obtained any time before the raffle. Parents and children having chances are invited to attend. The benevolent and charitable throughout the District are earnestly solicited to bear in mind the helpless little infants of this festive season, and to remember the words of our Lord, "As long as you did it for one of these little ones, you did it for me." Visiting days, Monday and Thursday afternoons.

"AIN'T HE A BRUTE!" was the indignant exclamation that fell from one of two bright-eyed little boys near us yesterday. Turning to see what caused the outburst, we saw a soldier whipping a lame horse, one of whose forelegs was injured, to make him keep up with a squad. "He ought to be whipped himself," was the answer. "What are you doing that for! You ought to be ashamed of yourself," the first one screamed, but the cry fell on unheeding ears. We agreed with the boys. Were it not disgracing the horse we would say that we have frequently seen the greater brute wielding the whip. The brutal abuse of power is one of the surest tests of baseness and poltroonery.

HORSES AND WAGON RECOVERED.—William W. Hampton, a colored man, was arrested yesterday morning by Officer Clements, of the Eighth precinct, upon the charge of stealing a pair of horses and a wagon from Albert Parker. The colored man said that whilst driving the wagon in the early part of last November, he was captured by the rebels, who took the wagon for their use, and sent him to the interior. He escaped, and went to Harper's Ferry, where he received a pass to come to Washington. He is a very intelligent contraband, and has always sustained a good character.

Willard's Hotel.

W A Pomeroy, N Y	Ira Murdock, Mass
G B Stetson, Mass	S Van Winkle, N Y
S Radcliffe, N Y	T Landers, N Y
S G J Willis, N Y	J H Moore, Norwich
P P Markham, Phila	J Miller, N Y
E Roberts, Conn	G Micke, Phila
Dutton, Phila	S C Walker, Ill
Forrester, Ill	W Smith
S E Coffin, Mass	A H Willard, Iowa
E Thomas, Me	B Franklin, Phila
C A Stevens, Wis	E D Cary, Phila
R W Fitkin, Phila	G L Lee, N Y
S D Corteus, N Y	Jos Moore, Phila
W Doring, Mass	Col Teris, U S A
S Talmage, N J	L Chaffee, R I
J M Bull, U S A	Lt J Fahy, N Y
L W Ledyard, N Y	J J Seymour, N Y
H Abbott, N Y	C P McKenney, Conn
J Northrop, Conn	C Weed, Ill
S Cook, N J	A J Richardson, N Y
J J Greenough, N Y	John W Paine, Troy
W J Dodge, Mass	H C Dodge, Mass
E C Bixby, U S A	Mr Harris, Ohio
Henry Simons, Phila	R Wildy, Phila
G Smith, Phila	Henry Bumm, Phila
N Voright, Pittsburg	Gen Cadwalader, Phila
J Lorken, England	K Briggs, Phila
A F Higgins, N Y	L Endlerz, N Y
Mrs Wiley, N Y	H M Merrill, N Y
F D Swanton, Conn	F Smith, N Y
T Ureum, N Y	W P Jones, N Y
S L Woodhouse, N Y	A Fleming, N Y
S Downer, Boston	F King, Boston
J A Ellion, Cor, Camp	Maj J Q Anderson, U S A
Maj Waite, U S A	H M Sinclair, Ohio
G A Beckwith, Ohio	E W Rice, U S A
S G Williams, Wis	H Simpson, Fairfax
Capt Clark, U S A	A P Irwin, N Y
H R Wood, N Y	C W Carrigan, Phila
T H Crosby, N Y	A C Seely, Conn
S Harlan, Conn	R T Anchmuty, N Y
W T Dove, Md	S M Lydane, Md
W Rotten, Md	A Townsend, Md
C H Stoughton, N Y	E P Gold, U S A
A H Gillespie, Santa Fe	G Hollister, U S A
R N Havens, N Y	H B McKeon, U S A
D S Garth, N Y	T Carroll, N Y
C H Buckmaster, N Y	C J Whitlock, N Y
Lt Newlin, U S A	J Northrop, Vert
Lt Col Lyman, Boston	C P Smith, N Y
W S Rulison, U S A	A G Dorti, Conn
J Moorhead, Phila	J S Denton, L I
Teo Falling, Phila	W I Ferguson, Phila
J J Reddick, Vert	W S Warner, N Y
R O Tyler, U S A	

Ebbitt House.

J Weaver, Pa	J Well, Pa
J Husterman, Pa	I Flree, Pa
R Wolf, Pa	W W Pardee & wf, Conn
L Donaldson, N Y	H F Robb, U S A
L G Logan & wf, Conn	Capt J J Shaw, N Y
[illegible]	[illegible]
Mrs C Allen, Pa	F Washburn, U S A
Mr & Mrs C A Dole, N H	C M Marvin, Binghamton
H James, U S A	Capt C E Rice, U S A
H O Egbert, U S A	C Morton, M D, N Y
Capt Emmons, Balt	M G McKeon, N Y
J B Whitbeck, N Y	J McEwen, N Y

Markham's Hotel.

C H McConnelly, U S army	S Wilson Church, U S army
Park Rabbitt, do	C H Bond, Dist Col
Mr Kelly, Dist Col	C G Godfrey, do
J P Mount, U S army	C W Tyler, U S army
E B Root, do	F M Coffin, do
John Favor, do	W W Robbins, do
J H Latshaw, 6th corps	John P Watson, N York
Hiram Delano, N York	Miller Delano, do
Wm Bell, do	C F Close, Washington
J W Blades, Wash'n	H R Riddle, Virginia
T Smith, Port Angeles	A E Warner, Md
Geo Everson Jr, N Y	H S Sackett, Conn
Lt Clark, U S army	A Lamuff
A Baree	Jno O Kennedy, Phila
Chas H Williams, Phila	C L Lyon, U S army
D P Manks, New York	Jno P Peck, Ill
Col J H Skinhe, Aol Pol	C I Gorham, Mass
S V Reeve, U S army	F W Reynolds, Md
Jno Nilan, Alexandria	W M Ford, New York
Chas H Cornwell, D C	A C Walker, Phila
O H Bond, Mass	J W Wilson, Missouri
J Houghton, Vermont	H M Atwood, Penn

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1863.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr W. H. Moree, the Consul of the United States at Santiago, Cape Verde, that "In consequence of the failure of the crops in those islands the present year, for want of the usual rains, and the present scarcity and high price of food, the Provincial Government have decreed the opening of the ports in that Archipelago for corn, free of duty; also, for rice, beans, corn meal, lard, fresh, dry, and salted meats, to continue till the 9th of June, 1864."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, December 21, 1863.

A decree of the Constitutional President of the United States of Colombia, prescribing the manner of certifying invoices of imports, has been received at this Department, of which the subjoined is a translation:

T. C. DE MOSQUERA, Constitutional President of the United States of Colombia.

DECREE.

Art. 1. It is the duty of those who may introduce foreign merchandises to present, with the manifests, the original invoices, certified by the Colombian Consul of the port whence they are shipped.

Art. 2. In those ports where there may be no Colombian Consul, the certificate of the invoices will be obtained from a Consul of a friendly nation. Those of the Republic of Chili are required to perform th[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUTION.—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Whereas, the undersigned has been duly appointed sole agent and attorney in fact for the manufacture and sale of "Patent Army Tent Stoves," under the Patent of Seth B. Woodbury, dated November 3, 1863; and, whereas, certain constructions under the name of "Evans' Army Heater," "Mulligan's Portable Tent Stove," and other similar Stoves, are a palpable and gross infringement of the said Woodbury Patent, I hereby forbid all persons purchasing, selling, or using the said "Evans' Army Heater," "Mulligan's Portable Tent Stove," or other similar constructions, without written license from me, and shall prosecute, according to law, all violators, principal or accessory, of the above-named patent. E. P. WILSON,
National Hotel, Washington,
Sole Agent and Attorney for Proprietor
de17-da6t of Woodbury's Patent.

SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—OPERA GLASSES, FIELD GLASSES, MICROSCOPES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE in a great variety and at the lowest prices by FRANKLIN & CO., Opticians.

244 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Also, 388 Pennsylvania avenue, under the National. Pebble and Periscopic SPECTACLES correctly suited and warranted au25-1yd

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONT.—Now is the time and this is the place for persons wishing to subscribe for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York papers. Will please call at the News Stand in the Kirkwood House, and leave their orders to B. Greene, who will attend to their prompt delivery on the arrival of the trains. B. G., having a fast express, will be able to have his papers folded and ready for delivery long before other parties. Also, Opera Glasses for hire. de2 wfm&3tim*

COMFORT FOR THE ARMY.—WILSON'S (LATE EVANS') PATENT TENT STOVE.—The undersigned, having purchased all the conflicting interests in the celebrated patents and improvements of Woodbury and of Evans upon Portable Tent Stoves for army use, is now prepared to furnish dealers in Washington and Baltimore, without delay, with WILSON'S PATENT TENT STOVES, made of cast iron, with eight feet of pipe; each stove packed in a box twelve inches by six, and weighing, all complete, but about twenty pounds; large enough to heat thoroughly any officer's tent—a wonder of compactness and utility. For sale by all the prominent dealers in stoves and sutler's supplies.

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TEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

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Daily Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1863.

AFTER THE CONFLICT.

BY AMANDA T. JONES.

At last the dread cloud that hung over the gorges
Has sailed to the West and extinguished the sun;
At last, 'mid the mountains, war's thunderbolt forges
Have ceased their loud labor; all fighting is done.

"My dearest, shrink not!" murmured he when we parted,
"But pray that Jehovah our freemen may shield;
And if I should perish be not heavy-hearted."
In haste then he kissed me, and sped to the field.

So I have been calm, never weeping nor sighing,
While yonder my love rode in martial array,
The battle-tide breasting, or wounded or dying,
With cheers sweeping on, or borne down in the fray.

Till noontide those grand rhythmic thunders resounding
Aroused into courage my patriot zeal.
But *then* my quick pulse ceased at once from its bounding;
Pain entered my breast like the piercing of steel.

This is not the time for weak wailing and sobbing;
My heart must be patient, though riven in twain
This tent—how its quietness sets my veins throbbing!
This ghastly, white moon—how it maddens my brain!

"Go not"—so they said—"lest his courage should falter;
Stay under the fig-tree and nourish the vine;
His hearth-stone keep bright, feed the fire on home's altar"—
But what with! my heart, love, torn bleeding from thine!

Ah, will I let me chide! I have freely resigned thee,
Believing thee worthy those fathers of ours.
But how could I suffer Death's herald to find thee,
Alone, unconsoled, and I—tending my flowers!

How hushed is the camp-ground! the moonlight is waxing
More cruelly white, and more deadly serene:
From far comes the cry of the whippoorwill, taxing
The sense with a dulitude fearfully keen.

In the shadow a-near me the sentinel paces;
The lightning-rent oak looms in silence above;
Wherever I turn gleam prophetic, wan faces;
That Banshee—or bird—chants the death-song of love.

Hist! the guard at my right stands to challenge the stranger,
That hasten with tidings concerning the strife;
They whisper! they whisper! God! what are they saying!
"Since noon he is missing—small chance of his life.

"They saw him when on to the charge he was rushing,
With valor superb he led forward his men;
The sods where they swept red as roses are blushing,
Their dead, all unburied, are strewing the glen."

Their dead—but not *mine!* for the death-blow recoiling,
Had spared not my life, had my lover been killed,
My spirit, with his, wants the final despoiling—
The cup being broken, is not the wine spilled?

He lives! on the cold sled he waits my appearing
Ere love's golden glory can suffer eclipse;
He yearns for my smile, death's last agony cheering,
The clasp of my hand, and the touch of my lips.

Lead thou the way, friend, for the sake of the dying.
Now blest be the moon for its shining to-night!
Low down in the glen where my darling is lying,
How long ere I found him, except for its light!

Move faster! what, think you I shudder or tremble!
Not so, by the strength of my love I am led
Press on—through the plains where the living assemble;
Press on—through the passes where slumber the dead.

And now, beyond all, where the sods blush the brightest,
(His valor exceeding all valor to prove,)
Where moonlight's white tissue is blanched to its whitest,
Lo! tranquilly slumbering, here is my love!

Awaken! O, waken! at last I have found thee,
Dear, never again from thee—never to part!
Awaken! O, waken! my arms are around thee,
My cheek on thy cheek, and my heart on thy heart.

Deep peace on thy brow, like God's blessing, reposes;
With joy thy pulse falls, weakly striving to beat.
O, the patriot's death-couch is softer than roses!
'Tis certain thy dreams have been heavenly sweet.

Yet waken, my presence is better than dreaming,
The sweetest completion of rapture it brings,
And, ah! with new glory thy pale brow is gleaming,
Thy glad spirit hears me—just poising its wings.

Thine eye, with its lustre of love, is upon me;
O, never the sun with such affluence shone!
From the clasp of Death's merciless arms I have won thee;
I know thee forever—forever mine own!

For grief struck me cold ere thy fate had been told me;
My soul caught the news and made ready for flight.
Now tenderly kiss me, love, sweetly enfold me,
Heaven dawns with to-morrow—good night, and good night!

Possessed with the Devil.

Many curious examples may be found in the accounts that have come down to us of demoniacal possession—that strange delusion which has furnished so many a sad and horrible chapter to the history of the race. In the early part of the seventeenth century, it made its appearance in a convent of Ursuline nuns at Loudon, France. As most of them belonged to noble families, and were highly cultivated and accomplished, and received the assiduous attention of the clergy, many of whom were sent by the ecclesiastical authorities to endeavor, by means of all the weapons of spiritual welfare, to expel the demons from the persons and precincts of the afflicted sisterhood. [illegible]

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