National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1861. NO. 21.

CLAIMS AGAINST the UNITED STATES

FINLEY BIGGER, (late Register of the U. S. Treasury,) and CHARLES E. SHERMAN, Counsellors at Law, will devote their entire attention to the prosecution and settlement of demands against the United States, growing out of the present war, including the Accounts and Claims of States, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers; applications for the restoration of property illegally seized or captured, and for compensation for the use of private property for Government purposes, and for damages for the injury of such property by the army; for military pay, pensions, and bounty lands; and for distributive shares of monies payable at the Treasury and due to sub-contractors and others.

They will also give legal advice to claimants, contractors, and to unprofessional agents in litigated cases; and prepare written arguments when desired.

With Non-resident Agents who may send them claims, an equitable division of commissions will be made.

Undisputed Demands will be collected and promptly remitted for a commission of from a half to two and a half per cent—depending on the amount; and negotiations with the Departments conducted on moderate terms.

By prompt attention, moderate charges, long experience, and a minute knowledge of the of laws, regulations, rules and precedents, governing this class of business at the Departments, they hope to render their services useful to claimants and public creditors.

Reference may be made to Members of Congress, and officers of the Government; and especially, by permission, to the Hon. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, First Comptroller of the Treasury.

Address—"Messrs BIGGER & SHERMAN, Washington, D. C."

Office, No. 218 F street, near Treasury and Willards' Hotel. nov 8—6m

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Is distilled in LONDON, and put up solely in quart and pint bottles, to meet the requirements of Druggists, and those to whom Pure and Unadulterated liquor is a Necessity or a Luxury.

It is the oldest established of all the GINS (!) which have started into existence upon the basis of its well-deserved and hard earned celebrity.

It has no connection with, and is in no way like the trashy mixtures sold as "ENGLISH GIN," or "OLD TOM," or "LONDON DOCK," or "LONDON GIN," &c., &c., no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is assumed by their begetters.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, says: "It is far preferable to even PURE Holland Gin, and is the best article of its kind I have ever seen." So say thousands of physicians

The New York Herald says: "We are surprised at its beneficial effects; it is a certain safe guard to health."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "It has no superior, if an equal, in medicinal virtues."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There is no remedy on earth for dyspepsia equal to it."

The Boston Journal says: "As a beverage, as a preventive, or as a remedial agent, we want no other. It is our trade mecum."

Women of America, for you it is particularly adapted. In sickness or health, it is your greatest friend.

B. BALDWIN & CO., SOLE IMPORTERS, 91 Liberty street, New York.

Sold in Washington by LOVELL, COLLES & CO., 316 E street, near Pa. avenue, dec 12—1y And dealers generally.

STEELE & CO.,

Agents and Commission Merchants

For the sale and purchase of

Grain, Provision, Cider, Army & Family Supplies OF ALL KINDS,

Corner Third Street and Indiana Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

200 BARRELS SWEET CIDER, For sale by STEELE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE CIDER, For sale by STEELE & CO.

100 BARRELS APPLES, For sale by STEELE & CO.

CONSIGNMENT OF NEW YORK STATE CHEESE, For sale by STEELE & CO.

1,000 SACKS FIRST-RATE NORTHERN OATS, For sale by STEELE & CO.

CONSIGNMENT OF WESTERN WHITE FISH, For sale by STEELE & CO.

dec 9—1m

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON.

The Assessor of each Ward will meet at the following places from 10 o'clock a. m. till 3 o'clock p. m. from the 14th to the 31st December, inclusive, to correct and register the names of those omitted from the poll list:

First Ward—John A. Rheem, 172 Pennsylvania avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets.

Second Ward—Thomas Stewart, corner of Twelfth and H streets.

Third Ward—Henry Curtis, corner of Eighth and L streets.

Fourth Ward—Thomas W. Burch, Fifth street, between G and H streets.

Fifth Ward—William A. Harper, Third street east, No. 428, between East Capitol and A street north.

Sixth Ward—George Collard, at T. E. Clark's office, Virginia avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Seventh Ward—Peter Hepburn, No 85 south F street, between Eighth and Ninth streets west.

dec 11—dt3lst

ARMY BREAD,

CRACKERS, AND CAKES,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Fresh supplies on hand EVERY DAY.

JAS. D. MASON & CO.'S STEAM PATENT BAKERY, No. 114 Pratt street, Between Commerce and South streets.

ARMY SUTLERS,

Or others in want, will find it to their advantage to visit this establishment—one of the largest in the United States—where they can be supplied, at the lowest cash prices, with any of the above articles, Which are warranted to give satisfaction.

JAS. D. MASON & CO., No. 114 Pratt street, Baltimore, Md.

dec 11—1m*

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, December 5, 1861.

The following Resolution has been adopted by the House of Representatives of the United States, viz: Resolved, "That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to this House copies of all contracts made by the Quartermaster's Department, for feeding disabled horses during the winter,—to state the terms of these contracts, the names of the contractors and the number of horses given out; and whether those contracts were made upon public notice."

All officers and agents of the Quartermaster's Department, are instructed to send to the Quartermaster General immediately upon seeing this notice, copies of all contracts, and all information embraced within the terms of the Resolution.

M. C MEIGS, Quartermaster General.

dec 10—10t

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

Females, Females, Females; Females, Females, Females.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all complaints incident to the sex.

No Family Should be Without It!

TAKE NO MORE BALSAM or Injurious and Unpleasant Medicine for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Excesses arising from habits indulged in

By Young and Old,

And for diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of Health and Purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for Diseases and Affections of the most Distressing Character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the

Urinary Organs,

Whether existing in

Male or Female,

from whatever cause originating, and no matter of How Long Standing.

All of the above diseases and symptoms admit of the same treatment, and may originate from the same cause.

Read! Read! Read! Read!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe, and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the city of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no Narcotic, Mercury, or injurious drug, but is purely Vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5; delivered to any address.

A Trial Costs but a Dollar—Try It,

And be convinced of its efficacy. And it is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, Clergymen, and others.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, 104 South Tenth street, below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

NECESSARY CAUTION.—Should unprincipled Dealers try to palm off another article, which pays a better profit and is worthless,

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

TAKE NO OTHER.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN, KIDWELL & LAWRENCE, S. S. WAITE, S. C. FORD, JOHN WILEY, S. S. ENTWISTLE, J. R. MAJOR.

And by all Druggists everywhere.

Cut this out—send or call for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. dec 7—3m

510 Seventh St. 510

P. J. BELLEW & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Fine Gold and Plated Jewelry, Sterling Silver Plated Ware,

FULL LINES OF NOTIONS & FANCY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

In Job Lots, for Dealers, Sutlers, Pedlars, &c.

510 Seventh Street,

Three doors south of Odd Fellows' Hall, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

(Formerly under National Hotel.)

We guarantee to sell our customers various articles of Fine Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Notions, Sutlers' and Pedlars' Goods; at less than New York or Philadelphia prices, in lots to suit purchasers.

We sell:

	General Retail Price.
Fine Coral and Cameo Setts	$5 to $10, for $1.00
Fine Mosaic and Lava Setts	5 to 8, for 1.00
Fine Enameled and Jet Setts	4 to 7, for 1.00
Inlaid and Rogue Vase Setts	4 to 7, for 1.00
Fine Stone Cameo and Miniature Setts	5 to 10, for 1.00
Splendid Carbuncle and Ruby Setts	7 to 12, for 2.00
Splendid Garnett and Coral Setts	7 to 10, for 2.00
Splendid Vest and Guard Chains	5 to 10, for 1.00
Lockets and Medallions, every size made	3 to 6, for 1.00
Full setts of Gent's Studs and Buttons, very fine	3 to 5, for 1.00
Ellegant Revolving Pins, very fine	4 to 6, for 1.00
Ladies' and Gents' Fancy Sleeve Buttons, separate	2 to 3, for 50
Gents' Cluster, Bosom, and Scarf Pins	2 to 3, for 50
Full Setts of Elegant Threaded and Tipped Silver Plated Table Forks and Spoons	for 1.50
Full Setts of Fine Teaspoons to match, general retail price $3 to $4	for 1.00
Tea and Coffee Pots, Drinking Cups, Mugs, Pitchers, Salt Stands	from $1 to 2.00

The best assortment of Fine Gold Plated Band Bracelets in the United States, in every variety in the trade...each from 1 to 3.00

We sell the finest Cocoanut and other Hair Oils, Fancy Colognes, French Extracts, in lots to suit purchasers.

We sell Worsley's, Taylor's, and other Fancy Soaps in variety, put up in family boxes, to suit purchasers, at 25 per cent less than regular prices.

We sell Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Money Purses, Pocket Combs and Glasses, Long, Dressing, and Round Combs, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Fine Tooth Combs, Shaving and Tooth Brushes, with various other Sutlers' and Dealers' Staple Goods; all of which we offer to the Trade and the public generally at less than New York prices.

We respectfully beg to call the attention of every Lady and Gentleman to our New Stock of Double Gilded Photograph and Picture Frames, every size made. We are selling these goods from 75 cents to $2 each, or about one half the makers' retail prices.

The Trade respectfully solicited. We are receiving New Goods from the Manufacturers daily.

Remember the New Store, No. 510, 510, 510, 510.

P. J. BELLEW & CO., Manufacturers' Agents.

ATTENTION SUTLERS AND PEDLARS!

We have a large and splendid assortment of Fancy Patriotic Stationery, New Styles and New Mottoes, direct from the Manufacturers, which we offer at 20 per cent. less than the regular prices. Call and see this line! nov 4—tf

GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

PENSION OFFICE, JUNE 6, 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 described herein, 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 87,503, for 160 Acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Hannah, widow of James Wilson, and granted on the 20th day of February, 1857—December 30, 1861.

No. 8,568, 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.

No. 64,350, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Martha, widow of Andrew Mellon, and granted on the 15th day of April, 1856—December 11, 1861.

No. 3,302, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Samuel R. Jackway, and granted on the 1st day of August, 1855.

No. 3,104, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of William H. Tarrance, and granted on the 13th day of July, 1855—December 31, 1861.

No. 14,945, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Levi Treadwell, and granted September 29, 1851.

No. 21,038, for 40 acres, issued under the same act, in the name of Abel Piafle, and granted November 28, 1851.—December 28, 1861.

No. 69,223, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Seth Love, and granted on the 23d day of June, 1857—December 23, 1858.

No. 79,310 for 160 acres, (act 1847) in favor of Eleanor Bryant, formerly widow, and Lawrence Sloan, only surviving child, heirs at law of Michael or Mitchel Sloan deceased, late a private of company "C," eleventh United States Infantry, ——— January 4, 1862.

No. 79,524, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Thomas Johnson, and granted on the 9th day of September, 1857—January 4, 1862.

No. 49,216, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Polly, widow of John Camp, and was granted on the 23d day of September, 1856—January 4, 1862.

Case No. 23,426, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of William Scott, and was granted on the 1st day of May, 1856—January 11, 1862.

No. 28,556, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Simeon Teamster, and was granted March 26th, 1856.

No. 88,862, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Nancy Johnson, widow of John Richards, and was granted August 26th, 1859—18th January, 1862.

No. 49,077, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Sarah, widow of Evert Vanvickle, and was granted November 28, 1860—January 25, 1862.

No. 47,130, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Cyrus S. Ward, minor child of Cyrus S. Ward, deceased, and was granted October 16, 1856—January 25, 1862.

No. 86,601, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Joanna M., widow of John Van Buskirck, and was granted August 27, 1856.

No. 48,229, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jacob Fockler, and was granted August 30, 1858—February 9, 1862.

No. 45,449, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Benjamin Pack, and was granted on the 2d day of March, 1857—February 24, 1862.

No. 14,922, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of John Denny, and was granted September 27, 1851—March 1, 1862.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT, Commissioner.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH, without metal plate or clasps, by DR. S. B. SIGESMOND, 910 Broadway, New York; and 260 Penna. avenue, bet. 12th and 13th sts., Washington, D. C., Calls the attention of the public to the following advantages of his improved system:

1st. The teeth of his manufacture will never corrode nor change color by any acids, and are three-fourths lighter than any other.

2d. No teeth or roots need be extracted, as the artificial ones can be inserted over them.

3d. The roots will be made inoffensive and never to ache.

4th. No temporary teeth are needed, as permanent ones can be made immediately, thereby preserving the natural expression of the face, which, under the old system, is frequently disfigured.

5th. This work has been fully tested, for over five years, by many of the first Chemists and Physicians of this and the old country.

Dr. S. has also invented a white indestructible metal filling with which the most sensitive teeth can be filled without pain, and can build up a perfect sound tooth on any side roots, which will last through a lifetime.

He refers to the following gentlemen: Dr. V. Mott; Dr. Foremus, Professor of Chemistry; Hon. A. Mann, jun; Capt. Crabtree, Vice President of the Emigration Co. of New York; Hon. Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, of Washington, D. C.; and thousands of others.

Call and examine for yourselves. nov 8—6m

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my old establishment.

JOHN TOBIAS. OPTICIAN. OPTICIAN.

426 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets.

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied. oct 10—1y

GOVERNMENT DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK TO WASHINGTON via HARRISBURGH.

A Special Messenger will be sent through with each Train, in order to secure safety and dispatch.

ALL RAIL, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 18th, this Company will receive and transport

Munitions of War, Government Stores, Sutlers' Supplies for the Army, and all Miscellaneous Freight, at Low Rates, WITHOUT BREAK OF BULK.

Special Contracts for Goods, in Large Quantities, at Reduced Rates.

Freight received only at the Depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Pier No. 2, North River.

For further information, or special contracts, enquire at the Office of the Company, 49 Broadway, N. Y., Or 548 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington City.

Mark Goods, "Government Dispatch." Freight received from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

A. D. HOPE, of the Hope Express Co., Superintendent.

nov 26—1m [Star and Intelligencer]

HEAD QUARTERS for Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats, and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street. dec 12—1m

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

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 9, 1861,

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

From Chambers street At 7.00 a. m. 11.00 " 5 p. m. 3.15 P. M. Montreal and Buffalo Train with sleeping cars, 10.15 p. m.

From 30th street station, At 7.25 A. M. 11.30 a. m., 3.30 p. m. 3.40 p. m. 10.40 p. m.

On SUNDAYS, the following trains will be run to and from 30th street: The 10.40 p. m. sleeping car train for Albany and Troy, and the 8.30 a. m. from Troy, and 4.45 p. m train from Albany.

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

Trains in connection leave Buffalo and Suspension 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, IowaCity, 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 Hudson 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 dispatch.

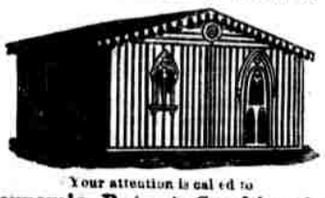
Passenger Trains, with Smoking and Sleeping Cars, run in connection on the New York Central Road.

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

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent. dec 17

TO THE PEOPLE OF WASHINGTON AND VICINITY

AND THOSE WHO INTEND TO PEOPLE IT.



Your attention is called to

Derrom's Patent Combination "AMERICAN UNION" PORTABLE BUILDINGS,

THE SIMPLEST, LIGHTEST, AND CHEAPEST,

In the World,

Combining Neatness, Utility, Efficiency, and Diversification.

Entered for exhibition and competition at the WORLD'S FAIR, to be held in London, in 1862.

Sizes and styles to suit any fancy, from a railroad shanty to an Italian villa, will be promptly furnished.

Huts from $25, $30, $40, $50, $60, to $150 each.
Cottages from $100 to $5,000 each.
Villas from $5,000 upward.

Apply to A. DERROM, Paterson, New Jersey, or to JOHN DREW, Agent, Postoffice box No. 172, Washington, D. C.

Specimens of huts at the corner of Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

As certain parties are infringing on my patent right, they are hereby notified that all persons infringing on my patent right will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. ANDREW DERROM.

dec 13—eSMWtx*

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENCY.

OFFICE OF LEWIS JOHNSON & CO., BANKERS,

CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND TENTH ST.

LEWIS JOHNSON, of our firm, having been appointed a Subscription Agent for the National Loan authorized by the act of Congress of 17th July, 1861, we are prepared to furnish, to parties desirous of making investment, any amount of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, of convenient sizes.

dec 2—tf LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.

EMANCIPATION AND THE WAR.

Compensation Essential to Peace and Civilization.

In which it is made apparent that the resources of the country are three-fold greater than the emergency, which will call for little, if any, additional taxation.

BY DANIEL R. GOODLOE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Price 5 cents. Sold at ADAMSON'S 478 Seventh street, Opposite General Post Office.

dec 13—tf

SHAMOKEN AND LYKENS VALLEY COAL, WHITE AND RED ASH.

J. LANGDON & CO., Respectfully offer to the citizens of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, COAL, in all varieties, direct from the above celebrated collieries at $7 (seven dollars) per nett ton of 2,000 lbs., until further notice.

Office at the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot, 1 present dec 13—1w

OHIO WINES AND BRANDIES.

Having received a consignment of Longworth & Co.'s Cincinnati Ohio Catawba Wines and Brandies, we therefore offer to Druggists, Grocers, Hotel and Saloon Keepers, &c.,

DRY CATAWBA WINE,

Light and strong—the former in boxes for table use, and the latter in half barrels for mixing and cooking purposes

Sweet Catawba or Ladies' Wine,

in barrels and half barrels, for table use; a very superior article for the holidays

CATAWBA BRANDY,

An unsurpassable stimulant, and very useful for Brandy Punch.

LYLE & COFFIN, 59 Louisiana avenue.

dec. 16—1m. [Star & Intel.]

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION,

244 F street, Washington, D. C., Dec. 2, 1861.

The Sanitary Commission has a collection of books of reference on Military Surgery and Army Hygiene, which military surgeons at or near Washington are invited to consult.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

dec 3—1m

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The Proclamation Issued by Gen. Phelps.

The following is the proclamation issued by Gen. Phelps:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLESEX BRIGADE, Ship Island, Miss., Dec. 4, 1861.

To the Loyal Citizens of the Southwest: Without any desire of my own, but contrary to my private inclinations, I again find myself among you as a military officer of the Government. A proper respect for my fellow countrymen, renders it not out of place that I should make known to you the motives and principles by which my command will be governed.

We believe that every State that has been admitted as a slave State into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, has been admitted in direct violation of that Constitution. We believe that the slave States which existed, as such, at the adoption of our Constitution, are, by becoming parties to that compact, under the highest obligations of honor and morality to abolish slavery.

It is our conviction that monopolies are as destructive as competition is conservative of the principles and vitalities of republican government; that slave labor is a monopoly which excludes free labor and competition; that slaves are kept in comparative idleness and ease in a fertile half of our arable national territory, while free white laborers, constantly augmenting in numbers from Europe, are confined to the other half, and are often distressed by want; that the free labor of the North has more need of expansion into the Southern States, from which it is virtually excluded, than slavery had into Texas in 1846; that free labor is essential to free institutions; that these institutions are naturally better adapted and more congenial to the Anglo-Saxon race than are the despotic tendencies of slavery; and, finally, that the dominant political principles of this North American continent, so long as the Caucasian race continues to flow in upon us from Europe, must needs be that of free institutions and free government. Any obstructions to that form of government in the United States must inevitably be attended with discord and war.

Slavery, from the condition of a universally recognized social and moral evil, has become at length a political institution, demanding political recognition. It demands rights to the expulsion of those rights which are insured to us by the Constitution, and we must choose between them which we will have, for we cannot have both. The Constitution was made for freemen, not for slaves. Slavery, as a social evil, might for a time be tolerated and endured; but as a political institution, it becomes imperious and exacting, controlling, like a dread necessity, all whom circumstances have compelled to live under its sway, hampering their action, and thus impeding our national progress. As a political institution, it could exist as a co-ordinate part only of two forms of government, viz: the despotic and the free; and it could exist under a free Government only when public sentiment, in the most unrestricted exercise of a robust freedom, leading to extravagance and licentiousness, had swayed the thoughts and habits of the people beyond the bounds and limits of their own moderate constitutional provisions. It could exist under a free Government only where the people, in a period of unreasoning extravagance, had permitted popular clamor to overcome public reason, and had attempted the impossibility of setting up permanently, as a political institution, a social evil which is opposed to moral law.

By reverting to the history of the past, we find that one of the most destructive wars on record—that of the French revolution—was originated by the attempt to give political character to an institution which was not susceptible of political character. The church, by being endowed with political power, with its convents, its schools, its immense landed wealth, its associations, secret and open, became the ruling power of the State, and thus occasioned a war of more strife and bloodshed probably than any other war which has desolated the earth.

Slavery is still less susceptible of political character than was the church. It is as fit at this moment for the lumber-room of the past as were, in 1793, the landed wealth, the exclusive privileges, &c., of the Catholic Church in France.

It behooves us to consider, as a self-governing people, bred and reared and practiced in the habits of self-government, whether we cannot, whether we *ought* not to revolutionize slavery out of existence, without the necessity of a conflict of arms like that of the French revolution.

Indeed, we feel assured that the moment slavery is abolished, from that moment our Southern brethren, every ten of whom have probably seven relatives in the North, would begin to emerge from a hateful delirium. From that moment, relieved from imaginary terrors, their days become happy and their nights peaceful and free from alarm; the aggregate amount of labor, under the new stimulus of fair competition, becomes greater day by day; property rises in value; invigorating influences succeed to stagnation, degeneracy and decay; and union, harmony and peace, to which we have so long been strangers, become restored, and bind us again in the bonds of friendship and amity, as when we first began our national career under our glorious government of 1789.

Why do the leaders of the rebellion seek to change the form of your ancient Government? It is because the growth of the African element of your population has come at length to render a change necessary? Will you permit the free Government under which you have thus far lived, and which is so well suited for the development of true manhood, to be altered to a narrow and belittling despotism, in order to adapt it to the necessities of ignorant slaves and the requirements of their proud and aristocratic owners? Will the laboring men of the South bend their necks to the same yoke that is suited to the slave? We think not. We may safely answer that the time has not yet arrived when our Southern brethren, for the mere sake of keeping Africans in slavery, will abandon their long-cherished free institutions and become slaves themselves.

It is the conviction of my command, as a part of the national forces of the United States, that labor—manual labor—is inherently noble; that it cannot be systematically degraded by any nation without ruining its peace, happiness and power; that free labor is the granite basis on which free institutions must rest; that it is the right, the capital, the inheritance, the hope of the poor man everywhere, that it is especially the right of five millions of our fellow countrymen in the slave States, as well as of the four millions of Africans there; and all our efforts, therefore, however small or great, whether directed against the interference of governments from abroad, or against rebellious combinations at home, shall be for free labor. Our motto and our standard shall be, here and everywhere, and on all occasions, Free Labor and Workingmen's Rights. It is on this basis, and this basis alone, that our munificent Government, the asylum of nations, can be perpetuated and preserved.

J. W. PHELPS, Brig. Gen. of Volunteers Commanding.

For the National Republican.

Pro-Slavery Speeches in Congress.

A day or two since, in the House, some member unknown to the writer undertook to establish the position that the present war was waged by the Federal Government to restore the Union and to maintain the constitutional liberties of the whole country, and not for the purpose of destroying the institution of slavery. And this young member labored with a zeal worthy of a better cause, blinded by his inordinate love of the "peculiar institution," to press upon the House the importance of his logic. And thus is the precious time of the House wasted in these elaborate attempts to establish what no sane man in the Republic ever denied. Such appeals are ill-timed, and should be met with the stern logic of facts which now stare us in the face, and are upheaving the foundations of the Republic.

On retiring with abhorrence from the House to the Senate, the voice of Carlile, from Virginia, was heard in that sacred place, consecrated to constitutional liberty, defending the sacredness of slavery, whose image alone his eye seems to see reflected from the mirror of the Federal Constitution. Such appeals are enough to make the heart of the patriot sink within him. In these perilous times, when the armies of the Republic are marshaled to fight for freedom, these pro-slavery apologies, these fallacious arguments, are ringing in the Halls of Congress in behalf of the "accursed Achan in the camp," which has brought all these perils at our doors.

"But," say these ardent pleaders for slavery, who cry out at the top of their voice, "hands off; touch not this divine institution, lest you destroy the liberties of the country! Slavery has nothing to do with this mighty insurrection." Oh no, it is only a pretext. Now, then, will these young orators once tell us what is the cause of this abominable rebellion? Has any one yet enlightened us upon this subject? If it is not slavery, what is it? What meant Stephens, one of the arch-traitors who are now attempting to pull down the pillars of our liberties, when he boastfully declared that the characteristic of the Southern Confederacy was the perpetuation of slavery—that slavery was the key-stone in the arch of Southern liberty? What means the everlasting din of the murmuring South, for the last thirty years, that slavery must be exalted and made national—that human bondage, so abhorrent to the great Fathers of the Constitution that they would not allow even its name to sully that instrument, and which, as every man acquainted with the history of his country well knows, was one of the causes which impelled them to dissolve the ties which bound them to the mother country, was deprecated by them as an unmixed evil, incompatible with constitutional liberty?

What means it that now this same great image of human bondage, grown into its immense proportions by the guilty complicity of the North, has been lifted up in the plains of the South, like that of Nebuchadnezzar upon the plains of Dura, and every man, woman and child in the whole land is called upon, under pain of death, to fall down and worship it?

We repeat it, what is the cause of all the horrors of this civil war now wasting the Republic? If it be not slavery, it is that proud, imperious, anti-democratic spirit which is engendered by it. And here, in a nut shell, is the whole secret of all our present calamities. It is that defiant spirit, engendered by slavery, which actuated the princes of darkness, that would rather "reign in hell than serve in heaven." Let him that can, deny this simple truth. And yet these clamorous friends of liberty, when the traitors of the South, are wielding the engine of slavery as a battering ram to demolish the citadel of our liberties, and destroy the Constitution, cry out aghast, at every effort to seize this mighty engine, and turn its power upon the traitors, who are lifting their murderous hands to destroy the liberties of mankind.

What if these traitors should themselves stay at home, and send their slaves into the field, to fight their battles for them? Would these constitutional statesmen meet them in battle array, or counsel submission, lest by their destruction we should war upon the institution of slavery, and thus trample under foot the Constitution? Let all this miserable sophistry about the sacredness of slavery, this wretched fanaticism about its constitutional rights, be answered by the simple declaration, that we war not against slavery, but fight for the integrity of the Union, but that when our enemies make slavery, or anything else, the element of their strength, in their unholy warfare, they forfeit all constitutional rights to its protection, and must see their idol broken into fragments, even though they are crushed beneath its ruins.

JUNIUS.

SHIP ISLAND.—A letter from the Constitution, which has just landed two regiments on Ship Island, says:

Ship Island had been in possession of the rebels (Hunter Rifles,) under command of Maj. Allen, but they were driven off by the Massachusetts troops some time ago. The Island is a barren, desolate place. On the west end is a fort partly erected by the Government. The work was discontinued when the rebellion broke out. It has, however, been made available by the naval fleet. It mounts 16 guns of large calibre. It is the intention of General Phelps to complete the work and make three tiers of guns, which are to be sent from Pensacola. The fort (Fort Massachusetts, formerly Fort Figgs) is in command of Lieut. S. Reid Buchanan and Capt. Fontaine, of the Navy. The light-house was fired by the rebels, burning out the interior and destroying the lantern. It will soon, however, be placed in as good condition as formerly.

A fatiguing march of six or seven miles through the white sand, brings you to the other end of the island, which is the only fertile spot, on which is a thick forest of pine and white oak. This part of the island was inhabited formerly by one or two families, engaged in rearing cattle. Their houses have been burned to the ground. Some twenty or thirty head of cattle and pigs roam through the woods. Raccoons we found in great abundance. The sailors shake them from the trees, and by good use of the outlass, make sure of their game. Judging from the bones we find, I more than suspect they formed the principal article of diet for the rebels.