



FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States.

Read in Congress Tuesday, December 3d, 1861.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and most abundant harvest.

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our intercourse with foreign nations has been attended with professed ostentation, chiefly turning upon our own domestic affairs.

A nation which endures restless domestic divisions is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, are sooner or later to invite foreign intervention.

The fiscal distress of the United States which have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected.

If we could dare to believe that foreign nations are actuated by no higher principle than this, I am quite sure a sound argument could be made to show them that they can reach their aim more readily and easily by aiding to crush the rebellion than by giving encouragement to it.

The operations of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, have been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government, the large means demanded by the public exigencies.

The revenue from all sources, including loans for the financial year, ending on the 30th of June 1861, was \$36,885,900.27, and the expenditures for the same period, including payments on account of the public debt, were \$34,578,834.47, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of July, of \$2,307,065.80.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I respectfully refer to the report of the Secretary of War for information respecting the numerical strength of the army and for recommendations, having in view the increase of its efficiency and the well-being of the various branches of the service entrusted to his care.

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Since between Mr. Ericsson Majesty's Minister, accredited to our Government, and the Secretary of State relative to the detention of the British ship, the *Trent*, in New York, by the United States cutter *Manchaster*, for a supposed breach of the blockade.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last, in regard to the disposition of the surplus which will probably remain after satisfying the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the award of the Commission under the act of the 3d of March, 1859.

By the act of the 5th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the Commanders of suitable vessels to defend themselves against and capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only.

Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charged affairs near each of those new States; it does not admit of a doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

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of the date respectively named, and under the name of "General" and "Lieutenant" respectively, and the names of the latter (later marked A), and the latter respectively.

The gentleman I addressed entered upon the duties assigned at the time respectively named, in the schedule, and has labored faithfully that they be commensurate at the same time as Chaplain in the Army, further suggesting the general protection for such as Chaplain to serve at Hospitals as well as with regiments.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents in detail the operations of that branch of the service, the activity and energy which have characterized its administration and the results of the measures to increase its efficiency and power.

Nash has been the addition by construction and purchase, that it may amount to said a Navy has been created and brought into service since our difficulties commenced. Besides blockading our extensive coast, squadrons larger than ever before assembled under our flag, have been put afloat and performed deeds which have increased our Naval renown.

I would invite special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary for a more perfect organization of the Navy, by introducing additional grades in the service. The present organization is defective and unsatisfactory, and the suggestions submitted by the Department will, it is believed, if adopted, obviate the difficulties alluded to, promote harmony, and increase the efficiency of the Navy.

There are three vacancies on the bench of the Supreme Court; two by the decease of Justices Daniel and McLean, and by the resignation of Justice Campbell. I have so far forbore making nominations to fill these vacancies for reasons which I will state: Two of the outgoing Judges resided within the States now overrun by the rebels, so that if their successors were appointed in the same localities, they could not now serve upon their circuit, and many of the most competent men there probably would not take the personal hazard of accepting to serve, even here, upon the Supreme bench.

During the long and brilliant judicial career of Judge McLean, his circuit grew into an empire altogether too large for any one Judge to give the courts therein worthy a nominal attendance, rising in population from 1,470,018 in 1850, to 6,151,405 in 1860. Besides this, the Circuit generally has outgrown our present judicial system.

Three modifications occur to me, either of which I think would be an improvement upon our present system. Let the Supreme Court be of convenient number in every event. Then first, let the whole country be divided into circuits of convenient size, the Supreme Judges to serve in a number of them corresponding to their own number, and independent Circuit Judges be provided for all the rest; or, secondly, let the Supreme Judges be relieved from Circuit duties, and Circuit Judges provided for all the Circuits; or, thirdly, dispense with the Circuit Courts altogether leaving the Judicial functions wholly to the District Court and an independent Supreme Court.

I respectfully recommend to the consideration of Congress the present condition of the Statute Laws, with the hope that Congress will be able to find an easy remedy for many of the inconveniences and evils which constantly embarrass those engaged in the practical administration of them. Since the organization of Government, Congress has enacted some five thousand acts and joint resolutions, which fill more than six thousand closely printed pages, and are scattered through many volumes.

Many of these acts have been drawn in haste and without sufficient caution, so that their provisions are often obscure in themselves, or in conflict with each other, or at least, so doubtful as to render it very difficult for even the best informed person to ascertain precisely what the statute law really is. It seems to me very important that the statute law should be made as plain and intelligible as possible, and be reduced to as small a compass as may be consistent with the simplicity of the language. This may be done, I think, by having the labor of those whose duty it is to give to the administration of the law, and to the people, a more accessible and intelligible form, than the present one, which is so voluminous and so obscure. I am persuaded by some of the ablest jurists of the country, that such a reform is not only possible, but that it is one of the most important and desirable reforms which can be made in our Government.

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Valley Spirit.

ORANBERG, DEC. 11, 1861.

What are we fighting for?

Instead of a war for the Union it is beginning to be feared that the administration will allow it to degenerate into a war for "contracts" and the "nigger." While a hungry pack, whose name is legion, are after government contracts, another set are using every means to drag the nigger into the strife for no other reason, that we can see, than that the war may be prolonged so that fresh contracts may be forthcoming and time allowed for the old ones to be completed. It does very well for those who are filling their pockets, by furnishing army supplies, and in innumerable ways plucking the soldiers and the government, to carry "no peace," but the people who pay the taxes to help on the war are curious to know whether their money is to be expended for the restoration of the Union, or for the benefit of contractors and freedom of the negro? It might be worth while, just at this time when a lack of confidence is beginning to show itself as to the design of the war, for the administration to give the people the fullest assurance that the object of the war is the restoration of the Union and nothing else. It wants something of this sort to insure a pull all together on the part of the loyal people over the country. We regret to be compelled to say that the Messages and Reports of the different departments fail to give this assurance, or establish that degree of confidence necessary to a speedy and successful crushing out of the fell spirit of disunion now so rampant in the South, and likely to rear its head in the North unless abolition receives a rebuke at the hands of the government. Both Gen. Scott and Gen. McClellan proclaimed the joyous tidings, a few weeks ago, that the war would be a short one, and the hopes of the nation were raised to the highest pitch of gladness that the unnatural strife was about to terminate. Are we to be disappointed? Is that abomination of all abominations—abolitionism—to be permitted to frustrate the designs of our Generals, upset their predictions, and kindle a new rebellion in the country before the existing one is quelled? If the abolition policy now inaugurated by a part of the Cabinet, and the present Republican Congress, has the effect, as most assuredly it will, of protracting the war, the people upon whom the war debt falls, and by whom it must be paid, will have no difficulty in understanding the cause that keeps it up—where and to whom to attach blame and will not fail to hold them to a fearful accountability. Will the administration let us know in plain words what we are fighting for—is it Sambo or the Union?

The Defences of Philadelphia.

Whether it arose from actual fright of the inhabitants, or from the desire of public plunderers to get another good grab at the people's money, we do not know with certainty, but certain it is that a strong effort has been made to induce the erection of expensive defensive works in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. The country along the Susquehanna, and from it across to the Delaware, has been examined, and no doubt some very handsome forts and other works of defense have been drawn on paper, for the admiration of persons who take an interest in works of art of that description. As the patriots who are anxious to have these defensive works put under contract before the winter is too far advanced, and completed before the spring opens sufficiently to allow Beauregard to march north in search of summer quarters, will hardly go on with them at their own expense, we may look for an attempt to bamboozle the Legislature into the appropriation of several million dollars of the people's money, for use for to defend Philadelphia against imaginary invasion. The riskers of this winter will see the follies of both houses glibly gulped, and they will see that the people's money is being squandered on a project that is not worth the candle.

"the latter" will be proceeded by the Philadelphia patriots, who want the contracts for digging the ditches and throwing up the entrenchments, then these defenses are really necessary to the security of our commercial enterprise, and that aside from their necessity, they will be real cheap as works of art at three or four millions of dollars. The present national administration is charged by its own friends with permitting this war to become "a contractor's war," and that some of those in power not only wink at, but actually participate in schemes of plunder set on foot to rob the public treasury. We trust our representatives in our State Legislature will be too shrewd to be bamboozled, and too honest to be bought, to support the many schemes that will be brought before them this winter by the public plunderers, and which a slight examination will prove wholly unnecessary for carrying on the war, and only intended to enrich jobbers. All the money in the treasury, and a little more besides, will be needed for legitimate purposes, and if the "band of forty thieves," which are known to infest this State, get, under the guise of patriotism, the "Open Sesame" to the State Treasury, this winter, there is no other fate before our good old Commonwealth but bankruptcy and repudiation.

Congressional.

DECEMBER 5, 1861. In the Senate yesterday Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered a joint resolution appointing Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, Roger B. Taney, Edward Everett, George M. Dallas, Thomas Ewing, Horace Binney, Beverly Johnson, John J. Crittenden, George E. Fugh and Richard W. Thomas commissioners on the part of Congress to confer with a like number of commissioners to be appointed by the Confederate States with a view to the preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Constitution. A second resolution declares that hostilities shall cease until the joint commission closes its conference. The resolution was laid over informally. Mr. Chandler offered a resolution expelling John C. Breckinridge, which was passed. A resolution offered by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, was adopted, referring to the consideration of the Committee on the District of Columbia, all the laws now in force in the District relating to fugitive slaves and persons of color. The Committee was also instructed to consider the expediency of abolishing slavery in the District, on condition that loyal holders of slaves be compensated. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution, instructing the Committee, on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the present Supreme Court of the United States and establishing another Supreme Court in its stead. In the House Mr. Cox introduced a resolution requesting the President to take appropriate measures for the exchange of prisoners during the present war. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report the practicability and expediency of colonizing the free blacks, and investing them with the rights of citizenship, on any part of the mainland or on any adjacent island south of the United States. DECEMBER 6, 1861. In the Senate Mr. Sumner presented a petition from citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, asking that the slaves of Confederates be liberated unconditionally, and those of Union men also on fair payment. An effort was made by Mr. Chandler to obtain the appointment of a committee to inquire into the disasters of Bull Run and Edwards Ferry, but, on motion of Mr. Fessenden, the subject was postponed. A bill was introduced by Mr. Trumbull confiscating the property of rebels, and giving freedom to the slaves. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The proceedings in the House were not of special importance. Both Houses have adjourned over till Monday next. Nothing occurred in the State Senate yesterday that is worthy of special notice. In the House a discussion sprung up on Secretary Cameron's recent proposition for the division and partition of the States of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. Sumner's resolution relative to the abolition of the Supreme Court met with great opposition in the Senate on Monday.

United States—Direct Tax. The direct tax assessed upon the value of all the real estate in the U. States, to raise the annual sum of twenty millions of dollars, says the Philadelphia Ledger, has been overlooked by many persons, who seem to be under the impression that there is but one national tax (the income tax) to be paid. By a law of Congress, approved August 5, it was provided, in order to raise the above mentioned annual sum, that each State should be compelled to furnish a certain proportion of that amount, which is to be collected in the following manner: Assessors, appointed by the President and approved by the Senate, will about the first of March next, ascertain the value of each piece of real estate, the valuation being based upon the supposed money value of such property on the first day of April.—Property exempt from taxation is that belonging to the United States or any State, or that is permanent or specially exempted from which it is situated. A deduction of five hundred dollars will be made from this valuation. All persons possessing taxable property, or persons having the care or management of such property, will be required to furnish written lists of it to the assessors.—A false or fraudulent list will subject the offender to a fine of five hundred dollars. After the estimates are completed, public notice will be given by the assessors where their books may be seen, and corrections may be made. The place at which the payment of taxes will be made, will be published in a newspaper in each district twenty days before the tax becomes due; and if persons neglect to attend, according to notification, the collector will make personal application to them within sixty days after the receipt of the collection list. If then the taxes are not paid within another twenty days, he has power to collect by distraint. The apportionment for the State of New York is \$2,608,918, which will only be about one fifth of one per cent. upon the present valuation of property in the State. The income tax, which will be levied on and after the first of January next, will be three per cent. on incomes above eight hundred dollars, except that portion of such income which is derived from Treasury notes and other United States securities, on which the tax will be one and a half per cent. The tax is to be assessed on incomes dating from January 1861. In estimating the income all National, State and local taxes, assessed upon property from which the income is derived, will be first deducted. The payment of the tax will be due on or before the thirtieth day of June next and all sums unpaid on that day will be subjected to an interest at rate of six per cent. per annum, and in default of payment being made within thirty days thereafter, the collector is authorized to levy the sum on the visible property of the defaulter, and sell it after due notice has been given. If no visible property is found, the person assessed may be examined on oath, and any stock or bonds he may possess be sold at public auction. A refusal to testify is punishable by imprisonment until the tax is paid.

The New York Tribune says: "A gentleman in St. Louis writes us that Gen Halleck's recent order respecting fugitive slaves 'is, so far as Missouri is concerned, the most retrograde step taken since the war began, and fully carries out the objects' of the most rabid Secessionists." Gen. Halleck ordered the fugitive slaves to be turned out of his camp, and that no more should be received. His army has a certain work to do, namely, to suppress rebellion, and cannot afford to wait its time and energies in either catching runaway negroes or protecting them from capture. Gen. Halleck wisely determined that the operations of the army under his command should not be obstructed by a crowd of fugitive slaves, who in many cases, were mere spies of the enemy.

Exchange of Prisoners.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed a resolution requesting the President to inaugurate systematic measures for the exchange of prisoners in the present rebellion. This is a good move and one demanded by humanity and common sense.—Simple justice to them requires that they should be discharged, and the intelligent Congress is doing in the matter, and every joy to those who are in the hands of the rebels.

War News. December 4, 1861. A regular and systematic exchange of prisoners has been stopped upon the Washington authorities by General McClellan. The effective forces at the disposal of the government are estimated to number six hundred and sixty thousand men. No more regiments or companies are to be raised without further orders from the War Department. The news from the South indicates the spirit and determination with which the war in that region is to be prosecuted. The planters on the seaboard are applying the force of the Federal troops—many of the plantations on the Edisto and elsewhere on the South Carolina coast being one sheet of flame. Information has been received by General Pillow that an attack on Columbus is imminent—the plan devised being to surround Columbus with an immense military force, supported by a naval fleet, and to starve the garrison at that point into submission. The Federal troops attempted to land near Buckingham, South Carolina, on the mainland, but were repulsed by the Confederates. A landing was, however, effected at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of Ashepo River, and on Otto Island in St. Helena Sound. DECEMBER 5. In regard to war matters there is but little worthy of note. An engagement took place on Monday last about five miles from Newport-News, Va., between four Federal gunboats and the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry. The firing lasted for about two hours. The result is not stated. A conspiracy of Union men is said to have been discovered at New Orleans, and many persons connected with it arrested. By a telegram from Rolla, Missouri, we are informed that a skirmish took place recently at Salem between a hundred Federal cavalry and a party of Confederates, in which the latter were routed with a loss of some ten killed and thirty wounded. The Federal loss is estimated at fifteen killed and wounded. DECEMBER 6. The Campaign in Western Virginia having been closed for the winter, General Rosecrans has returned to Wheeling, where he proposes to establish his headquarters. The Country west of Sedalia, Missouri, appears to be again overrun with armed bands of Confederates. From Washington we learn that an important movement in advance has been made by the Confederates. A large body of their cavalry on Wednesday evening took possession of the village of Annandale, on the Little River turnpike, and throw out pickets to a considerable distance in the direction of Alexandria.—Some few of the pickets were subsequently driven in, and one of them captured; but the Confederates continued to occupy the village, and the Federal troops were ordered to fall back. Ex-Minister Faulkner has been released from Fort Warren for thirty days, on his parole. He will be permitted, in the meantime, to go to Richmond, and endeavor to secure the release of Mr. Ely in exchange for his own permanent liberation.

December 7.

The Confederate Congress recently passed a vote of thanks to Gen. Price for his active service in Missouri. Governor Letcher's Message to the Legislature of Virginia has been published in the Richmond papers. He deprecates the inactivity of the Confederate army on the banks of the Potomac, and he urges the necessity of assuming offensive operations at once. He thinks that the battle should be fought, not on the Potomac, but on the shores of the Susquehanna, believing that a very large majority of the people of Maryland are with the South, and that, sooner or later, she is destined to become a member of the Southern Confederacy. Sixteen Federal vessels-of-war had crossed the bar at the mouth of the Savannah river for the purpose, it is supposed, of bombarding Fort Mifflin. A fight was lately expected. The campaign in Western Virginia being over for the winter, Gen. Floyd has moved Southward with his command, and at the last objective was within thirty miles of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad. The Charleston correspondent of the Southern States says that the capture of Fort Mifflin is expected.

Letter from New York. The following letter written by a young gentleman, of this place, to a friend, is considered of sufficient interest for publication though not written with that design. New York, Dec. 4, 1861. "We left Princeton last Wednesday, and after a pleasant ride, I was landed in Newark the great city of New Jersey. A carriage met us at the depot, and after a drive of about twenty minutes, we got out at a most magnificent mansion in the suburbs of the city. It was surrounded with beautiful grounds, and about a hundred yards from the Passaic River. The name of my compatriot family is Brewster, justice in Gen. McClellan. Mr. Brewster is a New York City Broker, quite wealthy. After a pleasant rest through the night we took one of the carriages and drove around the city. Newark is a beautiful city. It has the most magnificent street I ever saw. It is about 100 feet wide, splendidly paved, and perfectly level, about 2 1/2 miles long, with not a single bend in it. About three squares from Broad Street, as the street referred to is called, is another wide street running parallel to it called High street. It is a 1/2-mile street. From it you can see the whole of Newark, and about ten miles in the distance, Jersey City, and beyond that the tall spire of the great Trinity Church of New York City. It is a grand view. The Passaic and Raritan rivers flowing by you, the New York bay far off, and in the distance the ever rolling Atlantic. The drives about Newark are beautiful. The Park-road—the fat-stretching sandy Boulevard and the River road. The last named drive runs up either side of the Passaic to a little village called Belleville, four miles from the city, and down the other. It is enchanting. The broad river on one hand, and the thick foliage of the trees on the other—the beautiful road in front of you—the rural palaces of retired Norwalk Princes scattered along the sloping hills—the fine steamboats and still smaller craft relieving the monotony of the river, all combined make one of the most charming scenes my eyes ever rested upon. On Friday I went to New York City. One can go and return to Newark for 20 cents. It was my first visit to the great American City. It well exceeds its name. My 1st what noise and confusion. I never really expected to see the turmoil and trouble I witnessed there. We first made our way to the "Central Park." Was a lovely spot. "The Ramble" is to me a Fairyland. Eucalyptus seems to burden the air; romance, music and poetry all seem to have chosen it for their dwelling place. Every breeze sighing through the trees seems to be laced with love. The rustic arbors invite to ease and pleasure, and the gushing brooks are but beating time to the melody of one's own heart. After a long stroll through the Park, and seeing almost all that can be seen, we went down town, and then to Barrow's Museum. As you have been there I can perhaps say nothing about it that would interest you. I saw the great Hippopotamus of the Nile, a great, ugly beast, of a dingy brownish scarlet color—or perhaps scarlet brown. He has a mouth about eighteen inches long, and when open about the same width. Ugh! what a monster. He is about 18 feet long, and has a tail about 8 inches long. About four feet from back to belly, with legs 12 inches long and 6 in diameter. The most ungainly, ungraceful brute ever created. His breath is like rotten cabbage, and he blows it out with a big "puff" right in your face. His snout is about twenty inches wide. His ears are like a little pool of dog's, an he "winks" the water off them, as the papers say. He rolls his eyelids off his lids eye in a sluggish sleepy manner, which completely disgusts you. He is really a "Big Thing." "What is it," appears to me to be an idiot negro boy. The "Lightning Calculator" counted up columns of figures which he had never seen before, in much less time than it has taken me to write the last few lines. The Big Bear, the Sea Lion, and a great many other things were very interesting. We were also at Greenwood, the "City of the Dead." Yes it is really a city. What thousands of bodies lie there awaiting the summons for the dust to arise. How many admonitions meet me at each step we take to "Be ready." In my walks I passed the gurgling monuments of the wealthy, and the simple slab of the lowly poor, and how my mind ran out in admiration for the poor, yet how immeasurably rich, souls of these whose bodies were lying under the English stone, while I thought of washing connected with the splendid marble tomb of the wealthy, whose admiring for the old stone monument. While we talked of this splendid monument and that one, the specialty lady would cry, where is the soul of its inmates? Oh! that woman! He said that she had died, and more respectful of the dead, we lay down, the glory of the world, or the grandeur of the earth.

December 7.

I got in the city at 10 o'clock, and found that the city was in a state of excitement. The "City of the Dead" was a very interesting place. The "Lightning Calculator" was a very interesting sight. The "Big Bear" was a very interesting sight. The "Sea Lion" was a very interesting sight. The "City of the Dead" was a very interesting place. The "Lightning Calculator" was a very interesting sight. The "Big Bear" was a very interesting sight. The "Sea Lion" was a very interesting sight.

War News. December 4, 1861. A regular and systematic exchange of prisoners has been stopped upon the Washington authorities by General McClellan. The effective forces at the disposal of the government are estimated to number six hundred and sixty thousand men. No more regiments or companies are to be raised without further orders from the War Department. The news from the South indicates the spirit and determination with which the war in that region is to be prosecuted. The planters on the seaboard are applying the force of the Federal troops—many of the plantations on the Edisto and elsewhere on the South Carolina coast being one sheet of flame. Information has been received by General Pillow that an attack on Columbus is imminent—the plan devised being to surround Columbus with an immense military force, supported by a naval fleet, and to starve the garrison at that point into submission. The Federal troops attempted to land near Buckingham, South Carolina, on the mainland, but were repulsed by the Confederates. A landing was, however, effected at Bennett's Point, at the mouth of Ashepo River, and on Otto Island in St. Helena Sound. DECEMBER 5. In regard to war matters there is but little worthy of note. An engagement took place on Monday last about five miles from Newport-News, Va., between four Federal gunboats and the Confederate steamer Patrick Henry. The firing lasted for about two hours. The result is not stated. A conspiracy of Union men is said to have been discovered at New Orleans, and many persons connected with it arrested. By a telegram from Rolla, Missouri, we are informed that a skirmish took place recently at Salem between a hundred Federal cavalry and a party of Confederates, in which the latter were routed with a loss of some ten killed and thirty wounded. The Federal loss is estimated at fifteen killed and wounded. DECEMBER 6. The Campaign in Western Virginia having been closed for the winter, General Rosecrans has returned to Wheeling, where he proposes to establish his headquarters. The Country west of Sedalia, Missouri, appears to be again overrun with armed bands of Confederates. From Washington we learn that an important movement in advance has been made by the Confederates. A large body of their cavalry on Wednesday evening took possession of the village of Annandale, on the Little River turnpike, and throw out pickets to a considerable distance in the direction of Alexandria.—Some few of the pickets were subsequently driven in, and one of them captured; but the Confederates continued to occupy the village, and the Federal troops were ordered to fall back. Ex-Minister Faulkner has been released from Fort Warren for thirty days, on his parole. He will be permitted, in the meantime, to go to Richmond, and endeavor to secure the release of Mr. Ely in exchange for his own permanent liberation.

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POTTERY & BODINE.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS... MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS...

PARTY FURNISHINGS.

John F. Farrell... John F. Farrell...

WARD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER.

WARD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER... WARD, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER...

ARCH STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE.

GOLDEN & RICKNER... GOLDEN & RICKNER...

DE EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD.

DE EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD... DE EISENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD...

H. L. COBBOLD.

H. L. COBBOLD... H. L. COBBOLD...

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W. S. EVERETT.

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S. STEINBERG & CARLISLE.

S. STEINBERG & CARLISLE... S. STEINBERG & CARLISLE...

G. S. SEILMAN.

G. S. SEILMAN... G. S. SEILMAN...

A. N. MANKIN.

A. N. MANKIN... A. N. MANKIN...

H. W. HIRSH.

H. W. HIRSH... H. W. HIRSH...

J. W. DOUGLAS.

J. W. DOUGLAS... J. W. DOUGLAS...

M. J. CAMPBELL.

M. J. CAMPBELL... M. J. CAMPBELL...

MISCELLANEOUS.

DO YOU WANT FRIENDS?... DO YOU WANT FRIENDS...

WHISKEYS ON A MUSTACHE.

WHISKEYS ON A MUSTACHE... WHISKEYS ON A MUSTACHE...

READY! READY! READY!

READY! READY! READY!... READY! READY! READY!

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS... HOLIDAY PRESENTS...

LIBRARY AND EXCHANGE STABLES.

LIBRARY AND EXCHANGE STABLES... LIBRARY AND EXCHANGE STABLES...

LIVERY.

LIVERY... LIVERY...

ESTABLISHED.

ESTABLISHED... ESTABLISHED...

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A. S. ROBINSON... A. S. ROBINSON...

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SUPERIOR MEATS... SUPERIOR MEATS...

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HATCH & CO.

HATCH & CO... HATCH & CO...

JESSE JOHNSON.

JESSE JOHNSON... JESSE JOHNSON...

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WATCHES & JEWELRY... WATCHES & JEWELRY...

E. AUGYB UGH.

E. AUGYB UGH... E. AUGYB UGH...

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L... WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L...

SADDLERY & G.

SADDLERY & G... SADDLERY & G...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL...

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FRANK R. HILL... FRANK R. HILL...

W. HENNING & CO.

W. HENNING & CO... W. HENNING & CO...

JESSE JOHNSON.

JESSE JOHNSON... JESSE JOHNSON...

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

WATCHES & JEWELRY... WATCHES & JEWELRY...

E. AUGYB UGH.

E. AUGYB UGH... E. AUGYB UGH...

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L... WATCHES, JEWELRY AND L...

SADDLERY & G.

SADDLERY & G... SADDLERY & G...

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL... WHOLESALE AND RETAIL...

MEDICAL.

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS... SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS...

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

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