NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Published Daily, Sundays Excepted,
BY W. J. MURTAGH & CO.

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.

Tuesday, September 17, 1861.

THE $150,000,000 LOAN—THE FINANCES.

The three years' loan of $150,000,000, having an interest of seven and three-tenths per cent., is being rapidly taken. The only ground which ever existed for doubting its success, was the extravagant rate of interest which it carries. The loan has succeeded in *spite* of the interest offered, and not in *consequence* of it. Six per cent. is above the average return of capital in this country, and every motive of patriotism and self-interest impelled bankers and capitalists of all grades to loan money to the Government at the ordinary rates. Mr. Knapp, president of one of the New York banks, summed up the whole thing in the declaration that the stock of his bank was good for nothing, if the Government securities were not good. In Europe, even more than in this country, the offer of an extravagant interest has damaged our national credit. It is the favorite point of attack of the London *Times*.

A much more satisfactory aspect of our national finances, is the success of the demand notes. The banks were exceedingly anxious that the Secretary of the Treasury should agree not to use the power of issuing such notes, which might interfere with their profits in the circulation of their own notes. At one time, they even affected to make this a *sine qua non* in their negotiations. The Secretary was equally wise and fortunate in resisting their pretensions in this respect. These Treasury demand notes, within proper limits, are a great public convenience, besides giving to the Government, not only the use of so much money without interest, but the considerable profit resulting from the loss of such notes.

More Contrabands Coming.—Yesterday an interesting party of fourteen *contraband* Virginians were found within our lines, near the Chain Bridge. There were six men, five women, and three children, who had escaped from their masters, and were in search of the Northern army, which they regarded as the *power* to give them freedom. They and the thousands who are to follow their example, will find ample protection in the principles laid down in the instructions of the War Department to Gen. Butler.

These people were all in good condition, and were much rejoiced when they discovered they were within the lines of the national forces. One of the women said she was married to a slave, by a minister, but that her husband had been sold to Alabama. From this hour she resolved to escape with her child, and soon after joined the party with whom she was found.

Army Boots and Shoes.—There is no diminution in the demand for boots and shoes, for the army. Indiana has purchased ten thousand pair pegged shoes, and several lots of from three thousand to five thousand have been disposed of within a few days for troops from New York, Missouri, and other States. Contracts have been taken in Boston for 25,000 pair of cavalry boots, and they will be made at the rate of two hundred pairs a day. In every Massachusetts shoe town the workmen are profitably engaged in making army shoes, as they must produce in a short time six hundred thousand pairs, for which Uncle Sam will pay over a million of golden dollars.

A Liberty and Union Meeting in New York.—On Friday last, a meeting of the "Friends of Liberty and Union," was held at the Astor House. Lewis Tappan presided, and Rev. C. L. Brace was Secretary. At the call of Wm. Goodell, resolutions were offered. They declared that the time had come for ascertaining and resolutely carrying forward the necessary means of crushing this rebellion; that there is no reasonable means of accomplishing this but by the liberation of the slaves; that free colored people should be invited to assist; and that a "Liberty and-Union Committee" should be appointed to facilitate discussion on these topics.

☞ Mr. Morgan, late Minister to Portugal, and who was superceded by Jas. E. Harvey, has just arrived in this city, and, we understand, has tendered his services to the Government, in any military capacity it may select for him We believe he was an officer in the late Mexican war. He says he left Mr. Harvey in Lisbon, in good health.

To our Subscribers.—Difficulties with our press (now remedied) rendered it impossible to serve our subscribers at the proper hour yesterday and on Saturday, and compelled us also to serve some of them with half sheets. We have now one press in good order, and in a few days shall have two presses, so that such accidents in future will hardly be possible.

Missouri.—Gen. Pope telegraphs from Hudson, Missouri, on the 12th instant, that the Illinois sixteenth and the Kansas second, numbering eleven hundred men, left Hudson on that day to reoccupy St. Joseph, which they would reach as soon as the Little Platte bridge could be repaired.

☞ See advertisement for the celebration, this evening, by the Frontier, Clay, and Washington Guards, of the anniversary of the adoption of that glorious Constitution of the United States, which 300,000 freemen are now in arms to maintain.

Captain William H. Morris, son of General Morris, of the *Home Journal*, has been assigned to the staff of Brigadier General Peck, as assistant adjutant general. This officer graduated at West Point in 1851, and served in the second infantry at Fort Yuma, California, under Major (now Brigadier General) Heintzelman. He resigned after a few years' service, and has since been distinguished as a popular writer.

DEPARTMENTAL.

The Navy Department is in receipt of a letter from Captain Pope, of the United States steamer Richmond, dated Kingston, Jamaica, August 22, 1861.

He states that, on passing through the Mariquana passage, a wreck was discovered on the reef. The ship was run close to, when Commander Horatio Nelson came on board, and informed him that it was H. B. M. steam sloop "Driver," that was wrecked on the 3d instant; that he was expecting one of H. B. M. ships every day to take them off. Captain Pope offered any assistance, and to take his crew to this point. The only thing he desired was quinine, which was furnished him.

A Trinidad Price Current of the 6th August, reports that, on the 30th ultimo, the Confederate States screw steamer "Sumter," came into that port for coal, and sailed from thence on the 5th August, steering west, and that she had captured eleven prizes, and set the crews at liberty.

War Department.
Adjutant General's Office.
Washington, Sept. 16, 1861.

General Orders, No. 77.

1. All persons having received authority from the War Department to raise volunteer regiments, batteries, or companies, in the loyal States, are, with their commands, hereby placed under the orders of the Governors of those States, to whom they will immediately report the present condition of their respective organizations. These troops will be organized or reorganized and prepared for service by the Governors of their respective States, in the manner they may judge most advantageous for the interests of the General Government.

2. Volunteer officers who have complied or may hereafter comply with the conditions of their respective acceptances from the War Department, and who have not received commissions from the President of the United States, will be commissioned by the Governors of the respective States, by furnishing the regiments, batteries, or independent companies, to which these officers are attached.

3. The Governors of the several States may, at any time during the organization of a volunteer regiment, authorize the Adjutant General, Quartermaster, and, when absolutely necessary, the medical officers thereof, to be mustered into service, to aid in recruiting the regiment and for the prompt transaction of all other public business. All other officers will be mustered into the service, as directed in general orders No. 61, current series from this office.

L. Thomas, Adjutant General.
Geo. L. Ruggles, Ass't Adg't General.

The following is the official order received at the War Department, relative to the battle at Harper's Ferry:

Darnestown, Sept. 15, 1861.

This afternoon, at half past three o'clock, about 450 rebels attacked the extreme right of my pickets, about three miles above this place, opposite Prichard's mill.

The affair was a spirited one, lasting about two hours. The enemy was driven from every house and breastwork they occupied. Eight or ten of them are said to be killed, and a number wounded. We lost one killed on our side. Our victory is complete; the troops behaved admirably; our cannon were indispensable, and rendered good service in this action.

J. W. Geary,
Colonel Twenty-eighth Regiment of Penn.

To Capt. Robert Williams, Assistant Adjutant General.

The Payment of Volunteers.—The Secretary of War has addressed the following letter to Paymaster General Larned:

War Department, Sept. 13, 1861.

Sir: You will arrange for the payment of volunteers as directed by the provisions of the act of Congress relating thereto, dated July 24, and as amended August 6, 1861, viz: When organized and accepted by the Governors of the several States, without regard to the date of mustering into the service of the United States, provided payment has not been made by the respective States for which the Government will eventually be liable. Where volunteer regiments have been accepted by the War Department, upon what are termed independent acceptances, you will allow pay from the date of organization of each company with the minimum number of men; satisfactory evidence in each case to be furnished your department before payment is made.

There is no specific appropriation against which warrants for the $100 to be paid to widows of deceased volunteers can be drawn, but the Second Auditor of the Treasury proposes to allow the $100 provided by law to be paid to the widow or heirs-at-law, along with arrears of pay, and to have the requisition drawn for both against the appropriation "for the pay of the two and three years' volunteers." In his opinion, no other nor further application or evidence is required to secure the bounty than that required to receive the arrears of pay.

NEWS ITEMS.

Confiscated.—Among the property of secessionists seized in Boston, on Wednesday, by Marshal Keyes, was a parcel of Treasury notes to the value of $30,000, belonging to a merchant of Charleston, S. C., who received them in payment for his portion of two vessels recently bought by the Government.

Thomas R. Lincoln, arrested in Cincinnati for treason, has been held to bail in the sum of $6,000.

Captain N. H. Davis, second infantry, U. S. army, has been appointed to the colonelcy of the seventh Massachusetts volunteers.

Kentucky Stocks.—When the traitor Magoffin, by his wiles, caused the Kentucky Legislature to hesitate in its loyal course, Kentucky stocks fell to 74. When the Legislature proved its indomitable loyalty by calling upon the Government to defend the State against the attacks of the insurgents, Kentucky stocks rose at once to 78a79.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

An Indiana soldier, belonging to a rifle company, was engaged to be married to a Hoosier girl, but he left his company and reported himself to her for duty; she refused to see him, and sent him this note—

"Sir: I am constrained to say that, while as a wife I should have mourned your absence on the battle field, I am no less pained at your want of manhood in backing out. I am apprehensive that, after enlisting in *my* company, you might serve me the same way, therefore, I can never be your wife. Adieu."

The Dyersburg (Tenn.) *Recorder* advocates the election of Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, to the Vice-Presidency of the Confederacy.

The Charleston *Mercury* of the 10th says four men of the crew of the Jeff. Davis have been arrested, charged with attempting to kill the captain, and strand the vessel.

In a strong article on Mr. Walker, the Secretary of War of the Confederacy, the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th says: "The conviction is general, that he is not suited to the position he occupies."

Accounts still arrive of damage to the crops by recent rains.

The Monticello (Ark.) *Sage* says that cotton in that vicinity has taken a second growth, and will be considerably damaged, and in many instances completely destroyed.

The Richmond *Whig* says the forward tobacco crop has suffered from the same cause.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The New York Thirty-Seventh.—It is not true that "the officers of this regiment who have been on trial have been dismissed."

Government Horses.—It is said that Government horses are improperly transported; that they are shut up in close cars, and kept without water; consequently, in one lot lately arrived here, 350 had the distemper. The Pennsylvania contractors are said to have defrauded the Government in the purchase of horses. An investigation is to be had.

The inspector at Perryville, Md., in the last ten days, has condemned between 400 and 500 army wagons, and notified the manufacturer to remove them.

Major S. D. Sturgis, second dragoons, U. S. A., who distinguished himself at the battle of Wilson's Creek, has been appointed brigadier general in the regular army. He is a Pennsylvanian, and graduated at West Point.

Major Greer, Captain Gregg, Captain Myers, Captain Mason, Captain Hancock, Lieutenant Inman, Lieutenant Ball, Lieutenant Alexander, Lieutenant Harker, Dr. Steinberger, Major Allen, Lieutenant W. Ingerton, and Rev. R. Lewis, U. S. N., have just arrived from California.

Colonel F. S. Belton, fourth artillery, U. S. A., died in Brooklyn, a few days ago. He was a native of Maryland, and received his first commission in 1812. He distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and was afterwards in command of Fort Trumbull, Conn. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the fourth artillery, in 1857.

Senator Wilson is raising two regiments in Massachusetts.

United States Sharpshooters.—New Hampshire has contributed a company to Colonel Berdan's sharpshooters. They are all of excellent moral character, and of good social position. Their captain is A. B. Jones, a stalwart, handsome, and highly educated young man. He is a wonderful rifle shot, having made a ten-shot string of *seven* inches from a rest. The average of the whole company is under thirty inches.

Lieut. Poe, who directed the late reconnoissance from the Chain Bridge to Lewinsville, and Capt. Griffin, of the battery, speak in the highest terms of the conduct of our troops, who bore a hot fire of shells from the rebel battery, which might have shaken regulars, without flinching, and were eager to charge the foe.

Chaplains.—A chaplain's pay is $60 a month and three rations a day, valued at 33 cents, eight dollars a month for a servant, and the same amount for forage, if he has a horse. He must buy his own horse, but the Government will pay for it if lost in the service. In some regiments, the chaplain must get the men together on Sunday morning as best he can, while in others the colonel does not dismiss the Sunday morning inspection till after divine service.

Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, was grandly inaugurated on Friday last. A splendid set of national colors were raised, and an immense body of troops mustered there were reviewed by Gen. Curtis.

Our wounded soldiers in Missouri are held as hostages for the safety of rebel prisoners now in possession of the Union forces. Dr. Franklin, surgeon of Gen. Lyon's brigade, was told that for every rebel shot or hung under Fremont's proclamation, one of our wounded soldiers would be shot.

General McClellan has ordered that hot coffee be served to the troops immediately after reveille roll-call, to guard against the effect of malaria.

The venerable Rev. John Pierpont is named as chaplain of Henry Wilson's regiment.

The Virginia "Snake Hunters," under Capt. Bragg, belonging to Rosecrans's command, are said to be unusually effective. The men are daring and fearless beyond belief, and have done more dangerous service than any body of troops in the army. They are armed with Minie rifles and sword bayonets, and go where and when they please. They frequently pass the rebel pickets, and sometimes even enter their camps, passing themselves off as rebels. They go sometimes on foot, and when it is more convenient they are well mounted. Their horses and clothes do not cost the Government anything. They are the most efficient spies we have, and much valuable information is obtained through them. The "Snake Hunters" left Camp Carlile with the first Virginia regiment on foot, but have since come in possession of horses. They never belonged to any regiment, and were never regularly enlisted.

Uniforms and equipments are constantly arriving at Washington in large quantities.

The Camera Obscura in Place of Balloon Reconnoitering.—Geo. Raphel, of New York, recommends the use of the camera obscura at Washington, for making observations as to the position of the enemy. He says that, by elevating the camera seventy-five feet, objects no larger than a dog can be seen at fifteen miles distance. This process, Mr. Raphel says, is much easier, cheaper, and certain than the balloon.

A printer, named Joseph McCullagh, late of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has been appointed by General Fremont to the post of corresponding secretary, and ranks as first lieutenant.

The war expenses of Pennsylvania, settled up to the 31st of August, amounts to $1,515,716.40.

A female soldier was lately discovered in Capt. Kuhn's company, in camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, Pa. She is a handsome, plump maiden of only sixteen, and was so thoroughly disguised that she passed inspection, and performed all the duties of a soldier, without suspicion. She was on guard when her father came to search for her.

Contraband Gunners.—A large number of Fort Monroe "contrabands" sailed with the naval expedition which captured the Hatteras forts. They were chiefly employed as coal heavers, firemen, and cooks, on board the fleet. But their loyalty and fighting propensities were gratified by allowing them to work one of the 32-pounders on board the Minnesota. They handled the piece in excellent and efficient style, and displayed the most daring bravery.

The New York Union Defence Committee have made their report, in which they say they have given aid to 12,000 families, thus distributing $230,000. Various impositions were practiced upon them. Instances occurred of soldiers' certificates being given to kept mistresses, who drew the money as wives; sometimes two wives of the same soldier claimed relief, and in some cases not only the wife but the mother and sister claimed separate payments. Money was also sometimes drawn on certificates of deserted soldiers or those discharged for incapacity. In a few instances, the soldier having no wife, wanted his relatives in Ireland to be relieved.

Gen. Lyon's Funeral.—General Lyon was buried at Eastford, Conn., his native town. Twenty thousand people witnessed the ceremonies. Hon. Galusha A. Grow, delivered the oration, in which occurred the following beautiful passage:

"So long as the Mississippi rolls from the mountains to the sea, its waters will murmur a requiem to the departed. And though his ashes sleep amid the scenes, his infancy loved so well, his tomb is the hearts of his countrymen, his monument the granite hills of a nation rejoicing in freedom. Fortunate in life, he is doubly fortunate in death; for

'— if there be on this earthly sphere
A boon—an offering Heaven holds dear—
'Tis the last libation Liberty draws
From the heart that bleeds and breaks in her cause.'"

Exciting News from Roane and Wirt Counties, Virginia.

Gentlemen who arrived yesterday from Roane county, report that they have recently had very exciting times in Roane and Wirt counties. Major Siemmer, of General Rosecrans's staff, was sent down to Spencer with a force sufficient to clean out the secesh of that vicinity. Unfortunately, the coming of Siemmer was ascertained by the rebels, and they managed to escape from the vicinity of Spencer. The latter part of last week, however, Siemmer encountered a considerable force of secessionists at Big Bend, in Wirt county, about ten miles from Burning Springs, and, after skirmishing with them for two days, caused them to beat a retreat, with a loss of fifteen killed.

Lieutenant McCloskey, of the Union company from Ritchie county, was shot in the abdomen, and, after lingering about twenty four hours, died. The Union forces then burned the house of Peter Seitargh, a prominent secession leader, and also the house of another rebel, whose name we did not learn. Both of the houses were fortified. Two rebels, who had taken the oath of allegiance, and were caught with arms in their hands, were taken out and shot. Two more men, caught under similar circumstances, were to have been shot the next day.

Major Siemmer, in marching through Roane county, found eight dead men in an obscure thicket. It was not known whether the bodies were those of Union men or rebels. Major Siemmer is satisfied that the rebels have signal rockets, by which they warn one another of the approach of his force. They also have a signal like the hooting of an owl, which is very advantageously used. By these and similar means, they are enabled to elude the pursuit of Siemmer's command, and to scatter into small bodies.

The military authorities at Parkersburg are tightening the lines upon the rebels, and have inaugurated vigorous means to crush out rebellion in that part of the country. No man is permitted to leave the town without a pass, and without first taking the oath of allegiance. Guards are posted upon all the roads leading from the town.

Major Siemmer has taken possession of the town of Spencer, in Roane county, and made it his headquarters.—*Wheeling Intelligencer of September 12.*

Governor Magoffin has issued the following proclamation: "In obedience to the subjoined resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

Correspondence of the Republican.

Essex County, Massachusetts.
September, 1861.

Allow me a brief space to refer to some matters of more than local interest in one of the rural districts of the good old Bay State. We have long felt a peculiar interest in Washington, an interest deepened and intensified by the daily reading of the "*Republican*," an invaluable paper which has reached us regularly for months, either as a half sheet or a whole one, with the exception of the dark and ever-memorable week of non-intercommunication between the nation's endangered capital and the aroused East.

And you will be considerably interested hereafter in this portion of the country, when informed that two regiments, who have for weeks more than doubled the population of the usually quiet town of Lynnfield, have just left "Camp Schouler" for the battle-field, to do their part in saving Washington and the Union; and that other regiments of Massachusetts volunteer militia, including Henry Wilson's, perhaps the best in New England, are to be encamped awhile here, as important constituents of the grand Union army, preparatory for scenes of conflict with the rebel enemy, and ultimate brilliant success.

If you and your readers knew these noble volunteers and their excellent officers as well as they are known hereabouts, greatly cheered and strengthened would you feel by a knowledge of their presence in your vicinity, nor harbor a lingering doubt but the gigantic rebellion will be eventually and thoroughly put down. Well, we have many "more of the same sort"—yea, an abundance of similar material in this ancient and liberty-loving Commonwealth.

Whatever occasional reverses, repulses, and defeats may occur, "there's no such word as *fail*" in the *Yankee's* dictionary. While the recent splendid triumph of that naval expedition on the North Carolina coast is but a faint foreshadowing, or rather bright foregleaming of glorious victories for freedom and Christianity, peace and righteousness throughout the length and breadth of our dear native land.

"Fly swifter round, ye wheels of time,
And bring the welcome day."

Wide-Awake Unionist.

☞ Company A, United States Engineers.—Fifty intelligent and able-bodied mechanics will be enlisted to fill this Company to the maximum fixed by law, 150 men. Inquire at No. 242 G street. Pay, from $13 to $34 per month, besides food and clothing. aug 27—tf

AMUSEMENTS.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL!
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
Third Week of the World-renowned
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.
Twelve Star Performers—Every Member a Star.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
TOM FRAZIER,
The great Tenor Singer.
NEW SONGS AND BURLESQUES.
ITALIAN OPERA SCENES AT BRADY'S.
Local Banjo Solos, Violin Solos, Duets, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance commencing at 8 o'clock.
Admission.....25 cents.
sept 12 Dr. G. FORD, Agent.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF
ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION,
And the delivery of
WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.
BY THE
Washington Clay and the Frontier Guards!
September 17th, 1861, at 8 o'clock, P. M.,
At the Thirteenth street (between G and H) Baptist Church, (Dr. Samson's).

Oration by.....Prof. AMASA McCOY.

The public (ladies and gentlemen) are respectfully invited to attend. Admission free.

Committee.
F. G. WASHINGTON, Chairman.
G. W. WRIGHT, of California.
SETH C. POMEROY, of Kansas.
A. G. LAURENCE, of Ohio.
WM. A. BEECHER, of New York.

The members of the Washington, Clay, and Frontier Guards (with badge,) are requested to meet at Willard's Hotel, at 7 o'clock, to proceed to the Church in a body.
LOUIS C. GURY, Secretary.
sept 17—1t

ARMY OFFICERS' REQUISITES.
The "Army Watch," Spy and Field Glasses, Pocket Compasses, Wire Gauze (colored glass) Eye Protectors, Pocket Drinking Cups, &c
A complete assortment.
M. W. GALT & BRO., Jewellers.
354 Penna. ave., four doors west of Brown's Hotel.
sep 14-3t [Star.]

PENSION OFFICE, JUNE 5, 1861.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Application having been made under the act of 23d June, 1860, for the reissue of the land Warrants hereinafter described, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate of like tenor will be issued, if no valid objection should then appear.

No. 46,745, for 120 acres issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jacob Gulick, and granted on the 24th day of January, 1856—September 21, 1861.

No. 56,602, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Elizabeth Wells, widow of Daniel Wells, and granted on the 27th day of September, 1854—September 28, 1861.

No. 49,390, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Alexander Orme, and granted on the 18th day of October, 1856—September 29, 1861.

No. 71,098, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Amos Arthur, and granted on the 17th day of August, 1857—October 18, 1861.

No. 69,260, for 80 acres, under act of 1857, and bearing date May 6th, 1858, in favor of Michael Ropp, father of Samuel Ropp, deceased, third Indiana volunteers, Mexican War—October 19, 1861.

No. 66,590, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of James Long, and granted on the 31st day of March, 1856—October 19, 1861.

No. 34,857, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Thomas Tanner, and granted on the 3d day of May, 1856—October 19, 1861.

No. 9,165, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Benjamin Kelley, and granted on the 7th day of June 1855.

No. 632, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Reuben Woodruff, and granted on the 9th day of May, 1855.

No. 856, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Samuel H. Waterhouse, and granted on the 23d day of May, 1855.

No. 2,533, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855 in the name of Shelly Downs, and granted on the 2d day of August, 1855—November 16, 1861.

No. 96,100, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Polly, widow of David Bradbury, and granted on the 19th day of September, 1860—16th November, 1861.

No. 96,814, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Guy S. Alexander, minor child of John C. Alexander, deceased, and granted July 2d, 1860—November 18, 1861.

No. 43,242, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Christian Dougherty, and granted on the 27th day of September, 1856—November 19, 1861.

No. 41,989, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of James Fray, and granted on the 21st day of March, 1861—November 23, 1861.

No. 25,980, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the names of William M., Juliet C. A., and John D. S. Minor, children of Irwin Baggot deceased, and granted on the 24th day of May, 1856—November 23, 1861.

No. 41,818, for 80 acres, issued under the act March, 1855, in the name of Getty, widow of Thomas Elwood, and granted January 19, 1857—November 26, 1861.

No. 75,320, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Alexander McCullough, and granted on the 8th day of January, 1856—November 26, 1861.

No 57,303, for 160 Acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Hannah, widow of of James Wilson, and granted on the 20th day of February, 1857—December 30, 1861.

No. 8,068, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Alexander McQuain, and granted on the 12th day of October, 1855—November 30, 1861.

No. 9,769, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Daniel West, and granted on the 14th day of July, 1855—7th December, 1861.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

Bladder,	Kidneys,	Gravel,	Dropsy,
Bladder,	Kidneys,	Gravel,	Dropsy,
Bladder,	Kidneys,	Gravel,	Dropsy,
Bladder,	Kidneys,	Gravel,	Dropsy,
Bladder.	Kidneys,	Gravel.	Dropsy,

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

Sexual Organs.	Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,
Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,
Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,
Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,
Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,	Sexual Organs,

arising from excesses, early indiscretions, exposures, and imprudences, and removing all improper discharges, whether existing in

Male or Female	Male or Female,
Male or Female,	Male or Female,
Male or Female,	Male or Female.

It is a Fact long since established, that persons suffering with any disease of these organs are affected in bodily health and mental powers, and experience many alarming symptoms, among which will be found: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pains in the Back, Blackness of the Eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, want of Attention, great Nervousness, Restlessness. These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow—Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU
Is a certain, safe, and speedy cure, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of
How Long Standing, How Long Standing,
How Long Standing, How Long Standing,
How Long Standing, How Long Standing.
It is taken without Hindrance from Business, and little, if any, change of diet.
Is pleasant in its taste and odor,
And immediate in its action.
If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments
PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE,
PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE,
PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
As a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid.
NO EQUAL IS TO BE FOUND,
NO EQUAL IS TO BE FOUND,
NO EQUAL IS TO BE FOUND.
Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5; delivered to any address. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Depot, 104 South Tenth street,
Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.
Describe symptoms in all communications.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,
Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION OBTAINED BY Helmbold's Genuine Preparations,
" " Extract Buchu,
" " " Sarsaparilla,
" " Improved Rose Wash.

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
J. B. WYLIE,
S. B. ENTWISTLE,
And by all Druggists everywhere.
Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. sept 5—3m

WHITE BEMICK POTATOES—
PRIME, RIPE, AND MEALY,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
TO QUARTERMASTERS OF REGIMENTS.—You want to keep your men healthy; you cannot do this without giving them good Potatoes. These you can get at Steel & Co.'s, 586 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Second street.
TO GROCERS.—You want to please your customers, and induce them to call again, and recommend your stock to their friends. Then call at Steel & Co.'s, and buy what Potatoes you need, either for your own consumption or for sale. They are warranted to please.
TO HOTEL AND RESTAURANT KEEPERS. Do you want to please your guests, and tickle their palates? Then buy your Potatoes of Steel & Co. By doing so, three parties will be benefited—the seller, the buyer, and the consumer.
Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky money in good standing, taken at par.
J. W. STEEL & CO.,
586 Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Second street—(Old Sentinel Office.)
sep 5 [Star]

WILLIAM GERECKE,
IMPORTER OF
WINES AND LIQUORS,
Swiss & Limburger Cheese,
Holland Herrings,
Sardelles, sardines, &c.,
Punch Essence & Cordials,
381 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.
Thanking my friends for past favor, I earnestly hope for a continuance of the same. sep 11-1m.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Treasury Department,
September 14th, 1861.

The proposals for supplying the Treasury Department with Stationery heretofore offered being unsatisfactory, new sealed proposals for such supply, for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, will be received until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 5th day of October proximo.

Proposals, unaccompanied with satisfactory guarantees for the fulfilment of the contract, will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers or dealers in the articles.

All the articles must be of the very best quality, and samples, *with the respective prices attached to each sample*, must accompany each bid. The samples of the party to whom the contract may be awarded will be paid for by the Department; those of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them. The samples furnished by bidders under former advertisement will be paid for by the Department, at the prices mentioned in their respective offers.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify a price and but one price, for each and every article contained in the schedule.

All the articles furnished will be required to be like the samples submitted, which will be retained for comparison, and must be delivered without delay, when ordered, to the satisfaction of the head of the office for which they are required.

The Department, in the examination of the proposals that may be made for stationery, will not be governed by the aggregate of the lowest offer in awarding the contract, but will have regard to the amount of each article used by it, for which the lowest price may be proposed.

The Department reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity of each and every article contracted for, as the public service may require.

Supplying an inferior article at any time will be deemed sufficient cause forthwith to annul the contract.

Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the persons contracting; and in case of a failure to supply the articles required, the contractor and sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such bond as liquidated damages.

The subjoined list specifies, as nearly as can be done, the amount, quality, and description of each of the kind of articles required.

Item. Class No. 1—*Paper.*

1. 150 reams white cap paper, machine made, faint-lined, and trimmed, of the best quality.
2. 20 reams cap paper, blue laid, faint lined, known as dispatch or consular paper, of the very best quality.
3. 20 reams white law cap paper satin finish, heavy, machine made, faint-lined, and trimmed, of the very best quality.
4. 600 reams quarto post, machine made, white, plain, faint lined on three sides, of the best quality.
5. 20 reams quarto post, white, faint-lined on four sides, and of the very best quality.
6. 50 reams quarto post, blue, faint-lined on three sides, of the best quality.
7. 50 reams quarto post, French, faint-lined three sides, of the very best quality.
8. 50 reams white note paper, highly glazed, hard calendered, faint-lined on three sides, of the very best quality.
9. 25 reams white note paper, plain, of the very best quality.
10. 50 reams heavy white medium paper, for books, of the very best quality.
11. 50 reams heavy white royal paper, for books, of the very best quality.
12. 50 reams heavy white super royal paper, for books, of the very best quality.
13. 100 reams copying paper, of the very best quality, color, and style.
14. 50 reams heavy, highly glazed, and hard calendered envelope paper, royal, yellow or buff, of the very best quality.
15. 50 reams heavy envelope paper, super-royal, hard calendered, and highly glazed, yellow or buff, of the very best quality.
16. 50 reams large brown envelope paper, of the best quality, strong and well made.
17. 30 reams royal blotting paper, of the very best quality, style, and color.

Each item of the above class must be accompanied with a sample of half a ream, or one package, when not packed in half reams, and the bids must state the price per ream delivered at the Department.

Item. Class 2—*Envelopes.*

1. 500 M adhesive envelopes, white, yellow or buff-colored, heavy, smooth and thick, with full pockets, official sizes, of the three following sizes: 8¼ by 3½, 9 by 4, and 10 by 4 inches; price to be named for each size and color, of the best quality that is made.
2. 100 M full pocket adhesive envelopes, of the proper size for quarto post, white, yellow, or buff, heavy, smooth and thick, of the very best quality.
3. 100 M full pocket adhesive envelopes, of the proper size for the note paper, white, yellow or buff, heavy, smooth and thick, of the very best quality.

Each color of each item of the above class must be accompanied by a sample of one package, and the price must be stated for each size and color. They must all be made adhesive and gummed a proper distance each side of the center lappels, with full pockets, and the lower lappel well and securely gummed to the pocket.

Item. Class 3—*Pens.*

1. 10 dozen gold pens, of the best kind and quality.
2. 10 dozen gold pens in silver cases, with ever-pointed pencils, of the best kind and quality.
3. 500 dozen steel pens, of the best makers and quality.
4. 20 M quills, of the very best quality.

For all the items of class 3, except item 3, in the above class, the bidder is not restricted to a particular manufacture, but samples of different makers, with the price of each, may be submitted, and the Department will select which it deems the best, the price, quality, and fitness for the service being all considered.

Item. Class 4—*Pencils.*

1. 300 dozen Faber's best black lead pencils, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.
2. 30 dozen red and blue lead pencils of the best quality.
3. 20 dozen ivory propelling pencils, of Mears or others of like quality, with box of lead for each.

One dozen of each kind of class 4 must be submitted as samples.

Item. Class 5—*Ink, Inkstands, and Wafers.*

1. 12 dozen Fry's improved patent American inkstand
2. 12 dozen cast-iron inkstands.
3. 12 dozen red inkstands with ground glass stoppels.
4. 300 quart bottles of the best copying ink, sample bottles to be submitted, of the best quality made
5. 300 quart bottles of the best black ink.
6. 100 bottles best blue ink, sample to be submitted.
7. 300 bottles carmine ink, French, small size, in glass bottles, with ground glass stoppers.
8. 1,000 large red wafers, for Department seal.
9. 100 pounds best extra superfine scarlet sealing wax.

For all the articles in class 5 suitable and convenient samples must be submitted, with price attached to each.

Item. Class 6—*Cutlery and Miscellaneous Articles.*

1. 20 dozen Rodgers and Son's genuine, or equal, scissors, with ivory handles.
2. 50 dozen Rodgers and Son's genuine, or equal, four bladed knives, with stag and pearl handles.
3. 12 dozen ivory handle wafer stamps.
4. 6 dozen large office shears, of the very best quality.
5. 6 dozen office scissors, of the very best quality.
6. 100 spools of the very best quality of red linen tape.
7. 100 dozen of the best quality of red linen tape
8. 50 dozen silk tape, of assorted colors, in hanks.
9. 6 dozen ivory bounce boxes.
10. 6 dozen lignumvitæ pounce boxes
11. 6 dozen cocoa or box and sand boxes, of the best shape and quality.
12. 6 dozen cocoa or box and wafer boxes, of the best shape and quality.
13. 80 pounds prepared India rubber, of suitable sizes.
14. 20 quarts black sand
15. 5 ounces pounce
16. 200 pounds strong linen twine
17. 12 dozen round rules, assorted
18. 12 dozen flat rules, assorted
19. 20 dozen 9 inch ivory folders
20. 50 dozen pen holders, assorted
21. 50 boxes small eyelets, French
22. 25 boxes large eyelets, French.

For all the articles in class 6 suitable and convenient s