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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, March 26, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

The Senate yesterday, among others, confirmed the following nominations:

- William Gilpin, Governor of Colorado.
- Joshua R. Giddings, Consul to the British American Provinces.
- Mark H. Dunnell, of Maine, Consul at Vera Cruz.
- John Britton, of New York, Consul at Southampton.
- W. O. Williams, of the District of Columbia, second lieutenant in the army; and McLane Tilton, of Maryland, second lieutenant in the marine corps.

Among many other nominations pending are the following:

- Hiram Barney, Collector for New York.
- Richard C. Parsons, of Ohio, Consul at Rio Janeiro.
- Robert W. Shufeldt, of New York, Consul at Havana.
- B. Lawrence, of Massachusetts, Consul at Florence.

THE DISTRICT APPOINTMENTS.—It is rumored that the nomination for District Attorney will be sent to the Senate to-day or to-morrow. The other District appointments will be postponed for some days, in order to give the President time to thoroughly canvass the merits of the numerous applicants for various offices properly belonging to the city.

APPOINTMENTS.—We understand it is the intention of the Administration to make no further appointments in Virginia, Connecticut, Rhode Island, or Vermont, until after the spring elections in those States.

We see that our esteemed fellow citizen, George P. Goff, Esq., has been appointed foreman of the Government bindery.

William Corwin goes to Mexico with his father, as Secretary of Legation.

Samuel Cooper, ex Adjutant General United States Army, has been appointed Brigadier General, commanding the provisional army of the Southern Confederacy. He is the brother-in-law of Senator Mason, and is put down as of Virginia, but he was born in Massachusetts.

AN EXTREME MEASURE.—The Democratic Senators threatened in the debate on Saturday, to go off and leave the body without a quorum, if the Republicans persisted in the measure of changing the Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper.

APPOINTMENTS.—It is understood that Hon. H. W. Davis has been nominated as Minister to Russia; Mr. Bigelow Lawrence, (son of Abbot Lawrence,) as Consul at Florence; and Mr. Fry (connected with the New York Tribune) as Secretary of Legation to Sardinia.

KENTUCKY.—The Senate has voted to adjourn on the 27th instant. No movement has been made, to call a Convention. Indeed, secession, for any existing cause, has been abandoned in Kentucky by the secessionists themselves. They only threaten it in a contingency, viz: the "coercion" of the States already seceded.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Alexandria Gazette of yesterday says: "It is stated that ex-Governor Wise, Mr. Timothy Rives, Mr. Morton, and several other distinguished members of the State Convention, are to speak before that body ere the vote is taken on any of the pending propositions."

This promises a long delay, as a "distinguished" Virginian always takes plenty of time when he makes a speech.

This same paper gives an abstract of the speech of Mr. Baldwin, which the Union ladies rewarded with the presentation of a flag.

The Gazette says: "Mr. B. proceeded to show that the people of Virginia had either distinctly expressed their approval or endorsement of every act of the Federal Government affecting the institution of slavery, from the Ordinance of '87 to the present time, and challenged the production of a single act which was not thus approved or ratified."

One would suppose that the natural conclusion would be, that Virginia should be satisfied, having had her own way for seventy years in all the national legislation upon the subject of slavery. And she probably would be satisfied, if the demagogues would cease their everlasting clamors and agitation.

As a specimen of the sort of information, which keeps up the sinking courage of the Southern conspirators, we give the following from the Charleston Courier, reporting the news from the city of Washington, brought by Hon. Isaac E. Holmes:

"It was the opinion of many in Washington that a 'masterly inactivity' on the part of the South would divide the North, separating the New England States from New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the other Middle States. The feeling in New York was represented in Washington as extremely hostile to a connection with the New England States."

Such ideas come from the Northern Democrats, who, as a class, never miss an opportunity to stimulate and encourage Southern secession.

A letter from San Antonio, Texas, dated February 25, and stated by the Alexandria Gazette to be from a most reliable source, says: "Business here is prostrated; confidence has left the people; political affairs agitate the mind, and ruin stares them in the face."

Virginians will save themselves from the same fate, by resisting the same demagogues among themselves, who have plucked Texas into this abyss.

THE SENATE OFFICIALS.

A terrible clamor has been raised, because the Republican members of the Senate have determined to change the Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper of that body, by turning out secessionists and putting Republicans in their places. Mr. Breckinridge spoke almost a day in opposition to what he characterized as a departure from the time-honored practice of the Senate, which, he said, was not to remove its officials for their political opinions. Indeed, one would imagine, from reading his speech, that the Senate had been for years so sublimely dignified, that it did not even know what the political opinions of its officers were.

This may be so, but everybody else knew that the officials of the Senate were not only all Democrats, but nearly all of them from a particular section, and that until the recent change, the Senate was, in the distribution of its patronage, as it was in its legislation, nothing more, or less, than a Southern Caucus.

When Dr. Towle was removed, eighteen months ago, from the clerkship of the Committee on Claims, to make way for a son-in-law of Judge Iverson, of Georgia, it was said that all the permanent clerks of the Senate, only two were from the free States.

If there was any part of the Government which needed a touch of reform, it was the patronage of the Senate of the United States.

THE GREAT FORCED LOAN.

After all the stories of the taking of the fifteen million loan of the bogus concern at Montgomery, it is now admitted that none of it has been yet taken, and it is quite certain that none of it will be, except by compulsion and terror.

The Secretary of the Treasury, if a Government can be said to have a treasury which never had any money which it did not steal, offers the stock to be issued on the 17th of April, in sums ranging from one thousand down to fifty dollars, and adds that, in order to enable all portions of the people throughout the Confederate States "to exhibit their common interest in raising funds for the common defence, books of subscription will be opened at the cities and principal interior towns."

This phrasology shows, that nothing is expected from the operation, except as a forced loan. It is not to be a transaction, in which the lender looks to the security for his money and the rate of interest, but, in which men are called upon to manifest their "common interest for the common defence." Where an appeal of that kind is made, the reverse is implied, that those who do not subscribe are to be regarded as hostile, or indifferent to the "common interest," and to be so regarded, is a risk which few men will dare to run in revolutionary times. It is a forced loan, to all intents and purposes, not to be taken for the advantage of the lender, or with any expectation on his part, that he can dispose of the stock without a ruinous if not total loss, but taken to avoid proscription, house-burning, mobbing, or death.

When the first \$400,000 revolutionary loan of South Carolina was taken at par, principally by the banks, it was stated in the Legislature of that State that it would not sell in the open market for fifty cents on the dollar. This Confederate loan will never sell for ten cents on the dollar.

One scheme of making it available is that of Alabama, which has so altered her free banking law as to make it the basis of banking, with the right to issue two dollars in bank notes for one in Confederate stocks deposited. This may be called diluting moonshine.

ARIZONA.

A disunion Washington correspondent of yesterday's Baltimore Sun states that a copy of the Mesilla Times, received here, contains a correspondence between Hon. P. T. Herbert and Simeon Hart, assuming to act as commissioners of Texas, and a Mr. Owen, who is addressed as the provisional Governor of Arizona. Messrs. Herbert and Hart invite Arizona to join the Southern Confederacy. Governor Owen entertains the proposition kindly, and says he will lay it before a Territorial Convention soon to be assembled. To what extent the proceedings may go, before the officials of New Mexico, of which Arizona is a part, are changed by President Lincoln, remains to be seen. It may safely be assumed that these officials of all grades, Territorial officers, Indian agents, and postmasters, are secessionists, as it is a certainty that no man suspected of being really in favor of the Union has been appointed to office in any Southern State, or Territory, for ten years.

It may also be assumed, that the fidelity of the army in New Mexico cannot be relied upon. This Herbert is the ex-member of Congress from California, who killed an Irish waiter at Willard's Hotel, in this city, five years ago, and is, in general, a pattern specimen of a Democrat, a secessionist, and a filibuster.

This movement in Arizona shows how widespread were the ramifications of the great conspiracy to overthrow the Union, which has been nursed by the patronage and countenance of two successive Administrations, one controlled by Jeff. Davis and the other by Cobb and Floyd.

The Spanish population of New Mexico is not a dangerous one, but the existing American population is, and that is the controlling population in Arizona. It is dangerous because it is not a population which has been carried there by the ordinary motives of immigration, but has been thrown in by the patronage of the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. Ex-sheriff Jones, of Kansas infamy, is a sample of the sort of men who have been supported by office in Arizona, and with the view of being in readiness for just such a crisis as is now upon us.

The history of Arizona illustrates the history of all departments of this Government, after General Pierce surrendered it to the prepa-ganda, by appointing Jeff. Davis Secretary of War, and which appointment proved to be, what those who knew the men foresaw it must prove, the adoption of Davis as his master.

In the first place, Arizona was bought for ten millions of dollars, the object being to defeat a central and national railroad to the Pacific, in favor of a sectional route which was to

be the basis of disunion, by giving to the Southern Confederacy a debouch upon the Gulf of California. The treaty, acquiring Arizona for a sectional and disunion object at this enormous cost to the country, was ratified by a Senate in the interest of the Southern cabal, but the vote by which the ratification was carried has been kept secret to this day. The Senate, as now reformed, ought to let the country know, by whose votes it was thus robbed of ten millions of dollars.

To aggrandize and build up Arizona, thus acquired and held for fraudulent objects, the overland mail granted by Congress in 1857, in response to a petition of eighty thousand citizens of California, was perverted into an "ox-bow," known as the Butterfield route, and which has at last been put to an end by Congress, in the last days of its last session.

First and last, with the original purchase, the "ox-bow" mail route, Indian wars, and stealings generally, Arizona has cost us to-day not a farthing less than twenty millions of dollars, and the result is a Territory so completely overrun and honeycombed by nullifying officials, who will turn traitors upon the instant that they lose their places, that it will be a work of time and difficulty to restore a substantial national authority over it.

And it is so with every part of our national affairs. The Government has been for years in the hands of men who have been preparing the train to blow it up, and establish a Southern empire on its ruins. The election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 was not a moment too soon for the salvation of the Union. We hope it may prove to be a rescue sufficiently in season, but the election of Colonel Fremont in 1856 would have been a more efficient, because a speedier, remedy.

GOVERNOR CHASE'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

We find in the Ohio papers, the following letter of Governor Chase, announcing his resignation as a Senator of the United States, and his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury:

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1861.

SIR: Will you have the goodness to make known to the General Assembly my resignation of the office of Senator of the United States from the State of Ohio, of which I shall immediately notify the President of the Senate?

It would be far more consonant with my wishes to remain at the post to which the people of Ohio, through the General Assembly, saw fit to call me. Deeply indebted to their generosity for repeated marks of confidence, and profoundly grateful for the indulgent consideration with which my endeavors to promote their interests have ever been regarded by them, it is impossible for me to prefer any other service to theirs.

But the President has thought fit to call me to another sphere of duty, more laborious, more arduous, and fuller far of perplexing responsibilities. I have sought to avoid it, and would now gladly decline it, if I might. I find it, however, impossible to do so without seeking to shrink from cares and labors for the common good, which cannot be honorably shunned.

I shall accept, therefore, these new duties, greatly distrustful my own abilities, but humbly invoking Divine aid and guidance.

I shall hope that my decision will meet the approval of the General Assembly and people of Ohio, and shall greatly rejoice, if by constant application of my best powers, in the service of the whole country, I shall succeed in contributing anything to that common welfare in which Ohio has an interest hardly inferior to that of any other of the States of the Union.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, yours truly,
S. P. CHASE,
To his Excellency William Dennison,
Governor of Ohio.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Monday, March 25, 1861.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the resolution heretofore introduced by him for the election of a Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper, was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Powell, a resolution was adopted, calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interests, the dispatches from Major Anderson to the War Department during the time he has been in command of Fort Sumter.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, resumed his remarks from Friday, in opposition to Douglas's proposition, as embodied in the latter's speech for amending the Constitution. He (Mr. Howe) did not believe this would give permanent peace, nor would the recognition of the independence of the seceded States remedy the difficulty. He further opposed the resolution of Mr. Douglas, (which was pending,) calling for information in relation to the Southern forts, &c.

Mr. Douglas replied, repeating what he had said the other day—that the forts designed for local and not national purposes should be surrendered to those who possess the harbors, and in the course of his remarks said that the Republicans had done what they had for twelve years abused him for wishing to do, namely, come over to the doctrine of non intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories.

The Senate went into an Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

DEPARTMENTAL.

APPOINTED.—Mr. Charles Lyman, of Vermont, has been appointed a third class (\$1,600) clerk in the Post Office Department.

Humphries, of Iowa, has been appointed a watchman in the same Department.

REMOVED.—Mr. Bowman Saylor, of New Jersey, a first class (\$1,200) clerk in the Post Office Department, has been removed.

G. C. Thatcher, of Indiana, a first class clerk in the Land Office, has been removed.

RESIGNED.—Mr. R. S. Lawrence, of Virginia, a first class clerk in the Census Bureau, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1861.

To the Editor of the Republican:
SIR: Can you inform the public why Mr. Hunter, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, and a relative of Senator Hunter, Mr. Ambler of the Navy Department, son-in-law of Senator Mason, and that numerous family of Smiths, related to extra Billy, are all kept in office? Have these men all turned Republicans? If they have, I have nothing more to say. Or does the State of Virginia belong to Senators Hunter, Mason, and Extra Billy Smith? I make these inquiries, Mr. Editor, because the States newspaper, of this city, says the present Administration has insulted the border slave States, by making two appointments, and they are from Kentucky. Now, I am told by the friends of President Lincoln that there are now so many men in office from Virginia, that they cannot appoint any more. If this be so, turn them out, for I want an office!

ATTACK UPON A U. S. MAIL AGENT.

From the Alex. Gazette, Monday, March 25th.
Mr. B. C. CROOK.—The Lynchburg Republican says that Mr. Bernard C. Crook, lately appointed mail agent on the Alexandria and Lynchburg road, made his first trip up the road; that, in passing Charlottesville, he was waited on by a committee, who informed him that he had better throw up his commission, charging him with being a Black Republican, &c.; that Mr. Crook consented to resign on his return to Alexandria; that, on reaching Lynchburg on Saturday evening, he remained in the mail car all night, not venturing to come out. This is the substance of the information furnished to and published in the Lynchburg Republican. We can only say, that Mr. Crook is a respectable citizen of this place, a worthy mechanic, and an old Whig, and never accused of being or suspected of being a Black Republican, and is a true Virginian, and every way loyal to his own State.

THE REACTION IN THE SOUTH.

From the Gallatin (Tenn.) Courier, March 13th.
We have ever believed that the seceded States went over of the Union hastily and unnecessarily, prompted by the reckless passions which were aroused by the success of a sectional party in the Presidential contest. The time for reflection and action was unreasonably limited, thereby preventing that sober second thought which would surely have controlled a large majority of the people of those States when reason had resumed its sway in their minds.

We notice, from reading numerous ably-conducted journals in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama, that the prospect of a thorough reaction among the masses in favor of the old Union is promising much; and we confidently believe that the day is not far distant when those States will happily retrace their steps, and again unite themselves with the Government of our fathers. The people of the seceded States undergo a most trying ordeal of taxation, in all its terrible aspects, in order that the new Government can sustain itself respectably. That ordeal will certainly produce great dissatisfaction among them, and will bring about calm, unimpassioned reflection, which must result in kindling anew the loyalty of the masses of the Federal Union. We are proud, indeed, that gallant Tennessee has so manfully maintained her equilibrium amidst the scene of agitation, through which we have well nigh passed. Tennessee will continue to uphold the banner of the Union.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.—The Richmond Dispatch informs the public, (with evident sympathy,) that "a petition in circulation in Richmond, asking Mr. Lincoln to resign Col. Thomas B. Biggar as postmaster," signed by the members of all parties.

For a Whig to apply for office under Mr. Lincoln is "treachery to the South." But for the friends of a Breckinridge Democrat to ask Mr. Lincoln, please not to turn him out, is all right.—Charlottesville Review.

NEWS ITEMS.

A bridle has been invented in France, with which a runaway horse's nostrils are suddenly closed—an effectual method, it is said, to stop the animal.

The navigation is now open on the western division of the main line of the Pennsylvania canal. The water is now being let in on the eastern division, when the whole line of canals along the Susquehanna, from Havre de Grace to Wilkesbarre, will be open. The important repairs on the Juniata canal will prevent their opening until near the 1st of April.

In Portsmouth, New Hampshire, during a snow storm on the 16th January last, a Shanghai hen was buried beneath a drift. On the 13th of February a thaw occurred, and the hen stepped from her prison, apparently as lively as ever, but much reduced in weight.

The Baltimore M. E. Conference, which has been in session at Stanton, Va., has finally adjourned, after having, by a vote of about 80 to 40, adopted a report in favor of withdrawing from the General Conference in consequence of the action of the latter on the subject of slavery.

We learn from the Vicksburg Whig that the clause in the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, prohibiting the African slave traffic, was adopted in the Montgomery Congress by the vote of four States to two. South Carolina and Florida opposed the restriction, while Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi, advocated it.

In the Virginia House, on Friday, the bill exempting the Orange and Alexandria railroad from the payment of interest till 1864 on \$400,000 due the State, was lost.

The East Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, which sat at Chambersburg, Pa., has declared that the substitution of the new for the old chapter on slavery was an unnecessary and injurious change, and it ought, therefore, to be repealed; that there can be no administration under said new chapter in that conference, and that each of the annual conferences in which slavery exists should be left to their own regulations on the subject.

It seems by an advertisement of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy that no portion of the loan of \$15,000,000 authorized by the Montgomery Congress has been yet taken. That officer gives notice that one-third of the amount will be offered to the public on the 17th of the ensuing month, to be issued in sums ranging from \$50 to \$1,000.

RESIGNATIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.—The resignations of Assistant Surgeons W. A. Carswell, of S. C., and James H. Berrier, of Geo., and of Brevet Second Lieutenant Harold Bolland, Fifth Infantry, have been received at the War Department.

NOMINATIONS.—The President has nominated Benjamin F. Isherwood, of N. Y., for Engineer-in-chief, and Henry R. Woodbridge, of Vt., for a paymastership in the navy.

ROUTE AGENTS APPOINTED.—J. M. Holland on the Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland railroad, G. K. Ashley on the Great Bend and New Hampton railroad, and Jacob Hees on the New York and Erie railroad, between Albany and Syracuse, have been appointed by the Post Office Department.

Willie P. Mangum, jun., of N. C., son of the ex-Senator, has been appointed consul at Ningpo, China. Salary \$5,000.

Mr. Edgar, of Tennessee, who has been appointed consul at St. Thomas, is a brother-in-law of Senator Crittenden.

By the appointment of the President of the Southern Confederacy, and confirmation of the Congress, the following Judges constitute the Supreme Court: Hon. A. G. Magrath of South Carolina, Hon. H. R. Jackson of Georgia, Hon. W. J. Jones of Alabama, Hon. W. L. Harris of Mississippi, Hon. T. J. Semmes of Louisiana, Hon. J. H. Campbell of Texas, and Hon. J. Fisher of Florida, all of whom, in the State from which he has been appointed, exercises the power and authority formerly vested in the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States.

The first stage of the daily overland mail will leave St. Joseph early in June. The Company, with Senator Latham and the Californians here, have invited Mr. Colfax to make the pioneer trip, in compliment to his services for carrying the bill through the House. They expect to go through in fifteen days. An invitation to visit Oregon is also extended.

When Mr. Barbour, superintendent of Harper's Ferry, tendered in person his letter of resignation to the Secretary of War, the latter handed it back to him, and expressed a desire that he should remain in a position, the duties of which had been discharged by him with so much ability.

A raving lunatic in an asylum in California was restored to reason by seeing her father, from whom she had long been separated.

Six young ladies were presented with diplomas, at the closing of the last term of the New England Female Medical College.

The white population of Missouri amounts to 1,173,318; slaves, 114,965. The increase in ten years amounts to over half a million.

The Maryland Eastern Shore papers say, that in consequence of the late severe weather, the peach crop in that section will prove almost a total failure; the buds on the trees having become shrivelled and dried up.

SUIT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER OFFICE FOR DAMAGES.—The Captain of the ship Adelaide Bell has sued the editors of the New Orleans Crescent for \$50,000 damages, on account of certain reports in regard to what was alleged to be a Black Republican flag that was unfurled from the mast-head of that vessel.

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, has lost two children by scarlet fever, since the meeting of the Southern Confederacy, of which he is a member.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fudge died in Washington county, Va., recently, leaving forty grand-children, and nearly fifty great-grand-children.

A PARENAL MURDER IN ITALY.—A murder has recently occurred at Milan, Italy, resembling in many respects the murder of Dr. Parkman, in Boston, by Professor Webster Gioja, a rich person, being missing, attention was drawn to the house of his friend, Carrozi, where he was last seen, and his body was found hastily buried in the garden. Carrozi, who owed his friend various sums of money which he did not find it convenient to pay, has made a full confession of the crime.

ATTENTION, WIDE AWAKES.

You are hereby notified to meet at the Wigwam, on Tuesday evening, March 26, at half-past seven o'clock. Every member is earnestly requested to be present, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting for consideration. By order: H. M. KNIGHT, Captain. mar 25-2*

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, at No. 344, opposite Centre Market, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Fine French Flowers, English Straw Bonnets, New Styles in Hats and Flats, Ruches, Straw Trimmings, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons in great variety, New Styles of Dress Trimmings and Buttons; together with a fine stock of Embroideries, Laces, and Gloves.

SILK AND CRAPE BONNETS, Always the latest and handsomest, ready-made, sold at New York prices, at M. SICKLE'S, mar 25 Fancy Store.

NEW Military Books, just received by FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, 278 Pennsylvania avenue. Treatise on the Administration and Organization of the British Army. By Edward Barrington Foulque. 1 vol., 8vo., English edition. Price, by mail, \$4.

Instruction for Field Artillery. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, by mail, \$2.50.

Summary of the Art of War. By Baron de Jomini. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, by mail, \$1.50.

A Treatise on Field Fortification. By D. H. Mahan. 1 vol., 16mo. By mail, \$1.

An Elementary Treatise on Advanced Guard, Out Posts, and Detachment Service of Troops. By D. H. Mahan. 1 vol., 16mo. By mail, 75 cents.

Manual for the Patriotic Volunteers on Active Service in Regular and Irregular War. By Hugh Forbes. 2 vols., 12mo. Price, by mail, \$2.

Evolution of Field Batteries of Artillery. By Major Robert Anderson. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, by mail, \$1.25.

Our usual discount of ten to fifty per cent. on all bound books. FRENCH & RICHSTEIN, 278 Pennsylvania avenue. mar 25

F. HILDEBRAND.

365 I street, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth sts.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Conducted on the plan of Classical Schools in Germany. mar 25-1m

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

LEFT at our Store, on the 25th of February, a small HAND CART, painted Blue. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. C. R. L. CROWN & CO., No. 237 Penn. avenue. mar 23-3*

GEO. WILLNER,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPERHANGINGS & UPHOLSTERY GOODS, No. 464, east side of Ninth, bet. D and E sts., WASHINGTON, D. C. mar 15-3w

R. FINLEY HUNT,

DENTIST, WASHINGTON CITY, No. 310 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Ninth and Tenth streets. mar 18-6m

STOP AT THE right place, and buy your

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, Opposite the Post Office. feb 28-6m

JUST RECEIVED, at Smith's, No. 460 Seventh street, a large lot of Spring Clothing, Hats, and Caps. All for sale, at very low prices. All persons in want of goods in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as our prices are lower than at any other house in town. feb 28-6m

GOSHEN BUTTER AND CHEESE.

I WILL have in store in a day or two Choice GOSHEN BUTTER and CHEESE, of as fine quality as can be had, to which I invite the attention of purchasers. JESSE B. WILSON, 327 Pa. av., between Sixth and Seventh streets, south side. nov 26

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

Green Corn, Green Tomatoes, Brandy Peaches, Fresh Peas, Mushrooms, Olives Stuffed in Oil, New Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Figs, &c. Green Beans, Fresh Peaches, Lima Beans, Asparagus, Caspers and Olives, Spanish do., Almonds, Figs, &c. For sale low by BROWNING & KRATING, 353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street. nov 26

PURE COUNTRY MILK.

THE subscriber delivers Pure Country Milk, morning and evening, as usual, to his customers. Strangers commencing housekeeping in this City, who desire MILK, can have their orders promptly attended to by applying at this office. mar 13-1f DAVID MILLER.

PREMIUM TRUNK, SADDLE, AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

499 Seventh street, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Silver Medal awarded by Maryland Institute of Baltimore, November 7, 1860. Also, Medal by Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute, Washington, D. C., 1867.

I AM CONSTANTLY making, and have on hand, of the best material, every description of Fine Sole Leather, Iron Frame, Ladies' Dress, Wood Box, Carpet and Canvas Travelling Bags, School Satchels, Saddles, Harness, Whips, &c., &c., AT LOW PRICES.

Superior Leather and Dress Trunks; also, Cedar Trunks, (for keeping Moth out of Furs and fine Woolen Goods,) made to order. Repairing, and Trunks covered, neatly and with promptness.

Goods delivered in any part of the city, Georgetown, and Alexandria, free of charge. mar 23-y JAMES S. TOPHAM.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE,

(Medical Department of Columbian College,) WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE Fortieth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on Monday, October 21, 1861, and end on the 1st of March, 1862.

FACULTY.

- THOMAS MILLER, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, and President of the Faculty.
- JAMES J. WARING, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
- JOHN G. F. HOLSTON, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery.
- JOHN C. RILEY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Hygiene.
- NATHAN SMITH LINCOLN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
- A. Y. P. GARNETT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
- GEORGE M. DOVE, M. D., Professor of the