

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adams's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, December 31, 1860.

The most sinister rumors prevailed late in the evening of yesterday, to the extent, even, that the President had consented to order Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie.

There was commotion all day yesterday in high quarters.

There were reports that Floyd had been recalled to the Cabinet, but the belief was that he returns to Virginia.

The Star states that a letter was received here, postmarked at Charleston on the 26th of December, six days after the secession, bearing the frank of the ferocious Mr. Keitt!

NEW YORK—ARMING THE STATES.

We have referred to a letter of Mr. Haskin to the Governor of New York, suggesting, in behalf of the delegation here, that New York troops be got into condition to sustain the Government.

The whole subject is one of great delicacy. The States have no right to raise and maintain troops in time of peace.

And it is especially important that the conflict, which may be impending, should not even seem to be between different States, but between the National Government and insurrection.

The patriotism of the New York delegation and of the State of New York are unquestionable, and it will strengthen the hands of the incoming President, to receive assurances of support from so powerful a quarter.

But, above all things, there must be no appearance of a conflict between sections.

If there is any duty, now more than ever required from the Northern Governors, in the language of their annual messages, it is the duty of discretion.

FLOYD RESIGNED—FORT SUMTER NOT TO BE ABANDONED.

This city has never been so excited as it was during Friday and Saturday, by the pendency and uncertain result of the question in the Cabinet, of recalling Major Anderson. It involved the larger question, of abandoning, or sustaining, national power in the harbor of Charleston. Everybody felt it to be so. The nullifiers worked with frantic energy, and on the other side, in addition to remonstrances from friends here, the President received dispatches from Pennsylvania of the most energetic character, against yielding further to the treason of South Carolina.

On Friday, the Cabinet stood three and three, Mr. Toucey undecided. Contrary to first reports, Mr. Floyd was for recalling Major Anderson, and was sustained by Thompson of Mississippi and Thomas of Maryland. On the opposite side, were Messrs. Black and Stanton of Pennsylvania, and Holt of Kentucky. On Saturday, Mr. Toucey joined the opposition to the recall of Major Anderson. The decision of the President being in harmony with that of a majority of his Cabinet, Mr. Floyd resigned, and his resignation was accepted. It is reported that Mr. Thompson would resign, but for the pendency of the investigation into the robbery in his Department. It is of little consequence, as it is not conceivable that he will have the impudence to remain in the Cabinet, after Mississippi secedes, which will happen now in a few days.

The version of the affair given by Floyd's friends is, that he and the President were personally pledged to preserve the status quo of the forces in the harbor of Charleston, and that this pledge could only be redeemed by ordering Major Anderson to Fort Moultrie. Of course, to put him back there, was to put him where the rebels could butcher him, and to this the President would not assent.

It is felt by everybody here, except the nullifiers, to be a great relief to be rid of Floyd. While it cannot be said that the agony is over, it is felt that Charleston is effectually snubbed by a fort in its harbor, over which the stars and stripes float in triumph, and which the traitors have not the military resources to subdue.

MR. SECRETARY FLOYD.

A letter from Gen. Wool, published in a Troy (N. Y.) paper, states, that on the 9th of this month, ten thousand muskets were sold out of the Watervliet (N. Y.) arsenal, at two dollars and fifty cents apiece, to S. B. Lumar of Georgia. The time, the price, and the party to whom the arms were sold, have, in connection with other circumstances, confirmed the public belief that the War Department has been managed in the interest of treason.

Until now, Mr. Floyd has deceived many persons as to his real position. He has been ostentatious in his declarations that he would hand over the forts in Charleston to his successor. But the movement of Major Anderson into Fort Sumter unmasked him. He then showed himself on the side of revolution, and joined actively in the attempt to have Major Anderson recalled.

Personally, Floyd is believed to have more reason than most men, to desire that this Government should be overthrown, that its archives should be destroyed, and that no motive should remain for inquiring into its transactions.

PITTSBURG.—The conduct of the people of Pittsburg, in permitting cannon to be carried off, for the palpable purpose of being used against the country, meets with general disapprobation. The people there, we presume, reasoned correctly, but they yielded their own judgment to timid and weak-minded leaders.

There is certainly no fort at Galveston, and it is believed that there is none at Ship Island, in a condition to receive an armament. The whole thing is a bald piece of treason.

DISPATCHES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.—Mr. Harlee, late a clerk in the Land Office, left the city on Friday last, with important dispatches from the embassy to his Royal Highness the Governor of South Carolina.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY-THREE.

The proceedings of this committee, yesterday, were of unusual interest.

The pending proposition was that of Mr. Nelson, being substantially Mr. Crittenden's, to "establish and protect" slavery south of 36° 30', not only in all present territory, but "in all territory hereafter to be acquired."

The first vote taken was upon a motion to strike out the words "territory hereafter to be acquired." This vote was carried in the affirmative.

Hereupon, Mr. Taylor of Louisiana read a written protest, to the effect that no compromise was possible, and retired from the committee, accompanied by Mr. Winlow of North Carolina. There were no others present from the far South, except Mr. Hamilton of Texas. This shows that Messrs. Taylor and Winslow, and those they represent, will not be satisfied with any division of the present territory, but must have a constitutional guaranty for the Africanization of Mexico. The sooner such men go home the better.

The question then returned upon Mr. Nelson's proposition as amended, being to "establish and protect" slavery, by constitutional amendment, in all our present territory south of 36° 30'. This would only apply to New Mexico, and the public will not fail to see the extreme scandal of the proposition.

Not satisfied with the pledge of the acts of 1850, that New Mexico may come in "with or without slavery," not satisfied with having a decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, and not even satisfied with having slavery established as it is, by positive Territorial law, these men have the effrontery to demand that the Breckinridge platform, which was kicked out even of a Democratic National Convention, shall now be voted into the Constitution of the United States.

This proposition was, of course, promptly voted down by the Republicans.

What increases the general regret and surprise at the extreme character of Mr. Nelson's proposition, is the fact, that he is a leading member of the Bell and Everett party, whose motto was, "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." Surely that party, of all parties, will not sustain the idea of destroying the Union, as the alternative of not being permitted to destroy the Constitution, under the flimsy pretext of making a new one.

We are most happy to add, that Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voted against the revolutionary proposition of Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Nelson's attack upon the Constitution having been successfully repelled, by the unshaken conservatism of the Republicans,

Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution, that the committee report for the consideration of the House, a bill to enable New Mexico to form a State Constitution and come into the Union, in accordance with the act of 1850, which would be, "with or without slavery," as the people thereof might determine.

This was carried by a vote of 12 to 10.

The Republicans divided, yeas 9, nays 5, having two members absent, or paired.

The yeas were Messrs. Ferry, Adams, Humphreys, Campbell, Corwin, Dunn, Curtis, Howard, and Windom.

The nays were Messrs. Kellogg, Washburn, Morrill, Robinson, and Tappan.

Messrs. Davis of Maryland and Bristow of Kentucky voted in the affirmative, and the twelfth affirmative vote was from either California or Oregon.

The effect of the passage of such a bill, as Mr. Adams proposes to report for the consideration of the House, would be, that there would remain no territory for the Southern demagogues, who live by slavery agitation, to clamor about. This would be a great good.

There is no objection in principle to the proposition. But it is undoubtedly objectionable upon the ground, that New Mexico is not the proper elements of a State, looking either to the numbers, or character, of its population.

And it was this conflict of considerations, which divided the Republican vote in the committee, and which will probably divide Republican opinion in the country.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

The "Congressional notes" of the States, considering his adverse political bias, treats Senator Doolittle's speech very fairly. He says:

"What I heard of the speech was suggestive. Taking up the statements authoritatively made at the annual loss in Virginia by runaway slaves, and regarding it in comparison to the value of slaves in that State, the Senator showed that there was little cause to complain, as the risk on slave property, by the showing of Virginia herself, was but a quarter of a mill on the dollar; which was insignificant when compared with the risk on other kinds of property. From this fact he drew an argument in favor of Union. The risk of slave property, now so trifling, would doubtless run up to ten per cent. in the event of a dissolution of the Union. The Southern extremists were only playing in the hands of the Northern extremists; for, as the Senator said, the Garrison abolitionists and men of the Wendell Phillips school are just as anxious to disrupt and split up the Union as the extremists of the cotton States or of South Carolina. Touching on the right of secession, the Senator made some striking suggestions. He believes the right of secession involves the right of expulsion. If one State has the right to secede from the others, those remaining have an equal right to secede from one. If the right of secession be acknowledged, then any State, during a period of war between the United States and a foreign country, could, by a resolution, secede from the former, and place herself at the disposal of the latter. Had the right to secede been acknowledged, the Hartford Convention could have resolved one or more New England States out of the Confederacy at the period of a war with Great Britain, and placed the forts, arsenals, and munitions—in Boston harbor, for instance—at the service of the enemy.

Senator Doolittle created a marked impression by these views, and sustained himself in the attention of the galleries while he proceeded to show why Florida and Louisiana, which had cost the Union so much money, should not, by resolution of a Convention, disconnect themselves from the Union which had purchased their soil for the general benefit, and permitted their elevation into States in furtherance of that purpose, while, as in the

case of Florida, she even yet had not the population of a county in his State. He thought it irrational to believe that we could acknowledge a right to make those States foreign soil, when they were purchased to unmake their foreign character. We gave five millions for Florida; it cost twenty millions to remove the Seminoles, besides large sums for the forts. We desired to get rid of foreign domination, and so purchased Florida to get command of the Gulf. Could we then acknowledge her right, on a mere resolution of a Convention, and without the consent of Congress, to secede? In like manner Louisiana was purchased for fifteen millions, that we might have control of the mouth of the Mississippi. Our commerce demanded it."

THE NORTH UNITED BY THE LIBERAL OFFERS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

It is gratifying to see the evidences, that public sentiment at the North is being concentrated in favor of sustaining the Union, by the prompt, liberal, and magnanimous conduct of the Republicans in Congress.

Although it was and is the universal belief at the North, that the South has nothing to apprehend from the administration of Mr. Lincoln, yet, considering that contrary apprehensions prevailed, to some extent, at the South, the Republicans, in a noble and conciliatory spirit of patriotism, have come forward and volunteered every guaranty of Southern safety, which can reasonably be asked for.

They have proposed—

First, that the Constitution be made incapable of any future amendment, which shall permit the Government to meddle with slavery in the States.

Second, that it be recommended to the State Legislatures to re-examine their laws, to the end that all laws shall be repealed, which are found to conflict, either with the Constitution, or with acts of Congress.

These propositions cover the whole ground of fair complaint, or fair apprehension. He believes, that upon reflection, they will be accepted as satisfactory, by every real friend of the Union at the South.

At the North, the effect of these liberal propositions, has been to satisfy all the really conservative classes, that the Republican party is governed by a prudent, patriotic, and national spirit, and if these propositions are finally rejected, as we cannot believe they will be, the North will rally with unanimity under the Republican standard.

The Pennsylvania News of the 28th instant, always extreme in its repudiation of abolition doctrines, and an organ of the "People's" party, as distinguished from the Republican party, says:

"It is proposed to guaranty the preservation of the Constitution from amendments affecting slavery in the States where it now exists, and also to pass an act which shall give effect to the constitutional provision for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, and also recommending the repeal of personal liberty laws now existing in some States."

"This proposition covers all the pretended ground of complaint on the part of the South, if we except the secessionists, who declare that they will make no compromises unless they are allowed to enter the Territories with their slave property, and have it protected there. The complaints against the People's party have been, that they intended to exterminate slavery sooner or later. Such a guaranty from those who are considered the extremists of that party ought to be satisfactory. The opponents of Mr. Lincoln from the North can certainly ask no more, for they have been able to adduce nothing against him or his party, except that they intended to interfere with slavery in the States. The slavery with which the People's party will accept this proposition, may do much to disabuse the Southern mind of apprehensions caused by false statements of our designs and position. We have hopes that this compromise will be accepted.

"We cannot expect that the disciples of a slave code, or the per se secessionists, will agree to this compromise. Yet, we believe that such are in a minority in both branches of Congress. The conservatives of the border slave States will undoubtedly favor the proposition, and we should be loth to believe that any Northern man would oppose it. We await, with some anxiety, the result of this, the first apparently feasible scheme of compromise that has been presented to Congress."

THE REVOLUTIONISTS MUST COM- MENCE THE WAR.

No war against any State can or will be commenced by the National Government.

The laws will be enforced; but these laws operate not upon States, but upon individuals. If there is war, it must be commenced by the revolutionists, and the National Government will then act on the defensive.

A Southern correspondent of the New York Times, of December 21, discusses the matter very intelligently, in a communication, from which we make the following extract:

"The fundamental error of the O'Conors and the McKons is this: they take it for granted that, in the words of the New York organ of the panic-makers, 'as soon as Lincoln comes into power on the 4th of March, he will wage war against the seceding States.' If he should do this, we might expect to see a united South, standing bravely, though ever so hopelessly, together, to defend their homes to the last extremity against invading Federal forces. That is precisely what their secession leaders are praying for, as the only means by which they can keep the frantic passions of the masses up to the work of revolution, and thus prevent them from stopping to think. But Mr. Lincoln will do nothing of the sort. He will pursue only with more dignity and patriotic firmness, the very course which you have prescribed for Mr. Buchanan; he will collect the revenues at all the ports of entry in the Union, South as well as North, disregarding and ignoring all State acts of secession. His Administration will not declare war against the seceding States; nor will it send armies to coerce them into availing themselves of the benefits of United States courts, Federal post offices, &c. These facilities are established for their own benefit, and not for that of the United States; and if they choose to repudiate them, it will be wise in the General Government to abstain from exercising its undoubted right to keep that portion of the machinery of Federal power in operation. Mr. Lincoln will do so. But he will collect the revenues from imports; and if it cannot be done on shore, without the intervention of Federal arms and a consequent conflict with the people, it will be done by revenue cutters, in the vicinity, and supported, if need be, by the entire naval force of the Union.

"This policy will result in a practical blockade of the secession ports; the successful as-

sertion of the supremacy of the Federal Government, and the defeat of all schemes of 'direct trade,' 'foreign treaties,' &c., upon which the secession leaders rely as a means of developing the anticipated prosperity of the 'Southern Confederacy.' In this condition of affairs, the seceding States will find themselves in a dilemma—they must either admit their scheme of disunion to be a failure, or must themselves declare war against the General Government, in order to raise the blockade, and establish their independence. That is the precise view taken by a distinguished Southern politician with whom I have conversed recently, who, anticipating the collection of the revenues by Mr. Lincoln in the manner suggested, observed, 'In that case, civil war must come—it must be declared by the South. She cannot help it, unless she retreats from her position; it may be death to her, (and he quite distinctly admitted his opinion that it would), but she cannot live without it.' As before remarked, the General Government, or 'Northern Confederacy,' as the seceders would call it, will not declare the civil war; now, let us see if the Southern leaders can induce their followers to not only declare, but to wage it.

"Let us grant that the seceding States will declare the war; how are they to make it? As has been well said, 'an army,' whether abroad or on shore, 'is a hungry reality.' Can the seceders support it in either contingency? And even if they are able to do that, can they spare the men from the pressing home duty of keeping in subjection the servile population, who, in consequence of their owners' representations of the purpose of the dominant party in the North, are watching—I say it on Southern authority—for their opportunity to rise and overturn their masters? Let us grant that they have the men to spare, and no one questions the reckless bravery of those they have. But the war they declare, in order to be effective in breaking up the blockade, must be a maritime war. That requires ships, and the South are utterly destitute of them. It requires also sailors, and while the single port of New Bedford, in Massachusetts, has 10,000 seamen, the South has none. Her people do not take to the sea; their education, tastes, and habits, incline them to the army, but not to the ocean. Per consequence, they could not man the ships if they had them. Nor have they arms and munitions necessary to carry on offensive operations—nor the money or credit with which to obtain them. The whole world knows that the utmost economy in the cotton States is required to make their supply of provisions last them until the 1st of March next; where, then, are the ample supplies necessary to feed the required forces? They must get them from the North-west. But they cannot buy them except upon credit—and no one will give them that, with the certainty staring them in the face, that civil war renders them unable to make their next year's crop in the South—and that the failure to make it not only would utterly preclude the payment of their debts, but would also bring them to absolute starvation. The only shadow of escape for the seceders from the consequences of this argument lies in European interference in their behalf; and that anticipation, I take it, must be thoroughly dissipated by the slightest examination of the material and political interests of the great Powers of the Old World."

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The pony express arrived at Fort Kearney on the 28th, bringing California news to the 15th.

Judge Baldwin has sent in his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect January 1.

The political rumor finds considerable credence, that General J. A. McDougall, Hon. J. W. McCorkle, and Richard P. Hammond, have formed a combination to use their united influence with the Douglas Democracy to elect Hon. Mr. McDougall to the United States Senate this winter, Mr. Hammond Governor of the State next summer, and Mr. McCorkle to the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. Latham's term. The programme will meet with strong opposition within the Douglas ranks. The two strongest candidates for the Senatorship this winter appear to be General McDougall and General Denver.

The organization of a joint stock company to open the Washoe silver mines is among the most notable features of the times. As often as two or three times per week, some company, with a nominal capital stock ranging all the way from \$500,000 up to several millions, files articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, elects officers, and appears to be earnestly preparing to commence silver mining. Some of these comprise men of wealth and character, while many are doubtless stock-jobbing operations.

Some fine specimens of coal, resembling in appearance the West Hartley coal, are on exhibition at San Francisco, and purport to have been brought from newly discovered mines, about eight miles from Carson Valley, where a company have claimed three thousand acres of land, covering the mine, and are preparing to commence developing. The coal is very much needed in the Washoe silver mines, as other kinds of fuel for smelting purposes are scarce and difficult of access. The Keystone Company, who have been some months engaged in opening a copper mine in Calaveras county, claim to have struck during the past week the richest vein ever discovered on the Pacific coast, being nearly as fine as the best copper of Lake Superior. The vein was struck thirty-five feet below the surface, and appears to be inexhaustible. Arrangements are making to ship the ore to Baltimore, and it is believed it can be put in the Eastern markets cheaper than the Lake Superior article.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 30th, and telegraphic dates to 3 P. M. of the 3d, via Fort Kearney, was telegraphed from Carson Valley yesterday, and will arrive at San Francisco by the Sacramento boat to-night. The patronage of this express is increasing under the influence of regular trips. The last out going express took one hundred and seventy-five letters from San Francisco, and thirty-four from Sacramento, many of these double letters, paying five dollars each. To-day the express will take about eighty-five letters from San Francisco.

On the 13th, a solemn and imposing mass was performed at the San Francisco Cathedral, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in defence of the Pope in the recent Italian war. The Archbishop was assisted by quite a force of attendant priests. At the conclusion, attention was called to the address of condolence and relief to the Pope, for which signatures and material aid were solicited.

A complete change in the American Consulate office was made at Honolulu on the 27th of October. G. W. Barden, Consul, and T. T. Dougherty, Deputy Consul, were removed, pursuant to orders from Washington, and F. L. Hanks appointed to the latter position. The latter appointment was followed by the removal of the Physician and Surveyor of the Hospital. Commercial matters at the island continue gloomy. Whalers' bills 5 per cent. discount. Money 2 per cent. per month interest, since October 1.

Eleven whalers had entered Honolulu, declaring an average catch of four hundred and fifty barrels.

The Advertiser publishes a letter, showing

that recent changes in the commercial policy of the kingdom was having the effect to drive the whaling business to San Francisco.

A POPULAR AMUSEMENT IN CHARLESTON.—The slaves residing in Charleston and vicinity are having a fine time of it just now, owing to the new and popular amusement of being "rode on rails" by their white masters. It is hard to say which party enjoys it most.

THE TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIZED.—The Charleston Mercury says:

"The superintendent of the Southeastern section of the American Telegraph lines has given orders that all messages in which the State of South Carolina is concerned shall have precedence over all other messages, and be dispatched in the most expeditious way to their destination.

HOW IT WAS MANAGED.—We hear that on Christmas day Major Anderson dined formally with the secession authorities—chiefs—in Charleston, and was duly carried back to Fort Moultrie by early moonlight, apparently very much overcome by the good things drinkable set before him. Those in charge of the steamer posted in the channel to watch his movements in the fort, therefore, thought it would be safe for them to relax their vigilance, and themselves take a Christmas night frolic, and in the midst of which Anderson and his force spiked Moultrie's guns, and landed safely in Fort Sumter. The apparent intoxication of Anderson was but a feint, to have the very effect it did have.—Star.

POLICIES IN FORT MOULTRIE.—ACTION OF A NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—An officer at Fort Moultrie, having a policy of insurance in one of our leading life insurance companies, wrote to the company on the 22d inst. stating the probability that the fort would soon be attacked, and the certainty that "it would be defended to the last extremity," and inquiring what would be the effect upon his policy, if he should fall. He was promptly answered, that, although the company was not legally liable where the assured fell in battle, yet, "if he should thus fall now, while doing his duty gloriously, and abandoned by the Government, he need have no fears but that his policy would be paid."—N. Y. Post.

THE TRAITORS ARMING IN MISSOURI.—* * * But, although the Wide Awakes are not arming, and have taken no resolution to arm themselves, it is ascertained that other political organizations, known as Minute Men, Constitutional Guards, Broom Rangers, &c., have endeavored to procure arms from the State. It is further said that the leaders of these trained bands, failing to get arms from the State, have come to the conclusion to purchase arms for them. These are grave charges, and call for immediate explanation.—Missouri Democrat, Dec. 22.

A LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.—The Troy Arena, in its issue of Friday last, publishes a letter from Gen. Wool, stating that the Watervliet Arsenal is exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War, and that, on the 9th of the present month, ten thousand muskets were sold by the order of Secretary Floyd to S. B. Lumar, of Savannah, Ga., and were shipped from the Arsenal on the 14th inst. The price was two dollars and a half for each musket. The gun carriages at the Arsenal, designed for the Pittsburg guns, have not yet been removed.

It is stated that the original table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed is in Charleston, owned by a lady there, who indignantly refused it to the seceders when they asked to be permitted to make use of it in signing the secession ordinance. She told the committee, that rather than have the ordinance of secession signed on that table, she would burn it to ashes. So it seems that the people of Charleston are by no means unanimous for secession.

Mr. Buchanan invests his money in current securities; he deals in State stocks; and it is said that among the stocks which he has purchased lately are some of the identical bonds abstracted from the Department of the Interior. While the Government is enjoining banks, and proposes to compel individuals to deliver up their bonds, it would be well to try the question on the President.

It is understood that Gov. Brown of Georgia has solicited from Floyd, the Secretary of War, and obtained a copy of the laws of Col. Hardee, late commandant at West Point, to go to Europe to purchase guns and munitions of war for the State of Georgia.

NATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.—A large Convention of mechanics and workingmen was held at Louisville, Ky., on Friday last, and passed strong resolutions favoring a call for a National Workingmen's Convention, and discountenancing the ultra politicians, both North and South.

Wigfall, who misrepresents Texas in the United States Senate, boasts that before he left home, he armed all his negroes, and told them to shoot all strange white men who might intrude on his plantation. If, in a sober interval, he told the truth, we advise him, says Prentiss, not to return home incautiously, for he is the strangest white man his negroes will be likely to encounter.

The cannon South Carolina expects to destroy the Union with—Buchanan.

GEORGETOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

"Now let those insure who never insured before, and those who have, let them insure the more."

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Georgetown, D. C.

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

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

nov 26 GEORGE GRAY.

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

And all for \$48. Call at the Agency, No. 346 Pennsylvania avenue, or send for a circular.

P. J. STEER, Agent. Machines boxed up and forwarded to any part of the country. dec 22—2wif

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE

TO buy your Christmas Presents is at French & Richstein's, No. 278 Pennsylvania avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, because they have the largest and most beautiful assortment of Holiday Presents ever before offered in this city; and they propose to sell all Bound Books for cash at a discount of from ten to fifty per cent. less than publishers' prices.

Their stock consists of all the beautifully-bound Holiday and Presentation Books. Poets, Antique Gift, Velvet, and Silver and Gold Patterns of Prayer-Books, Bibles, Church Service, &c., Children's Books, Maps, Globes, Games, &c. Velvet and Turkey Portfolios, Albums, &c. Writing Desks, Portmanteaus, Card Cases, Chess-Men, Backgammon and Chess Boards, &c. Call early and make your selections. They sell very low for cash.

Don't forget the place— FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, No. 278 Pennsylvania Avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth sts., Washington, D. C. N. B. Send for a Catalogue of our Children's Books. dec 19—j2

NEW CROP FRUITS, &c.

I HAVE in store and am receiving from the Northern markets New Crop Layer RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; Malaga Bunch Raisins, in whole, half, and quarter boxes; New Crop CITRUS, CURRANTS, FIGS, FILBERTS, BRAZIL NUTS, ALMONDS, CRANBERRIES, &c.; All of which will be sold as low as can be had. JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side.

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For the sale of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Ready-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

Particular attention is called to the BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT,

In which I have had thirteen years experience, and in which great inducements are offered. Now on hand—

Ladies' Button, Congress, and Lace Heel Gaiters, from \$1.25 to \$3.

Ladies' Morocco and Goat Heel Boots from \$1 up.

Ladies' No Heel Boots from 75 cents to \$1.25.

Misses' Boots from 50 cents up.

A large variety of Misses' and Children's Shanghai.

Boys' Boots from \$1.25 to \$2.50.

Youth's Boots from \$1 to \$2.

Men's Boots from \$1.50 to \$6.

Men's Gaiters from \$1.25 to \$4.

Men's Water Proof Boots from \$2.50 up.

My stock of

India Rubber Goods

is very large, consisting of Men's Hip and Knee Boots, Sandals, and Overs.

Ladies' Boots, Buckins, Slippers, and Sandals.

Misses' and Boys' Gums.

Having purchased my Gums directly from the manufacturers, I am prepared to sell them from ten to twelve and a-half per cent less than the usual prices for cash, there having been a heavy rise this season.

On hand, left over from last year, a few pairs of Men's Gums at \$1, and Ladies' small sizes at 50 cents.

Hats and Caps.

Wishing to reduce my stock of Hats and Caps, I will offer great inducements in these articles. I have on hand a good assortment of Black and Colored, High and Low Crown, Soft and Stiff, Fine and Common, Fashionable Hats.

Fashionable Silk and Cassimere Hats.