

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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Geo. M. Weston, Editor. The publication office of the National Republican is at the northeast corner of D and Seventh street, second floor, over W. D. Shepherd's store. Entrance on Seventh street.

Saturday, August 24, 1861.

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

To judge from one class of accounts, it might be believed that the hostile army in Virginia is being ravaged by disease, and that the ill-fed, ill-clothed, and unpaid survivors will very soon disperse, under the influence of dissatisfaction and want. If that is so, the safest and most humane course, is to leave the enemy to the operation of time, without attempting to make an attack upon his lines. This is a pleasing suggestion, but there is hardly sufficient ground for it. There is no reason why the enemy should not be well fed, and no evidence that he is not so. Crops throughout the South have been good, and especially in the great farming and grain-exporting state of Virginia. Wherever we have come suddenly into his camps, we have found no evidence of scarcity, but much evidence of even luxurious living. Where beef, corn, and wheat exist in great abundance, and where there is a Government strong enough to appropriate anything and everything to military uses, armies need not suffer for food. There are reasons why it should be difficult for the rebels permanently to clothe, shoe, blanket, and tent so large a force as they have now in the field. But if we are to wait until they wear out all their present supplies of that kind and all which they can procure, we shall wait until our own means and credit are exhausted, and until our Government is compelled to make peace by the clamors of an impatient people. The enemy's army does not go unpaid. It is paid off in a paper money which has no intrinsic value, but is sure, but which nevertheless has a tolerable currency, and is likely to have for some time, if we wait for the Confederate forces to melt away under the influence of disease and want. Mr. Davis's treasury notes are quite as good as the bulk of the bank notes which have been satisfactory to the Northwest down to a very recent period. The sickness in the enemy's ranks is undoubtedly very great, indeed, unaccountably so, as compared with our army, after making every proper allowance for the relatively inferior vigor of his soldiers, and for all other known causes. But although greater than is experienced in our army, it is probably not greater than is common with raw levies. Instead of there being an unusual amount of disease in the enemy's army, a more correct statement probably is, that the health of our army is extraordinarily good, and we may add, by the way, that nobody knows how long it may continue to be so. There is sickness, want, neglect, suffering, and dissatisfaction of every kind in all camps, and to those who know the real details of military life, either by personal inspection, or from accurate accounts, it is only wonderful that armies can be collected, or kept together at all. But with the history of the hardships which soldiers have endured in all ages and countries, there is nothing in the worst accounts of the situation of the rebel army in Virginia, to induce anybody to suppose that it is anywhere near the point at which armies must succumb to disease or famine, or want of any kind. All speculations, in short, are idle, which point to any other conclusion than that the hostile army, the presence of which in close proximity to the capital has so long impaired our national prestige, is to be gotten rid of in any other way than by battle, or by the display of an irresistible and overwhelming force.

THE PIRATE SUMTER.

According to a letter received by the State Department, from the (late) consul at Curacao, dated the 7th instant, the Sumter was not allowed to enter the port of Cienfuegos de Cuba, but was ordered to anchor below the fort. Her prizes, six in number, went into port. After cooling, she immediately proceeded to sea, supposing some of our men-of-war were in pursuit of her. She, it was ascertained, subsequently captured two vessels, both loaded with provisions—one, the Joseph Maxwell, the name of the other unknown—off Porto Cabello. On the 2d instant, she was seen in the vicinity of Maturin, on the coast of Venezuela, proceeding to windward; and it was supposed she continued her course through the windward passage, to capture vessels there.

The consul had called on the governor of the Island, requesting an answer to his question, whether the Sumter would again be admitted into port, should she reappear. The Governor, in reply, assured him that she would not, on the ground that since she left there, she had been capturing vessels on the Main; and as he desired to occupy a strict neutrality, according to his orders, he could not permit the Island to be made a starting point for the Sumter. The consul also questioned the Governor in regard to other vessels under the same flag and commission, when he stated that should another such vessel appear he would not according to circumstances. The consul says, "I am of opinion the Governor has committed himself in admitting the Sumter here, and now desires to arrange the affair. The majority of the people of Curacao are of the same opinion." He concludes his letter, by asking that authority be given to him to purchase the coal there, in order that the Sumter may not again be supplied with that article.

BOSTON.—The national force at Ironton, August 15, consisted of the first Nebraska regiment, (Col. Thayer,) nineteenth Illinois, (Col. Turchin,) seventeenth Illinois, (Col. Ross,) seventh Iowa, (Col. Lauman,) Col. Hecker's regiment, the sixth Missouri, and the second Iowa, this last being the regiment lately commanded by Col. Curtis, who has now been appointed a brigadier general.

SPECIE, COMMERCE, ETC.

During the first seven months of this year, the imports and exports of specie and bullion at New York were as follows: Imports \$32,906,166 Exports 3,260,458 29,345,708

A similar course of trade through the remainder of the year, would make the imports of the precious metals at New York, beyond the exports, \$60,000,000. The Cunard line has brought considerable amounts to Boston, but we have not the figures at hand. As the domestic production of gold is from forty to fifty millions annually, we must have this year an increase of the national wealth, in the precious metals, of (in round numbers) \$100,000,000.

It was a common impression, when this rebellion broke out, that it would be followed at an early day by a general suspension of specie payments throughout the North, that being the ordinary result of the impoverishment caused by the diversion of national industry to the unproductive operations of war. It has not so turned out, in point of fact. The progress of the nation in the accumulation of wealth has been retarded, but there is no evidence of impoverishment in the free States; and, indeed, very decisive evidence to the contrary. The expenditures of the war have probably been balanced by the economy which has been introduced into the style of individual living, and if not, the annual surplus of the incomes of capital and labor has furnished a fund which has met the exigencies of the occasion, without impairing the stock of the national property. The population of the free States is increasing, new areas are being subjected to the operations of the husbandman, improvements in agriculture are greater than ever before, railroad lines are being extended, and cities and towns, as a whole, instead of falling into decay, are being enlarged and enriched by new structures.

A very gratifying evidence of the national progress is found in the following table, showing the falling-off in custom-house receipts at New York, of the first seven months in the years named: 1859 24,363,428 1860 22,893,743 1861 12,654,923 This loss of revenue of ten millions as compared with last year, indicates a diminished consumption of foreign goods to the amount of (say) fifty millions, and the persons who would have paid the ten millions of revenue, if they had consumed the fifty millions in goods, can now pay in other forms of taxation, not merely the ten millions, but the fifty millions which they have saved by retrenchments, or if the result of these retrenchments is not made available to the Government by new forms of taxation, it remains in the hands of the people.

GEN. CAMERON.

The attempt to hold the Secretary of War responsible for the faults or misfortunes of generals will fail with an intelligent public. One paper makes the point that he has permitted our forces to be everywhere outnumbered. The point would be well taken if there was foundation for it in fact, as really there is none. On the line of the Potomac we have outnumbered the enemy every day for three months, as we do at this hour, and more troops were called out prior to the battle of July 21 than the military authorities desired or advised. In Western Virginia we had and have a force abundant for the line of policy which the military authorities adopted.

We were outnumbered at Springfield, but that was because the enemy, from several points upon Missouri, followed so suddenly upon the heels of the disaster at Bull Run, that it was absolutely impossible to save the whole of Missouri, and at the same time secure, as it ought to have been secured, beyond all peradventure, the safety of this capital. If Gen. Fremont's force, before the disaster at Bull Run, was not so large as it ought to have been, upon which we express no opinion, the blame does not lie at the door of the Secretary of War.

THE UNION MEN IN THE BORDER STATES.

In the border slave States, there are some slaveholders, who are loyal to the Government, but no pro-slavery man can be found, who is reliably loyal, and there are very few pro-slavery men, who are even ostensibly so. The distinction between pro-slavery men and slaveholders is frequently overlooked, although it would seem to be obvious. Thousands of men who own slaves, deplore the system of slavery, are opposed to the extension of it, and hope to see it abolished, sooner or later, where it now exists. This was true of nearly all the Virginia and Maryland slaveholders of the revolutionary period, and is true of some of them now. And on the other hand, the number is large of persons owning no slaves, but still fanatically attached to the system of slavery.

The pro-slavery men in the border slave States, whether slaveholders or non-slaveholders, are either secessionists, or sympathize with secession. This is necessarily so, because the Southern rebellion is based upon pro-slavery theories and looks to the enlargement and perpetuation and dominancy of the system of slavery. The Union men of the border slave States, are, to a much more important extent than is generally supposed, positively and decidedly anti-slavery, and where this is not so, they are either indifferent upon the subject, or are less attached to the system than they are to the old political institutions of the country. Wherever, in the border States, slaves are numerous, Union men are few, and vice versa. It is apparent, therefore, that it is quite absurd to suppose that any measure intended to restrict slavery, or finally to extinguish it, can be offensive to the Union men of the border slave States. It is the secessionists in those States, who are pro-slavery, who deprecate such measures, not the Union men, who either dislike slavery, or who are comparatively indifferent to the fate of it as a system.

General Hunter has nearly recovered from his wounds. General Heintzelman, it is said, is not doing so well, the wound of his arm threatening inflammation.

BEN. McCULLOUGH NOT DEAD.—Ben. McCullough is not dead after all—at least, we have learned from the fact that a proclamation has been issued to the people of Missouri over his signature. The document is dated Springfield, and assures the inhabitants of the State that his sole motive in coming at the head of an army is to make war upon Northern foes, and to drive the national troops out.

"ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS" FOR THE ARMY.—Among the appointments are the following from the District of Columbia: Arthur W. Fletcher, Edward Boyce, John H. McBair, Charles S. Jones, Henry O. Brigham, Jo S. Lydard Hodge, Robert P. Hodge, and S. S. Williams.

The rebel Gen. Clark, slightly wounded at Wilson Creek, is the expelled member of Congress, who made himself notorious here, by an incendiary resolution upon the subject of Helder's book. The rebel Col. Wrightman, killed at the same battle, was formerly a delegate to Congress from New Mexico.

A USEFUL WAR MAP.—V. P. Corbutt has published a map of the country between Manassas Junction and this city, being the theatre of the recent operations of Gen. McDowell. For sale at all the bookstores, and at the National and Willards' hotels.

Mr. Gilmer, the owner of the well-known hotel of that name in Baltimore, has absconded, to escape arrest as a secessionist. His carriage was captured near Port Tobacco, but it contained nothing but his uniform as a secessionist officer.

The St. Louis Democrat speaks of three Ohio regiments en route for Missouri, and among them Col. Groesbeck's regiment, 1,450 strong.

Harper's New Monthly for September, is received from Hudson Taylor, 334 Pennsylvania avenue.

ALLEGED SECESSIONIST ARRESTED.—David Reno, a noted secessionist, was arrested on the Reading railroad, near Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, yesterday, and taken to Philadelphia by one of the Government secret police. Upon the institution of a personal search, it was discovered that important documents were concealed in a money belt which he wore around his body. He has been engaged in building bridges on the Charleston and Columbia railroad. He has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

THE SECOND FIVE ZOUAVES.—The last double with the Zouaves occurred a few days ago, when an attempt was made by Major Moriarty to send them on to Washington. When they had arrived at the foot of Canal street, on their way to the cars, Colonel Fairman stepped from the crowd and asked Major Moriarty by whose direction he had marched the regiment, he, the colonel, not being aware that any order to that effect had been promulgated by the major's immediate superior. Major Moriarty showed an order from the War Department, through Daniel E. Sickles, whereby Colonel Fairman ordered the regiment to attention, and read to them the following dispatch: "WASHINGTON, August 21, 1861. To Col. JAS. FAIRMAN, Second Five Zouaves. Mr. Sickles has no commission whatever as brigadier general, nor any commission as colonel; the colonelcy conferred under the authority of the Assistant Secretary of War, Thomas A. Scott, is perfectly valid, and will be sustained by this dispatch. "SIR: Cameron, "Secretary of War."

The colonel then told the regiment to break ranks, and meet at six o'clock at the armory, when they would leave. The men promptly dispersed, giving cheers for Fairman and groans for Sickles.

The Baltimore Sun. SANITARY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. Treasury Building, August 23d, 1861. EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In a late ride from Baltimore to Washington, on the morning train, I noticed that some of the travellers had two or three copies of the mean "wolf in sheep's clothing" papers, printed in the former city, and that many at least one which was read and had no further use for, they threw out to the pickets, who eagerly pounced upon and carried them off. Now, if a lie cannot get itself believed it does no harm, but just as it gets credence it will be mischievous. To men who have full understanding of the question at issue between our Government and the rebels, a ton of printed lies will make no difference, but it is probable that a great number of our younger soldiers have not such clear understandings, and may be touched by these pestilences. Can anything be done to prevent this circulation? And ought it not to be done at once? I am for free speech and free press, in common times, but would guard against a paper that would hurt the soul as certainly as against a sword. Truly, ROBERT COLLYER.

Secession Demonstration in Baltimore. The Confederate Prisoners of War—Their Departure.—Demonstration.—The fact having been announced that a party of Confederate soldiers, captured in Western Virginia, had reached this city, their headquarters, the Gilmer House, was besieged, early yesterday morning, by a large number of Union men, who were supplied with underclothing were furnished, and those in more limited circumstances found plenty of gold in their pockets without knowing whence it came. They were generally well educated and refined gentlemen, whose independence of character would forbid their acceptance of aid, but it was pressed upon them, and into their pockets without their knowledge. During the day they were visited by many ladies of the city, each of whom took with her some little present for the comfort or convenience of the soldiers. Most of them visited various sections of the city, accompanied by citizens.

At four o'clock in the afternoon, the vehicles were drawn up in front of the Gilmer House to convey them to the boat for Old Point, and a large crowd of persons were present to witness their departure. When they emerged from the house, the people on the street cheered, and, from almost every house in the neighborhood, the handkerchiefs of ladies waved from every window. As they passed down Baltimore street a large throng, at the corner of South street, gave them three cheers. From every direction the people flocked to the wharf of the boat, until several thousand were assembled, covering the wharf, the sheds, and all the vessels lying near. The soldiers took their position on the after part of the upper saloon deck. At half-past four o'clock the lines of the Louisiana were cast off, and as she left the wharf, three cheers were given for the departing soldiers. Some of them have friends and relatives in Baltimore, and they expressed themselves delighted at the cordial reception that greeted them on every hand.—Baltimore Sun.

PAID UP.—Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia, has exercised the pardoning power of the Executive, by releasing from confinement Chas. Baltzell, recently convicted, at Wheeling, of a murderous assault on Wm. Myers.

NEWS ITEMS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SLOCUM.—Brigadier General (late Colonel) H. W. Slocum, of the twenty-seventh regiment New York volunteers, who was severely wounded at the battle of Manassas plain, returned home to Syracuse on Tuesday evening. He had a very warm reception. General Slocum is still compelled to use crutches.

NEW YORK HARBOR DEFENCE.—Congress having made liberal appropriations for the defence of New York, the work will be speedily recommenced, both in the outer and inner harbor, under the superintendence of Colonel Delafield, of the United States engineer corps.

RECONSIDERING BALLOONS.—Professor Lowe has completed, in Philadelphia, a balloon, by order of the Government, for reconnoitering purposes, in the neighborhood of Washington, and will depart with it immediately for the seat of war. It is of double Chinese silk, of the kind denominated "Pongee," and is of a fawn color. Including the cords and boat, it weighs seventy-five feet. The diameter, at the fullest part, is thirty-eight feet.

RIFLES.—Twenty thousand Austrian rifles passed through Indianapolis, for General Fremont, last Friday.

A few gentlemen, of St. Louis, have subscribed \$1,400 for the purchase of a carriage and pair of horses, which they will present to Mrs. Fremont.

The bells of the various churches, in Webster, (Massachusetts), were tolled at noon, on Thursday, in respect to the memory of the late gallant General Lyon.

DEATH OF A FRIENDLY EDITOR.—The Winchester Republican records the death of Alexander Preken, Esq., editor of the Clarke (Va.) Journal, published at Berryville. Mr. Parkens was a private in the battle of Bull Run, and was wounded in the arm; hoping to save the limb, the surgeons did not amputate it until too late, and subsequently he died.

Mr. Chase has telegraphed to Mr. Sub-Treasurer Cicco his assent to the request of the banks, that the new 7.50 cent. treasury notes should be printed with coupons attached.

The Louisville Courier says that Governor Magoffin will not be impeached and displaced by the Kentucky legislature, because the Union party has not the requisite majority of two-thirds. The Senate is composed of thirty-eight members, of whom nineteen hold over. Of these eleven are State rights, and eight Union. Of the Senators just elected, three are State rights, and sixteen Union. The Uni. majority is, therefore, only ten.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 15th, publishes a dispatch from Richmond, announcing the passage, by the Congress there, of an act appropriating one million of dollars for the Missouri State troops, who are co-operating, or who may hereafter co-operate with the Confederate Government.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

TENNESSEE ZOUAVES.—We are happy to announce that a regiment of Zouaves in now being formed in this State for the army of the Confederate States, to serve during the war. The regiment is to be armed with rifles and six bayonets, and uniformed in the regular Zouave costume of the Empire. It is to be commanded by Col. J. G. Anglade, who was for several years connected with that service in Europe, and is one of the most thorough military schoolmen in the South, and a brave and chivalrous gentleman. He has been connected with several of the military schools of the country, and was professor in the Western Military Institute in this city when the war broke out.—Richmond Enquirer.

A LINCOLN GENERAL OFFERS TO SURRENDER HIS COWMAN.—It may be comfortable for Lincoln to know that a letter has been addressed to a high officer in the Confederate service, by a high officer in the United States army, who holds a very important post, offering to join the cause of the South himself and surrender his command into the hands of our troops. The letter itself will furnish for this statement.—Mobile Register.

Missouri, the Delta now considers "safe," and recommends that Kentucky next be taken in hand. "That State and the whole West," says the editor, "must be made to feel that this is war, and to feel it until they cry 'peccavi!'"

The New Orleans market reports continue to indicate the same absence of "business" which has been their distinguishing feature since the commencement of the blockade. We quote from the Picayune of the 11th: "Cotton—We did not hear of a sale to-day; receipts, none. Molasses—Nothing reported. Lard—Nothing transpired. Coffee—Nothing reported."

A Richmond correspondent of the Mobile News (a lady, the editor says,) represents that city as very "gay." The writer says: "While here, Mrs. Davis received company every evening in her own parlor, and as it was stilted, we did ourselves the honor of paying our respects. I found her most affable, and an exceedingly intelligent and sprightly talker; and, with her finished usage de monde, she is peculiarly fitted to honor to our Executive Mansion."

The Mobile papers are jubilant over the destruction of Hampton by General Magruder. The News calls it "a Moscow sacrifice."

The secession editors all gloat over the arrest of Mr. Ne son, of Tennessee. One of them heads the news, "A Traitor Bagged."

The projectile which passed through General Beauregard's headquarters at the battle of Bull Run, on the 18th of July, has been presented by him to the Mayor of Richmond. Mr. Mayo designs to present it to his Excellency Governor Letcher, who is gathering a lot of war curiosities.

The Richmond papers say that Mrs. Henning son, wife of the fillibuster, who is now in General Wise's staff, had arrived in that city from New York. They also state that she was closely searched by the Unionists, but that she managed to get through with over thirty pounds of quinine, live revolvers, and a galvanic battery. Smart woman!

The Frankfort Freeman says that Gov. Magoffin deposes N. A. Dudley and F. Hunt as commissioners to President Lincoln, to request the withdrawal of the troops from Kentucky, and George Johnson to President Davis, to request him to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

R. W. Barnwell, in a letter from Charlottesville, dated August 12, says: "The supplies of clothing for the army are not sufficient. The destitution of our army in clothing and food is terrible. Many applications are made to us by well men, who wish to escape sickness, for extra pairs of drawers, or socks, or undershirts. It will require every soldier to be striked by you at home and ourselves here to meet the exigencies of the fall and winter, should the war last so long."

A BIRTH OF A BOY.—The Richmond Dispatch tells the following: A wounded soldier, belonging to Captain King's company, seventh regiment Georgia volunteers, is now in Richmond. He is twenty-seven years old. His wife is twenty-two. They have fourteen children, nine boys and five girls, eleven of whom are now at school. His wife gave birth to twins six times, who are all alive. All the sickness of the whole family since his marriage was not exceeded the sickness of one person three days. His parents raised twenty-seven children, six boys and twenty-one girls. He

is six feet and one inch high, and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds; is a healthy, raw-boned man, and is the smallest of the six brothers. He is a farmer.

Union Sabbath School Meeting.—There will be a union meeting of the different Sunday Schools, at the E Street Baptist Church, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to be addressed by Mr. Hallway, of the Five Points House of Industry, New York. Mr. Hallway will give some account of the street and other destitute children of the city. All are invited to attend. Aug 24—1*

Rev. Mr. Scandlin's Chalmers to the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment, will preach in the Unitarian Church, corner of D and Sixth streets, to-morrow. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M. Aug 24—1*

ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

GREAT BILL FOR THIS EVENING. NINTH NIGHT OF THE CAMPBELL MINSTRELS

Entire Change of Program. T. FRAZIER, Of Madame Anna Bishop's Opera Troupe, in new Hall ad.

GAYLORD AND SEYMOR. The Great Comedians, in New Act. GRAND MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, For Ladies and Children, at 5 o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Aug 24

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY MORNING, August 24, at 10 o'clock, in front of the Auction Rooms, we shall sell a quantity of Excellent Second-hand Furniture and Household Effects.

ALSO, A Large Invoice of Tea Ware, comprising Pans of various sizes, Waik's Bowls, Cups, Dippers, Buckets, &c., &c.

ALSO, 20 half boxes Raisins, 5 boxes English Dairy Cheese, 1,000 yards White and Checked Mattings, 300 Canvas and Carpet Camp Stools.

ALSO, 150 Damask Covered Curled Hair Cushions, suitable for pews. Terms, cash. Aug 23—tds J. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auc'ts.

BY WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers. TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT WESTER CITY, IOWA.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated December 31, 1860, and recorded in book one of mortgages, on page 5, one of the records for Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Auction Room, No. 214 Broadway avenue, on Saturday, the 2d day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock P. M., all those pieces or parcels of ground situate and lying in said Webster City, and described as follows, to-wit: One half acre, with described as being lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block five (5) of Young's addition to Webster City, Hamilton county, Iowa, and the improvements thereon, consisting of a substantial stone structure or brewery, being the same property offered for sale by me on the 15th of August, instant, and the purchase thereof not having complied with the terms of said offer, to-wit: as above, at the risk and cost of said defaulting purchaser. Terms: One half cash, payable on the spot at the sale, or the property will be offered anew, and the balance in negotiable notes, approved by the trustee, for four and six months date, with interest. An abstract of the title can be seen at the Auction Room. The cash payment is made on the spot, at the sale, and the terms fully complied with, the Trustee reserves the right to resell immediately, at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. Washington, D. C., Aug. 23d, 1861. S. COLE, Trustee. WALL & BARNARD, Auctioneers.

BY J. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. HARDWARE AND NEARLY NEW FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Wednesday morning, August 23, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Gen. Ringgold, U. S. N., New York street, between 14th and 15th streets, we shall sell his Furniture and Effects, comprising—Handsome Green Silk covered French Lounges and Arm Chairs, Woodwork Marble-top Center Table, Walnut Damask Window Curtains, Gilt Shades, Cornice and Lintels, Superior Walnut Case and Rush seat Arm and Fancy Chairs, Excellent Three Ply and Venetian Carpets, Oil cloth, Mattings, Druggist and Rug, Oak H. E. tree, Hall Chairs, Fine Engravings, "Cases and Ornaments, Walnut Marble-top sideboard, with shelves, Extension Dining Table, Side and Host's Tables, China, Glass, and Crockery Ware, Superior Walnut Elizabethan Bedstead, Walnut Marble Dressing Bureau and Washstand, Do. Wardrobe, Toilet Set, Fine Curled Hair Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Spreads, Comforts, Cane Bedsteads, Bureau, Washstand, Super or Refrigerator, Cooking Stoves, Together with usual assortment of Kitchen Requisites.

F. S. The above Furniture, &c., is of the best quality and nearly new. House for rent; inquire of the Auctioneers. Terms cash. JAS. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MARSHALL & PAGE, Auctioneers. SALE ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On MONDAY, August 27, at 12 M., we shall sell, at Public Auction, at the Navy Yard, in this city, on a count of the United States, the following described property: ONE BARREL OF BEEF, ONE OX.

Terms of Sale, cash in specie. By order of S. BROWN, U.S. Agent. MARSHALL & PAGE, Auctioneers. Aug 23—3tB&M

BY J. C. MCGUIRE & CO., Auctioneers. TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Gamaliel Hall and wife, dated February 22d, 1859, and recorded in liber J. A. S. No. 100, folios 356, 361, 362, 363, as trustee, on Thursday, August twenty-ninth, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in front of the premises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, all that piece of ground in the city of Washington known as the western half of lot marked five, (5,) in square number five hundred and thirty-three, (533,) in the plat of said city, the same having a front of twenty-eight (28) feet two (2) inches on C Street north, and a line three-story brick dwelling and brick stable thereon. Terms: One-third cash, the balance in equal installments at six and twelve months, secured by deed of trust on the premises. If the terms of sale are not complied with within five days thereafter, the trustee reserves the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveying at the cost of the purchaser. M. BLAIR, Trustee. JAS. C. MCGUIRE, Auctioneer. Aug 23—6ts

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—The subscribers deliver Pure Country Milk, in cream, 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 his office. DAVID MILLER. Mar 13—4t

WOOD AND COAL.—(1) A large, full supply of all kinds of ANTHRACITE COAL. (2) Coal kept in coal houses, well screened before delivery. (3) 200 lbs. to the ton. (4) Wood, of all kinds, prepared, or delivered cord length. TERMS CASH! T. J. & W. M. GALL, No. 282 Pennsylvania avenue, between 11th and 12th streets. Aug 17—4t

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Washington, August 5, 1861. Notice is hereby given that the Library of Congress will be closed on Tuesday, the 15th day of August, and will not be reopened until Tuesday, the 17th day of September. JOHN G. STEPHENSON, Aug 5 [Chron., Star, and Intel.] Librarian.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Aug 7—5w

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS, IN HOSPITAL AUGUST 18, 1861.

Published in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of July 18, 1861.

At General Hospital on E Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Washington.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st Reg. S. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Zouaves, 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st Mass. Volunteers, 1st N. J. Volunteers, 1st N. H. Volunteers, 1st N. S. Volunteers, 1st N. C. Volunteers, 1st N. Va. Volunteers, 1st N. Va. Cavalry, 1st N. Va. Artillery, 1st N. Va. Infantry, 1st N. Va. Cavalry, 1st N. Va. Artillery, 1st N. Va. Infantry, 1st N. Va. Cavalry, 1st N. Va. Artillery, 1st N. Va. Infantry.

(a) Including an officer. (b) One officer. (c) One officer. (d) One officer. (e) Two officers. (f) Two officers.

At Seminary Hospital, Georgetown.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st Artillery, 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry.

At Union Hospital, corner of Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry.

At Hospital at Columbia College, Washington.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry.

At General Hospital, No. 300 C Street, Washington.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st Reg. U. S. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry.

At General Hospital, Alexandria, August 9.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry.

Sick remaining in the Hospital for Eruptive Diseases.

Table with columns for hospital names and patient counts. Includes: 1st N. Y. Volunteers, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, 1st N. Y. Artillery, 1st N. Y. Infantry.

WANTS.

WANTED—To purchase an Improved FARM containing from sixty to one hundred acres, within a school for young children, near Box 774, Washington City, stating a tract on and terms. Aug 23—3*

WANTED—The advertiser is a practical Printer, has been the proprietor of a daily and weekly newspaper for a thorough knowledge of the printing business, and desires a situation as local or assistant editor. He desires a good accountant and, for a young man of twenty-five, has had more than an average share of business and political experience, and is well versed in the financial and local matters of any office. Address HENRY S. BRAGG, Concord, N. H. Aug 17—4t

SCHOOL-ROOM WANTED, or a very small house, furnished or unfurnished, in any location where a school for young children of both sexes would be patronized. It must have a good yard, water, Address, with full particulars as to rent, Ac., "School Room," at the office of this paper. Aug 1

OFFICE Metropolitan Police Board, Washington, August 18, 1861. Notice.—All applications for appointment in the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, must be addressed to the Police Commissioners, in writing, and filed with the Clerk of the Board at their office in the City Hall, Washington, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., until Monday, the 26th instant; after which no application will be received. By order of the Board: J. F. BROWN, Aug 20—7t Acting Secretary.