

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

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Friday, April 12, 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 bids to-day exceeded the amount of Treasury notes offered at \$439,000, at rates varying from par to 27-100 premium. No part of the proceeds of last week's loan has yet been used, or will be needed for some time. The receipts from customs for two or three weeks past have nearly equalled all demands upon the Treasury. The receipts for two weeks ending April 9, 1860, were \$1,471,241.48; for two weeks ending April 9, 1861, \$1,509,673.34. Increase, \$29,432.86.

Mr. George W. Phillips, who was deputy marshal of this District under the two predecessors of Col. Lamon, recently appointed marshal, has just been appointed to continue in that capacity.

The newspapers continue to represent that there are to be changes in the Cabinet; but the rumors, it is positively ascertained, are untrue.

The commissioners of the Confederate States left Washington this morning for Montgomery. In their final note to Secretary Seward, they charge that the Administration has deceived them with regard to Fort Sumter; that they now return to an outraged people; and express the conviction that war is inevitable; and say that on the head of the Administration must rest the responsibility.

The box containing "the snakes" was directed to the President, and not to the Smithsonian Institution, as erroneously stated in the States and Union.

The steamer Coatzacoalcas, with five hundred and seventy troops from Texas, is expected daily at New York, and was reported coming into the harbor yesterday.

It will be seen by the following, from Charleston, April 10, that Senator Wigfall tired very soon of playing private soldier:

Ex-Senators Wigfall and Chestnut, and Messrs. Boylston, Means, Manning, and McGowan, have received appointments to General Beauregard's staff.

SLAVE INSURRECTION.—The Baltimore Sun, of Wednesday, referring to the recent military movements, says:

"The unity of her people [of the South] will be tested at once. The substantial qualities of the slave interest will be determined. If that unity is real, and the slave interest supreme, the war will be one of terrible character and import, unless slave insurrection should bring it to a speedy and fearful termination."

That such an insurrection would follow a war between the North and South, is just as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. A "termination" like that, of existing troubles, would indeed be "fearful," and we be to those who bring that calamity upon us, in the insane gratification of personal or party passions.

DELICATELY ADMITTED.—A secession correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Montgomery, April 1, says:

"There are various reports in circulation as to the manner our troops are acting near Pensacola, but it must be remembered that it requires some weeks for volunteers to become easily and pleasantly reconciled to the severe drill and obedience necessary to be exhibited in active service or camp life. While many of the reports are greatly exaggerated, it is a source of satisfaction to know that better order and discipline have been observed than it was reasonable to hope for with troops so unused to camp life."

This confirms the accounts that these soldiers are a drunken rabble, and chiefly formidable to their friends, and to the citizens of Pensacola and vicinity, among whom they are quartered. They are of the same class as the men sent from the Gulf States to rob and murder in Kansas. They are the peculiar product of the plantation region on the Gulf, or "the lower country," as Southern men call it. Gen. Jackson had some of these same troops on his hands in the Creek wars, and was obliged to send for a Tennessee regiment to protect his authority against his own forces.

MR. TOUCHEY.—A correspondent expresses the opinion, that if the Democratic party get into power again, and the Gulf States rejoin the Union, Mr. Toucey will be liberally rewarded for his services to secession in leaving Pensacola without defence, while a large fleet was at Vera Cruz subject to his orders.

THE CROSSING PATH, &c. By Wilkie Collins.—We have received Peterson's edition of this charming volume from French & Reichstein, 278 Pennsylvania avenue. From the known character of the author, a rare treat may be anticipated, and its especially significant title will insure a success far exceeding his previously brilliant efforts in that department of literature.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—The N. Y. Tribune of yesterday says:

"Since the commencement of the month, applications for enlistment have been unusually numerous, recruits presenting themselves by threes and fours; but in the absence of any special orders on the subject, none but really good men are taken."

"At the principal recruiting rendezvous in Chatham street, 317 men were enlisted during the six months ending March 21, and 1,226 rejected in the same period—showing a monthly average of 62 enlisted, and 216 rejected."

"Of the rejected candidates, many would be eligible in case of war; such, for example, as those foreigners who were rejected in consequence of not speaking English. The Chatham-street books show that out of every twelve men enlisted, ten are foreigners—Irishmen and Germans predominating."

THE ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia has been brought to the brink of a precipice by her public men. They have proved themselves unable to get out of the circle of provincial ideas, and, therefore, altogether unequal to a great crisis. If they are not repudiated by the people, the plunge, fatal to a noble State, will be soon taken. But it is not yet taken, and there is still time to save both the interests and the honor of Virginia. The voters of that State, the ultimate sovereigns, are uncommitted to any policy, and untrammelled by any pledges. Their destinies are still in their own hands.

So far as the question of secession is concerned, the Convention now sitting at Richmond is invested with a power strictly limited to that of determining whether the present emergency is sufficiently grave to submit an ordinance of secession to the people. The command of the people, so decisively made on the 4th of February, that nothing to be done looking to secession should be of the least validity, until submitted to and approved by themselves, completely excludes the Richmond Convention from defining the conditions of fact under which Virginia will secede. From the very terms of their commission, they are precluded from touching that question at all. All-powerful as to everything else, they have no right to do anything in the matter of secession, except to determine whether it is wise to submit a proposition for it to the people. As they are thus expressly prohibited from the act of secession, they have no right to announce the terms without which Virginia will not remain in the Union. As it is for the people of that State to determine that question, it is for them to act upon their own reasons in determining it. Not only has the Convention no right to compromise the State, by pledging it in advance to any line of policy, to be pursued in this or that contingency, but all pretence of such a right is taken away by the fundamental condition upon which its members were chosen.

Thus, then, and this is a point of the highest importance and meeting us at the very threshold, the honor of Virginia is committed to nothing. Whatever the members of the Richmond Convention may have done, in stating the conditions upon which Virginia will remain in the Union, is sheer assumption, and not merely the assumption of a power not granted, but the assumption of a power expressly withheld and interdicted. When the people of Virginia reserved to themselves the power of deciding the question of secession, the power so reserved was intended to be, and is, untrammelled by any commitments whatever. An agent, commanded to do nothing in a given particular, without reference to his principal, cannot forestall the decision of his principal by pledges. He cannot entangle the honor of his principal, and thereby impair that complete freedom of judgment and decision, which his principal intended to preserve.

The present question then is, not what Virginia is bound in honor to do, as she is so bound to nothing whatever, but what it is wise and patriotic for her to do, and the people, scattered over the hills and valleys of her imperial domain, are much more likely to decide that question wisely, than the members of a Convention, befogged by interminable discussions, trammelled by the formulas of leaders, and overawed by the populace of the city in which its sittings are held.

FROM PENSACOLA.

The Warrington correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing on the 2d, says the Brooklyn arrived at Pensacola on the 31st ult., after ten days absence. He further writes:

"The works commenced are in a highly finished state, and new batteries have been commenced within the past three days. I should think Lieut. Slemmer would begin to consider the erection of so many in such close proximity to each other as hardly tending to strengthen his tenure of office as monarch of the island of Santa Rosa. There are thirteen companies at present here from Alabama, numbering, on an average, about ninety men each; two companies from Georgia, one of them numbering one hundred and ten men; and the Zouaves, representing Louisiana. Florida can hardly be said to be represented here, as there is not a company from that State in the field. The men and women of Alabama seem to be imbued with the true spirit of bravery; they have fully twelve hundred men here, representing all classes in the State. Doctors, editors, ex-Congressmen, State Senators, lawyers, planters, merchants, and mechanics, occupy the ranks, many of them being full graduates. Work is at the erection of sand batteries, ex-Congressman Pugh can shovel sand and make excavations like a son of Erin hurrying a task job on a Louisiana plantation. Senator Bulloch, despite of his bulky condition, works with a will, and several professional men, of undoubted talent, work as laboriously as a New York hod carrier."

"While our population were fleeing from the apparently near approach of war, whole families having deserted their houses, and sought refuge in shanties in the woods, over twenty ladies from Albany came down here with their children and servants to join their husbands, who were soldiering away down in this part of Florida, which they all say naturally and geographically belongs to Alabama. They are about right."

In a list of Florida companies reported to be at Pensacola, numbering a little more than three hundred men, there were two companies in the vicinity, not actually in service, but merely held in readiness. As the Delta's correspondent says, "Florida can hardly be said to be represented" in the array before Pickens. The ultimate purpose is, to wipe Florida out, and divide her between Alabama and Georgia. To the victors belong the spoils.

Not only does Florida take little part in this war with her soldiers, but her people are running away from it. What is happening at Pensacola, as stated above, and as confirmed by other accounts, is the driving off of the peaceful population of Florida, to seek any shelter from a brutal and plundering soldiery.

To repel this invasion of Florida, is not " coercion," but the defence of those who are entitled to our protection.

The Great Eastern had been safely floated off the "gridiron," on which she has long rested, and proceeded to her anchorage at Milford. Everything worked well.

HON. JOHN L. CARLILE.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the speech of this gentleman in the Virginia Convention, delivered on the 7th of March. The telegraphic reports of this speech gave a very imperfect idea of it.

Mr. Carlile begins with the Richmond Enquirer. He says that every movement that has been made in Virginia, looking to secession, has been in exact conformity to the programme laid down by that paper. In October last, before the election, its editors advised the cotton States immediately and separately to secede, and argued that they would inevitably drag Virginia after them. That was the sentiment of editors who professed an ardent love for a mother Commonwealth, heretofore accustomed to give law to the States of this Confederacy, to place her in a condition to be dragged at the heels of the cotton States of this Confederacy!

Mr. C. quotes from that paper of July 23, 1858, in which it denounces the "faction" in the following terms:

"The shrill-tongued faction which has dinned our ears so unmercifully with the cry of disunion, is composed of three distinct classes. Of these, the first is by far the most respectable; it consists of Simon Pure disunionists, who are laboring honestly and openly for a dissolution of the Union. The second is made up of men whose real object is disunion, but who cloak it under flimsy pretences and disguises. The third set are no disunionists at all, but a mere band of malcontents, disappointed in their political aspirations, who require a thorough disorganization and reorganization of parties, to offer opportunity for their own elevation to power, and find no scheme so available as that of exciting sectional and factionary differences among the members of the only remaining national party."

He also goes further back, and quotes from the same paper in 1814:

"No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union of its own accord. The same power which knit us together, can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficacy of its constitutional law, is treason, treason, to all intents and purposes."

Such was the doctrine, in 1814 and in 1858, of a paper now devoted to immediate secession. Mr. Carlile quotes the conclusion of Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, and defends the President in not recognizing the ordinances of secession passed by the seceded States. He says:

"What less could Mr. Lincoln have said? I am not here as his defender or his apologist. God knows, if there is a man in the land who regrets his existence and the existence of his party more than I do, I know him not. But I am a Virginian, born and raised in the State, never having lived out of it, and not expecting to die out of it. I have too much Virginian blood in my veins to do the slightest injustice to the meanest reptile that crawls. Mr. Lincoln does not recognize these ordinances of secession, by which these States may have severed the tie that bound them to the rest of the States of the Union. And I cannot, for the life of me, reconcile the opinions offered by the distinguished gentleman from Bedford, (Mr. Goggins), denying the right of secession, but yet recognizing it as a duty, on the part of Virginia, to give her aid, and to spill her blood, if necessary, and expend her money and appropriate her men in defence of those who have done that which, if they have not the right of secession, is evidently an illegal act."

"But, sir, is there anything in this inaugural address to justify, for a moment, the assertions that have been made upon this floor, that it breathes a spirit of war? Read it again, gentlemen. More pacific, more peaceful language could not have been employed by Mr. Lincoln, unless he had been willing to stand up before that assembled multitude in Washington, and proclaim to them, that 'although in a few moments I shall wear to discharge the duties of President of the United States, and to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, I do not mean to do it—I mean to perform myself.' Sir, unless he had done this, he could not have done less than he has done. He has told you, in effect, and told you in pleading, begging terms, that no war will be made upon you; that no force will be used against you—none whatever. But you were dissatisfied though you be, wait, wait and pursue the remedy pointed out under the Constitution, to provide for you every guarantee, every protection that you may desire; I shall do nothing to injure you; it is made my duty to say, as Mr. Buchanan, as General Jackson, and every President before me has said, and as every future President must say, that I will preserve my oath. But after that the rest you, the States are so hostile to him that no one residing in them will accept the offices which are to be filled by the Federal Government, he will not attempt to fill them by persons from other States who may be obnoxious to them."

"But these gentlemen say: 'He says he intends to preserve and protect the forts and other public property of the United States.' Well, sir, is he not right in doing so? Is it not his duty to do so? Would you have him to do less? Did you not sustain Mr. Buchanan in doing so to the extent that he did so? Is it right that those gentlemen in Louisiana shall rob the mints of your money and of my money? That they shall rob you of your money and of my money, and of your forts and arsenals and dockyards? Is it your duty, as good citizens, to stand by and thus connive at this act of bad faith, and to speak well of it, and to give it aid and support, and to say to the Federal Government: 'If you do not give up these forts and arsenals and dockyards peaceably, willingly, why, we will make war upon you.' Sir, I, and the people I represent, do not read our duties in that way. Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural address, virtually told you that he is not going to make any effort to retake forts which were taken before he came into power; it would be impolitic for him to do so. On the contrary, he suggests such an inference as much as he could do so, by saying that he will endeavor to preserve, sustain, and hold the public property, so that he may hand it over to his successor; and that is all he does say."

"Now, sir, looking alone to my own ideas of what would be expedient in the present condition of the country, I would say, not only let them go with what they have taken, but let them have what is still left to take, if they desire it; for I am satisfied, as much as I can be of any fact that has to occur in the future, that one year will not roll round until the people of each and all of these States which have taken the oath of secession, withdraw from the Union, and rise in their majesty, and exert their power, hold those men from the scenes which they obtained through their connivance, and raise again, high above the rattle and the palmetto, the stars and stripes of our beloved land. Believing this, I would let them alone. I would let them, to use the language of politicians, 'stand out in the cold winter, and I warrant you, they will come shivering back, gladly, to a Union free.'"

The following is the conclusion of this most able and patriotic speech:

"Sir, can any man believe that in case of a dissolution of the Union, we would enjoy anything like the freedom and liberty and equality which we now enjoy under this General Government of ours? Could we maintain ourselves without a strong military force, kept up at an enormous and exhausting expense? We are now, under the Union, and in the Union, the most independent, and the happiest people on earth. Dissolve the Union, and a military despotism, the licentiousness of the camp, and ragged poverty, will be substituted in its place."

"And now, Mr. President, in the name of our illustrious dead, in the name of all the living, in the name of millions yet unborn, I protest against this wicked effort to destroy the fairest and freest Government on the earth. And I denounce all attempts to involve Virginia to commit her to self-murder, as an insult to all reasonable living humanity, and a crime against God. With the dissolution of this Union, I hesitate not to say, the sun of our liberty will have set forever."

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—The President has made the following appointments:—Ward H. H. H. of Illinois, Marshal of the District of Columbia. Hiram I. King, of this city, Warden of the District Penitentiary. John B. D. Cogswell, U. S. Attorney for the District of Wisconsin. Darius C. Jackson, U. S. Marshal for the District of Wisconsin. Ezra Lincoln, of Mass., Assistant U. S. Treasurer at Boston. A. A. Vance, Postmaster at Morristown, N. J. John T. Jenkins, Postmaster at New Brunswick, N. J. William Stowe, Postmaster at Springfield, Mass.

REMOVED.—Lemuel Henry, watchman in the Treasury, has been removed.

APPOINTED.—Trumbull, of Illinois, has been appointed a watchman in the Treasury, in place of Lemuel Henry, removed.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD. From the N. Y. Tribune of April 11.

There is no doubt that orders for the immediate fitting out of the United States ships Wabash, Perry, and Savannah, have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard.

The housing of the Wabash was removed yesterday, extra hands put to work on her, and preparations made to put coal on board, which shows that the authorities are in a hurry to have her completed for commission. From the appearance of things, her machinery will be finished by Mr. King very soon, and steam will probably be applied on Saturday.

The rigging, carpenter-work, and ordnance, were taken in hand, to be hurriedly got ready. The Wabash is in fine condition, rates 40 guns, but does not carry more than 25; is 3,200 tons burden, and was built in Philadelphia in 1855. Having been constructed of timber fresh and green from the woods, and subsequently set to a warm climate, she was at one time deemed unsound, but is now all right. She will be fit for commission in three weeks.

The brig Perry, whose state of readiness is to be turned into condition for active service, will be rigged to-day. Some riggers are to be taken on to expedite the job. Six days will suffice to put her in duty trim. The Perry is 260 tons burden, carries six guns, and was built at Gosport in 1843. She has cruised on nearly every squadron, and was last attached to the Paraguay expedition. She can be made ready for sea in three weeks.

The corvette Savannah, now in the dry dock, is to be prepared also, we should judge. She can be in the commissioned state in five weeks. The Savannah is a sailing corvette, 1,725 tons burden, is rated for 24 guns and 300 men, and was built at Brooklyn in 1842. She was a 50-gun frigate until 1857. Her last duty was performed as flag ship of the home squadron, the Cumberland, now to be replaced by the Minnesota, relieving her.

NEWS ITEMS. The London Star finds consequences calling for hopeful recognition in the disrepair of the United States. Principal among these is the establishment of three powerful societies to encourage the growth of cotton by free labor, which, if it can be successfully done, will insure the extinction of negro slavery in due time, by the operations of economical laws.

The funeral of the Duchess of Kent took place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on the 25th of March, the proceedings being conducted in a very private manner. The town of Windsor observed the day as one of mourning, and in London, and in other parts of the country, many shops were partially closed. Minute guns were fired at intervals throughout the day, from the various navy yards and men-of-war.

The British Board of Trade returns for February show a falling off in the exports of £2,348,000, as compared with February, 1860.

A revenue flag has been adopted by the Southern Confederacy. It consists of three broad horizontal bars, the first of which is blue, and contains seven stars in the uppermost part; the middle white, and the third bar red. It much resembles the French tricolor.

The Union men at Piedmont, Va., have recommended Mr. Henry G. Davis, of that place, as a candidate to represent Hampshire county in the State Legislature. Mr. Davis is a former Baltimorean, and for a long time was a conductor on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Captain Anderson, of Nicaragua fame, and Col. Rudler, Gen. Walker's companion, have gone to Charleston to "enlist."

The fare on the new city railways in London is only four cents.

A flat-boat loaded with ice has arrived at New Orleans, from the interior of Illinois.

There is reliable information to show that the late publication that Gen. Anpudia was marching on Brownsville is false. On the contrary, he has retired from the army and gone into the interior, and has no means, even if he had the disposition, to enter upon such an enterprise.

THE Crossed Path. By Wilkie Collins, author of the Woman in White. Darley's Dickens. Darley's Cooper. Appleton's New American Cyclopaedia. Vol. 11 now ready.

And many other New Books received this day, and for sale at our usual low prices. FRENCH & REICHSTEIN, National Bookstore, 278 Pennsylvania avenue, mar 29

FOR SALE.—House and Furniture newly new. Inquire at No. 294 I street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, after 3 o'clock. Mr. 4-1 [Star]

UNIVERSALISM.

Blasphemy—Scarcely Saved—Eternal Damnation. Theophilus Fiske will preach at the Old Trinity Church, on Sunday evening, at a quarter before eight, from Matthew, xii, 31, 32: "It shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come;" Mark, iii, 29, 29: "Hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation." Also, from I Peter, i, 18: "And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?" Seats free. apr 12-21

ATTENTION, COMPANY A, UNION REGIMENT.

Only one hundred of the company having enlisted, the remaining forty will assemble at Temperance Hall, on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of being mustered into the service, or they will be expelled, and their names stricken from the roll of the company, and their places supplied by true men. By order of EDWARD C. CARRINGTON, apr 12-21 Captain Commanding.

INDIAN CONCERT.

At Willards' Hall, this evening, April 12th, Laroquia will give a number of her thrilling melodies, varied with music by Red Feather, and interspersed with short sketches of Indian life by Father Beeson. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 8 o'clock.

Another Concert will be held in the Old Trinity Church, on Saturday afternoon, April 13. Admission 25 cents; children 10 cents, when accompanied by parents or teachers. Doors open at 3 o'clock. apr 12-11

A GRAND CONCERT.

Will be given at the Bethel Ebenezer Church, Beall street, Georgetown, on Friday evening, April 12, by the Singers of Ebenezer, John Wesley, Asbury, and Israel Church Choirs. Admission 25 cents. Refreshments for sale in the basement of the Church. Permit secured. Rev. JAMES LYNCH, Pastor.

N. B. Should the weather prove inclement, it will be postponed to the first fair evening of the coming week. apr 12-11*

TO THE UNION MEN IN WASHINGTON.

All the strangers now in Washington city, who are in favor of the Union, are requested to meet at the Columbian Armory, near Maryland avenue, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The present force is too small to repel an attack upon the capital, and it is suggested that the strangers sojourning here shall spend an hour in drill each afternoon, getting familiar with the handling of the piece, &c., and thus be ready for any emergency. Guns for this purpose will be furnished by the Government.

Major Hunter, of the United States Army, Captain Stockton, of Kansas, and other distinguished military gentlemen, have kindly volunteered their services to drill.

None who cannot bring undoubted reference as to their Union sentiments will be allowed to join the ranks. Let us have one thousand men! apr 12

ATTENTION, COMPANY A, ANDERSON RIFLES.

You are hereby notified to meet at your armory, on Friday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock, fully equipped for inspection of arms. By order: B. CHICK, apr 11 Orderly Sergeant.

ROOMS TO LET. A SUITE of Furnished Rooms may be hired at one dollar per day, at No. 466 Sixth street. apr 12-41

POST OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. APRIL 11, 1861.

ON and after Monday next, the 15th instant, the morning train for Baltimore and the boat will leave Washington at 4.30 A. M., instead of 6.20 A. M., and the afternoon train at 2.45 P. M., instead of 3.10 P. M. In view of this change, persons wishing to send letters by the afternoon train must deposit their letters in the office not later than half past one o'clock, P. M. No change will be made in the closing of the mail leaving at 4.30 A. M. WILLIAM JONES, Postmaster. apr 12-31

FRENCH & REICHSTEIN'S LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

MACAULAY'S History of England. Vol. 5. 40 cents.

Trumps. A Novel. By George William Curtis. \$1.50.

Negros and Negro Slavery. By J. H. Van Evrie, M. D. \$1.

An Autocrat; or Virtue and Faith. By F. Colburn Adams. \$1.

The Crossed Path. By Wilkie Collins. \$1.25.

Dickens's Oliver Twist. Household edition. Illustrated by Darley & Gilbert. 2 vols. 12mo. \$1.50.

Dickens's Pickwick Papers. Household edition. Illustrated by Darley & Gilbert. 4 vols. 12mo. \$3.

Any of the above sent by mail free. Our usual discount of ten to fifty per cent. on all bound books. FRENCH & REICHSTEIN, 278 Pennsylvania avenue. apr 12-11

Progress of Slavery in the United States.

BY GEORGE M. WESTON. COPIES of this work are for sale at the publication office of the National Republican, on Seventh street.

Bound edition, \$1 per copy. Pamphlet edition, 25 cents per copy. apr 9-11

BOARD.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board, can be had at No. 28 Four-and-half street. apr 9-21

BOARD, WITH DESIRABLE ROOMS.—Mrs. Hinds, lately from the North, is prepared to furnish Board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, in a pleasant location. Terms reasonable. No. 121 B street south, opposite the Smithsonian Institution. apr 9-11

Millinery, Fancy Goods—Cheap. M. R. HAMMERSCHLAG, 432 Seventh street, between G and H streets, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, &c., which he offers on the most favorable terms, and earnestly solicits the continued patronage of his numerous friends and customers.

Having engaged Mr. J. M. COHN, he will promptly accommodate his former customers. apr 10-21

NOTICE. APPLICATION will be made to the Commissioner of the Land Office of the United States for the issuing of scrip, in lieu of duplicate Virginia Military Land Warrant No. 9,630, for 447 acres, issued on the 5th day of July, 1860, to George Bagby, assignee of the heirs of Peter Moore, a captain in the Virginia State line in the war of the Revolution. The original warrant has been misplaced, and cannot be found. mar 16-11w3m GEORGE BAGBY.

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., 1857.

I AM CONSTANTLY making, and have on hand, of the best material, every description of Fine Sole Leather, Iron Frames, Ladies' Dress, Wood Box, And Packing Trunks, 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 Math 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 22-7 JAMES S. TOPHAM.

GAS FIXTURES. WE have in store, and are daily receiving, GAS FIXTURES of entirely new patterns, and designs and finish, superior in style to anything heretofore offered in this market. We invite citizens generally to call and examine our stock of Gas and Water Fixtures, feeling confident that we have the best-selected stock in Washington.

All work in the above line entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to. MYERS & MCGHAN, 376 D street. mar 20-6m

LOUIS FRANZE, FRESCO AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, AND DEALER IN Paints, Oils, Glazes, Lamps, &c., &c. HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING. 320 C st., bet. Sixth and Seventh sts., north side, WASHINGTON CITY. mar 18-6m

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE, (Medical Department of Columbian College,) WASHINGTON, D. C. THE Fortieth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution 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 Theory and Practice of Medicine. GEORGE C. SCHAEFFER, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

WILLIAM E. WATERS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. FREDERICK SCHAFFHIRT, Naturalist, Painter, and Curator of Museum. Daily Clinical Lectures will be delivered by the Professors of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, in the wards of the Hospital, under the same roof with the College. FEE.

The entire expense for a full course of Lectures by all the Professors, is.....\$90 Single tickets..... 15 Practical Anatomy, by the Demonstrator..... 10 Matriculating fee, payable only once..... 5 Graduating expense..... 25 No charge made for Clinical Lectures. For circulars, or fuller information, address J. M. C. RILEY, M. D., Dean, No. 453 14th street, Washington, D. C. mar 22-7

FOR SALE. A PAIR of Black, Thoroughbred, Four-year-old Mares, sound and kind, work single or double, and good under the saddle. Can be seen at the subscriber's stable, at Union Hotel, Georgetown, D. C. HIRAM WRIGHT, apr 2

NOTICE. BAILIFF'S SALE.—In virtue of an order of a Court, from Peirce Shoemaker against Bridget & Riggles, for ground rent due and arrears for the property known as the Crystal Springs, in this county, I have distrained on all the goods and chattels on the premises, and the building on the same, and I hereby give notice, that on Saturday, the 13th day of April, 1861, at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M., I shall proceed to sell the goods and chattels and building on the said premises, for cash. J. H. WI-E, apr 11 Bailiff and Constable.

SPRING OPENING. ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11th, MISS THOMPSON will introduce our New Styles of SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY. As there are many strangers in our city, we would take occasion to say, for their information, that Miss Thompson was awarded the highest premium for Bonnets at the Fair of the Mechanical and Artistic Association, held at the Smithsonian Institution.