National Republican.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1861. NO. 261.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

For the National Republican.

THE FALL OF LEXINGTON.

[On this occasion the rebels tore down the Federal flag and trampled it in the dust.]

And what though the crest of a brazen revolt
Is reared for the moment in insolent joy
O'er the sanctified front of our glorious cause,
Whose hope and existence ye burn to destroy?

The banner whose folds ye have trailed in the dust,
Is sacred in spite of your dastardly hands;
And the tale of your cowardly deed shall be told
With hisses and sneers in the uttermost lands.

In sooth, 'twas a valiant and soldierly act,
Befitting the spirits that marshal your clan,
To insult the old banner, whose folds were your shield
That looked on the hour when your glory began.

That flag is the type and ally of each deed
That gives you a right to be proud of the past;
And with it ye lay your inheritance down,
And barter its worth for a shame that shall last.

But the scorn that ye cast on your glorious dead
Shall arise from the ground that is rich with the blood
That poured, for your craven and cowardly sakes,
For years in a holy and martyr-like flood.

Think ye that the parricide's labor shall thrive?
Think ye that the brow of a Cain shall be blessed?
When full in the eyes of a shuddering world
He stands with the red sign of slaughter confessed?

The nations shall rise in a verdict sublime;
The voice of their protest shall sever the skies,
And the pride-stiffened neck of rebellion shall bow,
And the fire of contempt blast its insolent eyes!

Then shout o'er the fall of our glorious flag,
Exult in your shame, for we number its hours;
Your children shall blush when they tell of the day
When you triumphed, but knew that the glory was ours!

HOWARD GLYNDON.

Washington, Sept. 27, 1861.

THE UNION SPIRIT IN ANNE ARUNDEL CO., MARYLAND

THE FISH DINNER AND UNION MEETING AT INDIAN LANDING ON SATURDAY.

SPEECHES, INCIDENTS, &C.

[From our special Reporter.]

Indian Landing, where the yeomanry of Anne Arundel county had their grand Union demonstration and Fish Dinner on Saturday last, is on the Severn river, about eight miles north of Annapolis. The river is about half a mile wide at this point, and gently-sloping hills make up from both sides. The particular spot designated for the meeting was in the edge of the woods on the west side of the river.

For several hours before noon the population resident on both sides of the river, for many miles around, began to congregate here, and before noon a party of several hundreds had assembled, among whom were lawyers, farmers, storekeepers, mechanics, and soldiers, (the delegation of the latter being mostly made up of a number of the twenty-second Massachusetts regiment, who have been for some time past stationed in this neighborhood, and who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings,) and a small sprinkling of secessionists.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the assembled multitude were marched up the side of the hill before mentioned, where a long table was set, which fairly groaned under the immense piles of edibles, among which were large plates of fish, of the taylor species, which had been placed thereon, while the stars and stripes waved from several prominent points adjacent. There were no liquors of any kind on the ground, a fact which speaks well for the temperate qualities of the people of this neighborhood. The word, "fall to," given with the peculiar emphasis which is said to belong exclusively to Farmer Wm. Jones, who had charge of the culinary department, was heartily responded to by the entire company assembled, and for a few minutes the din of knives and forks drowned every other sound.

Full justice having been done to the solids which had been spread before them, the crowd adjourned to a point near at hand, where a small platform had been erected, and the meeting was organized by P. H. Leaken, Esq., the popular president of the Union Club of this District, being called to the chair.

Colonel John S. Sellman, the Union candidate for State Senator, from this (Anne Arundel) county, was then introduced to the meeting, and made an eloquent and effective speech. He commenced by stating that he wanted it understood, at the outset, that he was unqualifiedly for the Union and for a speedy peace—a peace to be produced by those now in arms against the Government laying them down and giving obedience to the constituted authorities of the land. What he asked, was this Union, but the association of States brought into being by the Constitution. They were the children of the Constitution.

He had lived nearly three-score years, but he never could have brought himself to believe that any such attack would be made upon this noble palladium of our liberties as now came from its armed foes in the South. Why should it have been made? Look at its history, from its foundation to the present time, and where can it be charged that it has ever had a tendency to depress any man? Young as it is, it has until within a few months past been regarded as one of, if not *the* mightiest, nation on the face of the earth. It had been the great source of prosperity to our people at home, and caused us to be honored and respected abroad. Not only had it been the protection of the person and property of those living under it, but it opened the door of advancement to every man, no matter how lowly his position; and yet this was the country to which the parricidal hand had been raised for its destruction.

Referring to the election of Mr. Lincoln as one of the causes assigned for the rebellion, the speaker asked, was the South united or divided in that contest? If they thought impending ruin was coming from his election, why not have shown their consistency by uniting to prevent it? They had given the lie to their own assertions, by wrangling among themselves, and supporting three different candidates for that office. By divisions among the opponents of Mr. Lincoln, the unity of the North had been secured and Mr. Lincoln elected. More than that, even when Mr. L. had been elected, was not the Senate, was not the House of Representatives, was not the Supreme Court, all against the new Administration? The South might have laughed at any efforts of Mr. Lincoln to assault its interests, even had he intended such a thing. But the allegation was false that this rebellion was the result of any such cause; for even before he had heard the result of the election, Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, had sounded the tocsin of revolution, by issuing a call for the Convention to assemble which was to legislate the State out of the Union.

In 1814, when the Hartford Convention met, he was too young to have a political opinion, and should therefore pass that by. In 1832, however, when South Carolina attempted nullification, he stood by the old hero, Jackson, stood where the members of the Maryland Legislature then stood, with but one exception; and had stood there ever since. That event had caused him to carefully study the Constitution on this point, and he had been unable to find the slightest thing there in favor of secession.

Never did a prophet proclaim more correctly the things which were to come than did Alexander H. Stephens show up the true character of this heresy of secession, in his letter to the Georgia Legislature in November last. Had anything occurred since that time to make disunion a necessity? Had they not already witnessed a desire on the part of the people of the North to do their whole duty in the matter of giving to the South all their just rights? Look at the conduct of Adams, of Corwin, and of the great mass of the Republican party, in Congress last winter! Had they not witnessed the passage, by a two-thirds vote, of the guarantee to slavery in the States? And did they not further see that same guarantee promptly ratified by a number of the Northern States? And how were all these attempts at reconciliation received by the South? How were they received by Maryland? He was mortified to say that only one branch of her Legislature had up to this time ratified it. But, fortunately for the good name of Maryland, it was not absolutely necessary that it should be ratified immediately; and he hoped that, in the next Legislature which should be elected, the Union majority would be so great as to enable them to pass it overwhelmingly.

A great deal had been said about the failure to execute the fugitive slave law. Why, one of the first acts of Mr. Lincoln's Administration was to enforce the observance of that law. Supposing the secessionists to succeed in their present war on the Union, what would be the result? Some say a treaty would be established between the two sections in relation to this matter of slavery. Such a thing he knew to be impossible; but suppose that it was? It is not to the Northern States that the great mass of escaping slaves go, but to Canada. Why had this been permitted? Had not the South had complete control of the Government sixty out of the eighty years of its existence? And, during this time, there had not been a single note addressed to the British Government on the subject, though many other matters of less importance to the interests of the South had been the theme of years of disputation with that Government. Whose fault was this? Surely not that of the North.

Secession might look very well on paper, but it was extremely bad in practice. Why was it that, when the known wish of the people of Maryland, of Virginia, of Kentucky, and of Missouri, as repeatedly expressed through the ballot-box, was to remain in the Union, they are not permitted to do so? The theory of State Sovereignty is said to allow every State to manage its affairs in its own way. Why not let Maryland regulate its own affairs, then? Why not let Virginia regulate its own affairs? Why not let Kentucky regulate its own affairs? Why not let Missouri regulate its own affairs?

Maryland had as much right to dictate her policy to Virginia as Virginia had to dictate to Maryland, and more, as he regarded Maryland to be in every respect the superior of Virginia. Did not Maryland excel her in agriculture? Had she not forced her into internal improvements? Had she not, unsupported by Virginia, built that mammoth work, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad? Had she not contributed her support to the education of her children? When did Virginia do that? And were not her people better educated, and better able to judge of the merits of the case presented to them, than were those of Virginia? Yes; and it was their superior intelligence that prevented them from following the suicidal example which had been set for them. Compare the position of Maryland now with that of Virginia. Would they throw away their present peaceful and prosperous condition for the bloodshed, the murder, and the devastation which would inevitably follow their attempted withdrawal from the Union?

Col. S. concluded with an eloquent appeal for the Union, after having spoken nearly two hours, and took his seat amid the most enthusiastic applause.

Col. John Walton, of Annapolis, was next introduced. He said he had not come here to speak, but to show that he was ready to act. He had lived under this flag for forty eight years; [grasping it with evident emotion;] it had always treated him well; and he meant to die by it. [Tumultuous applause.] We heard much in the South about King Cotton. After awhile, if these aristocrats should succeed, a counter interest, King Corn, might rise up. Then, perhaps, we should have King Wheat; and, finally, the miners would want a King. Kings were no novelty to him. He had himself lived under a King—one King; and that one was more than enough for him. He would never like to try another. Give him the Union and the Constitution as they had existed since the establishment of our Government, and that was all he asked. [Applause.]

Charles R. Stewart, Esq., followed. He remarked, in opening, that, in the little he should have to say, he intended to speak just what he thought. He regarded the first duty of a man to be to his God—the second, to his country; and the man who failed in his duty to his country could not be trusted in any other relation of life. We had now the spectacle presented to us of one-fourth of the people of this country endeavoring to destroy this Union—the greatest country the sun ever shone upon. And among the leaders who are now conspicuous for its ruin are many who only a short time since landed it to the skies, and none more so than Jeff. Davis himself, the head and front of the so-called Southern Confederacy; while its Vice President, Mr. Stephens, no longer ago than the 14th of November last, in a speech before the Legislature of Georgia, said: "You may follow the sun in all its circuit around, and where will you find such a Government?"

And who are these men who are now trying to destroy this glorious Union? Many of them have been maintained, nurtured, and protected by it, until, like the dying adder which was taken home by the kind-hearted husbandman, and protected from the cold until the warm blood of life again rushed through its veins, they have turned and stung their benefactor. He had lived over three-score years under the flag of the Union, and never wanted to live under any other. The man who would see it destroyed, did not deserve such a Government. [Applause.] Hannibal was made to swear eternal enmity to Rome by his father; and he would call upon all here to swear unflinching enmity to all the enemies of their country, wherever they might be found. [Vociferous applause, during which the speaker retired.]

Benjamin E. Gantt, Esq., the register of wills of this county, was the next speaker. He was proud to say, to-day, what he before thought he never could say, that he had emancipated himself from party. He was an unconditional Union man, and abhorred secessionism as he abhorred the devil.

Custom, he observed, had laid down certain rules for all civilized warfare; but, in this fight with secessionism, since they had resorted to the tomahawk and the scalping-knife, his boyhood horror of "gouging" was dissipated, and he was willing to gouge a little to put an end to this horrid rebellion—yes, even to the extent of gouging their very eyes out. [Laughter and applause.] Secessionism was a political heresy—a heresy so plain as not to be worthy of argument. No boy, of ten years of age, would enter into a partnership with his fellows with any such reservation as the right of either to draw out at will. He was for peace; but if those who were now arming themselves against this Government would not lay them down, he would advise those around him also to arm themselves. [Loud applause.] When the flag of his country had been insulted, he was too old to volunteer in its defence; but when a son of his had desired to go and fight in defence of the flag, he had bid him God speed. The body of that son might now lay cold in death on a battle-field of Missouri, for all he knew to the contrary; but if he had died nobly facing the enemies of his country, he was satisfied. [Applause.] He would give all that he had to have peace restored again to our once happy land, but would submit to no degrading concessions to have that result obtained. [Great applause.]

The meeting was also addressed, in eloquent terms, by Captain Dunbar, one of the candidates for the House of Delegates, P. H. Leaken, Esq., Lieutenant Watkins, of Colonel Purnell's Maryland regiment, and others; and it was nearly sundown before the crowd began to disperse; which they did with three rousing cheers for the Union, and three more for the speakers, who had so ably addressed them.

The meeting was a great success in every respect, and serves to show that the fears entertained by some, that secessionism had obtained a strong footing in this locality, are groundless. The people of this neighborhood are at work, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

During the afternoon, some twenty or thirty of the young men of this neighborhood enlisted in the Maryland regiment now forming under Colonel Purnell.

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, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, want of Attention, great Mobility, 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. R. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
J. B. WYLIE,
S. B. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR

And by all Druggists every where

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. sept 5—3m

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. MARINE CORPS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz:

CLASS No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

8,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.

150 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray Blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

6,000 pairs of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)

1,500 Pompons, red worsted, ball-shaped, 5 inches in circumference.

3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.

2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Crescents and Scale Straps.
250 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
2,000 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes
2,600 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,600 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
50 Drums, (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Setts of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz:

Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woollen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts; drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1,220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stations, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— —— and that which may be accepted.

A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness.

——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year; but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862," and addressed to Major WM. B. SLACK,

sep 28 Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

LOST! FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost YESTERDAY EVENING, a Colt's Seven Inch Navy Revolver, silver mounted, marked "Mortimer Thompson, 1861."

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the same to MORTIMER THOMPSON, 251 F street, or to Mr. Chadwick, at Willards' Hotel. *tf

THE UNION WILL STAND,
NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!

Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and continue to pursue my occupation of

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING!

GILDING in all its branches. Old GLAZING promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.

All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and fellow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.

You will please mind your steps, and stop at

M. T. PARKER'S
Painting Establishment,
No 53 Louisiana avenue (north side),
between Sixth and Seventh streets

P. S.—Signs put up free of charge, as usual. nov26

RAILROADS, ETC.

NEW BOATS—NEW CARS.

FOR BOSTON,
VIA
NEW LONDON, NORWICH, and WORCESTER,
DAILY,
(Sundays Excepted,)
At 5 O'clock, P. M.,
FROM
PIER 39 N. R., FOOT OF VESTRY STREET,

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF BOSTON, Wm. Wilcox, commander, from New York—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and from Allyn's Point—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The new and magnificent steamer CITY OF NEW YORK, Thomas G. Jewett, commander, from New York—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; from Allyn's Point—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

These two new steamers have been built expressly for this route, with all modern improvements, including Water Tight Compartment, and are the finest steamers ever built for Long Island Sound, with the best life preserving improvement.

Conductors accompany the steamers each way.

Passengers proceed from Allyn's Point immediately on arrival of steamers, by Express Trains to Boston, Worcester, Lowell, Lawrence, Fitchburg, Nashua, Concord, the White Mountains, &c., &c.

Passengers returning from Boston leave the Depot of the Boston and Worcester railroad at 5.30 P. M., Worcester 7 P. M., arriving at Allyn's Point 9.30 P. M.

Freight taken at the Lowest Rates, and delivered in Boston early the next day.

State Rooms in abundance can be had on board steamers, or at the Boston or New York offices, in advance. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

aug 23—6m Pier 39, N. R.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE.

THREE TRAINS DAILY TO NEW YORK.

TWO TRAINS DAILY TO PHILADELPHIA, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 10, 1861, the Passenger Trains will leave the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Depot, at Harrisburg, for New York and Philadelphia, as follows, viz:

EASTWARD.

Express Line leaves Harrisburg at 2.30 A. M., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Express Train from the West, arriving in New York at 4 P. M. A sleeping car is attached to the train through from Pittsburg without change.

Mail Train leaves Harrisburg at 8 A. M., arriving at New York at 4 P. M., and Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M.

Fast Line leaves Harrisburg at 1.40 P. M., on arrival of Pennsylvania Railroad Fast Mail, arriving in New York at 9.45 P. M., and Philadelphia at 6.40 P. M.

WESTWARD.

Fast Line leaves New York at 6 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 1 P. M.

Mail Train leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 8 P. M.

Express Line leaves New York at 8 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 2.30 A. M., and connecting with the Pennsylvania Express Train for Pittsburg. A sleeping car is also attached to this train.

Connections are made at Harrisburg with trains on the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, and Cumberland Valley Railroads, and at Reading for Philadelphia, Pottsville, Wilkesbarre, Allentown, Easton, &c.

Baggage checked through. Fare between New York and Harrisburg, $5.00; between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, $3.25 in No. 1 cars, and $2.70 in No. 2.

For tickets or other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
aug 22 General Agent, Harrisburg.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Calvert Station, Baltimore, May 18, 1861.

On and after Sunday, May 19th, 1861, Trains on NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY arrive and depart as follows, until further notice:

TRAINS NORTH.

MAIL at 8.15 A. M.
EXPRESS at 4.55 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION at 8.15 P. M.

The 8.15 A. M. train connects at Relay House with trains on the Western Maryland Railroad; at Hanover Junction with Hanover and Gettysburg Railroads; at York with York and Wrightsville Railroad; at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, also with Lebanon Valley Railroad *to New York direct;* at Northumberland for L. and B. Railroad for Kingston and all parts of Wyoming Valley, and at Sunbury with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad for all parts of Northern Pennsylvania and New York.

The 4.55 P. M. train makes all the above connections except Hanover Railroad, Wrightsville Railroad and the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

The 8.15 P. M. train makes connections with Pennsylvania Railroad for all parts of the West, and direct connections for New York.

The 6 A. M., 2.30 P. M., and 5.45 P. M., trains from Washington City connect with this road.

TRAINS ARRIVE:

Mail at 5.10 P. M.; Express at 7.45 A. M.; Harrisburg Accommodation at 2.45 P. M.

For tickets and information inquire at the Ticket Office, Calvert Station, Baltimore.

aug 19—tf J. C. CLARKE, Sup't.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers street, New York, as follows, viz:

At 7 A. M., EXPRESS, for Dunkirk, and Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations.

At 8 A. M., MAIL, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This Train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning.

At 9 A. M., MILK, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations.

At 11 A. M., ACCOMMODATION, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations.

At 4 P. M., WAY, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate Stations.

At 5 P. M., NIGHT EXPRESS, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

At 6 P. M., ACCOMMODATION, for Hornellsville, and principal Stations.

CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver aug 16

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

On the petition of John F. Winslow, of Troy, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 18th of December, 1847, for an improvement in Rolling and Compressing Puddle Balls, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 18th day of December, 1861,

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 24 day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, stating fully and forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 18th of November, 1861; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that the notice be published in the *National Republican*, Washington, D. C., and the *Albany Evening Journal*, Albany, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HOLLOWAY,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office, with a paper containing this notice.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CORBETT'S MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR. From $100 to $200 per month can be made. Apply at 845 Eighth street, above Patent office, or address, through Post Office, Box 735. sep 26—2w

RAILROADS, ETC.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

By the splendid and superior steamers METROPOLIS, EMPIRE STATE, BAY STATE, and STATE OF MAINE, of great strength and speed, but particularly adapted to the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Fall River and Old Colony railroad, distance of 68 miles only to Boston.

Leave Pier No. 5, North river, near the Battery.

The steamer EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Drayton, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., touching at Newport each way.

The steamer METROPOLIS, Capt. Comstock, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, P. M., touching at Newport each way.

These steamers are fitted with commodious state-rooms, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and, on arrival at Fall river, proceed per steamboat train, reaching Boston early the following morning, or may remain on board until starting of the accommodation at 8 A. M., by which they may reach Boston about 8.45 A. M.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs, in connection with this line, between Fall river and Providence, daily, except Sundays.

Freight is taken and through with great despatch on the steamers, which will leave Wall river every morning, Sundays excepted, at five o'clock, for Providence and New England, arriving at its destination at about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on Pier No. 5, North river. For state-rooms and berths, apply on board, or if desired to secure them in advance, to

WM. BORDEN, Agent,
aug 17—tf 70 and 71 West street, N. Y.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE WEST, via
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD and NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Express Trains leave New York city depots of Hudson River Railroad daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

From Chambers street	From 31st street station,
At 7.00 A. M.	At 7.25 A. M.
11.00 " 5 P. M.	11.25 " 5.25 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	3.55 P. M.
Montreal and Buffalo Train with sleeping cars, 9.15 P. M.	1.45 P. M.

Connecting at Albany with the New York Central Railroad for Schenectady, Rochester, Utica, Batavia, Rome, and stations on Rome and Watertown Railroad, Buffalo, Syracuse, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Auburn, Geneva, Canandaigua.

Trains in connection leave Buffalo and Suspension Bridge via Lake Shore, Buffalo and Lake Huron and Great Western Railroad, for Hamilton, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Toledo, Milwaukie, Fond Du Lac, La Crosse, Madison, Prairie DuChien, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Peoria, Rock Island, Muscatine, Iowa City, Burlington, Quincy, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Cleveland, and all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Connecting with Trains at Troy, with Troy and Boston, and Rens. and Saratoga Roads for Saratoga, Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, St. Albans, Rouse Point, Plattsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, &c., &c.

☞ Freight Arrangements by this route as above, without change of Cars, from the Depots in Chambers and Canal streets, are at all times as favorable as made by other Railroad Companies. The facilities of this great New York Route, to the West, commend it to the confidence of merchants and shippers for promptness and despatch.

Passenger Trains, with Smoking and Sleeping Cars, run in connection on the New York Central Road.

For particulars as to local trains and freight arrangements, inquire at the depot, 68 Warren street.

A. F. SMITH,
aug 20 Superintendent.

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after May 16th, 1861, the trains will run as follows, viz: Leave Camden Station, Baltimore, Mail, (except Sunday,) at 5.30 A. M.; Express daily at 3.45 P. M. Both Trains go directly through FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST.

FOR WAY PASSENGERS.

Between Baltimore and Piedmont take the A. M. Train; between Piedmont and Wheeling take Accommodation Train, leaving Piedmont at 5.45 A. M.; and between Grafton and Parkersburg, take the 5.30 A. M. Train from Baltimore.

The FREDERICK TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.30 P. M. and Frederick at 6.30 A. M.

The ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leave Baltimore at 6.20 and 9.15 A. M., and 1.45 and 5.45 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 7.40 and 11.05 A. M., and 3.45 and 7.00 P. M.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to J. T. ENGLAND, agent at Camden Station, or at the Ticket office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master of Transportation.
aug 19 L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

NOTICE.

"Adams Express Company."

This Company offers to the public "Unequalled Advantages" for the "Safe and Quick Despatch" of Heavy Freights, Packages, Valuables, Money, &c., &c., to all parts of the United States.

Expresses to and from the North and West depart from and arrive in Washington twice daily. All Expresses are in charge of *experienced and reliable* Messengers.

All Packages for "The Soldiers" carried at "One Half" our usual rates.

All goods for the so called "Confederate States," and all articles "Contraband of War," will be refused.

Our Expresses leave New York at 5.15 and 6 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 5.20 P. M.

Expresses leave Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and 1.10 M., arriving in Washington 5.20 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Expresses leave Baltimore at 4.25 A. M. and 3.45 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Expresses for all points North and West leave Washington daily at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Special Contracts for large quantities of Freight can be made on application at the office.

All goods called for and delivered free of extra charge.

W. PARSONS,
Superintendent Adams Express Co.
Washington, August 23, '61. aug 24—

NATIONAL MEDICAL OFFICE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1826.

Every description of Curable Disease speedily removed.

New Remedies! Low Charges! Rapid Cures!

DRS BROTHERS & CLAYTON, the only physicians in this city who can permanently cure all secret diseases without mercury. Our remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all others, and the many facilities afforded us by hospital and private practice, in this and foreign countries, warrant us in assuring those who are suffering from private diseases that our treatment is attended with unusually favorable results. All diseases of the Genital Organs, whether of recent or long standing, such as Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture, Urinary Affections, Ulcers upon the Body, such as Ulcerated Throat, Nose, Nocturnal Pains in the Bones, Loss of Sight, Deafness, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Tetter, progress, [illegible] the palate, [illegible] bones of the nose