National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1862. NO. 51.

CLAIMS AGAINST the UNITED STATES

FINLEY BIGGER, (late Register of the U. S. Treasury,) and CHARLES M. 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 restitution 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. 215 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, it 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 sole means."

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, And dealers generally. dec 12—1y

BATES & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,

CONSISTING OF

Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Sauces, Jellies, Fruits, Olives, Sardines, Salad Oils, Choice Relishes, Condensed Milk, Mustards,

PRESERVED MEATS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors by the Package.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Agents for Tilden's Extract of Coffee, with Sugar and Milk combined.

290 Pennsylvania avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C. dec 17—tf

CMEGARAY INSTITUTE, 1527 and 1529 Spruce street, PHILADELPHIA.

This Institute, conducted for two years past, in the city of Philadelphia, by MADAME OMEGARAY and her niece, MADAME D'HERVILLY, upon the same principles as the one in New York, established there in the year 1814, will reopen after the Christmas holidays, on Monday, January 6th, with its usual ample and complete provision for the education of Young Ladies, under the direction of Madame D'Hervilly. Circulars, and all requisite information, can be obtained on application to the Principal. jan 6—1m

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 Optician. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my old establishment.

496 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

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. nov 26

TO HOLDERS OF 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

We will pay CASH and the HIGHEST PRICE for the Coupon of 7 3 10 TREASURY NOTES falling due February 19th, 1862.

J. B. HUTCHINSON & CO., Bankers, 472 Fourteenth street, Opposite Willards'. jan 21—1w

GRAIN LEATHER BOOTS

Just received, and for sale cheap, by F. B. HASTINGS & CO., Philharmonic Building. nov 26—tf

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 of 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

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

WALL, STEPHENS & CO., MILITARY AND NAVAL MERCHANT TAILORS, AND DEALERS IN SWORDS, SASHES, BELTS, EPAULETS, SHOULDER STRAPS, GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, &C.,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

At reasonable prices. WALL, STEPHENS & CO., 393 Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. jan 13

NEW YORK LAW AND COLLECTING.

NO CHARGE WITHOUT SUCCESS.

Law and counsel in the State and United States courts.
Collecting Mortgages, Bonds, Coupons, Interest, Accounts, and Claims; and all financial business attended to promptly.

We guarantee success. No charge without. G. Z. HOUSE, Counsellor at Law, 19 Beekman Street, New York.

Ten years in the State and United States Courts. Send for circular for reference, associate counsel, &c. jan 4—tf.

RIALTO HOUSE,

Basement corner of D and Ninth streets.

O'BRIEN & DENGEL, Proprietors.

Where do you get the best of OYSTERS in every style? At the RIALTO HOUSE, Corner of D and Ninth streets.

Where do you get MEALS at all hours, and REFRESHMENTS of every kind? At the RIALTO HOUSE, Corner of D and Ninth streets.

Where do you get the best ALE, LIQUORS, and CIGARS at the cheapest price? At the RIALTO HOUSE, Corner of D and Ninth streets. jan 14—6tTuThàSa

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE! Liquors, Tobaccos, Cigars, Nuts, Raisins, Crackers. All on hand, and for sale cheap, by F. B. HASTINGS & CO., 383 D street, Philharmonic Building. nov 26—tf

RAILROADS, ETC.

PASSENGER TRAINS TO AND FROM BALTIMORE.

Winter Schedule.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

On and after MONDAY, December 9, 1861, the Passenger Trains between Washington and Baltimore will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Morning Express leave Washington 6.00 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 7.50 a. m.; Philadelphia 12.50 p. m.; New York 6 p. m.; Harrisburg 1.15 p. m.

Morning Accommodation leave Washington at 7.40 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 9.30 a. m. No connections at Baltimore.

New York Mail Train leave Washington at 11 a. m. Arrive at Baltimore 12.40 p. m.; Philadelphia 5.27 p. m.; New York 10 p. m.

Afternoon Accommodation leave Washington 3.05 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4.50 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.00 p. m.

Evening Express leave Washington 5 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.55 p. m.; New York 3 a. m.; Harrisburg 1 a. m.

On Sundays at 5.05 and 5.00 p. m. only.

The 5.00 p. m. train from Washington connects through to New York every day during the week.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave New York at 7 a. m.; Philadelphia 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 4.00 p. m. Arrive at Washington 5.52 p. m.

Leave New York at 6 p. m.; Philadelphia 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore 4.30 a. m. Arrive at Washington 6.20 a. m.

Leave New York at 11 p. m.; Philadelphia 3.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.35 a. m. Arrive at Washington 9.25 a. m.

Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

On Sundays at 4.30 and 7.35 a. m. only.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 7.40 a. m. and 3 00 p. m., and Baltimore at 7.35 a. m. and 4.00 p. m., make direct connections for Annapolis at the Junction.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Washington at 6.50 a. m. and 2.40 p. m.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 6.00 a. m. 11 a. m. and 5 p. m., and Baltimore at 4.30 and 7.35 a. m. and 3 30 p. m., will stop only at Annapolis Junction and Washington (Relay) Junction.

Way Passengers must take the Accommodation Trains only.

Trains will leave Washington and Baltimore promptly upon card time.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Balt.

J. T. ENGLAND, Agent, Camden Station, Baltimore.
G. F. GILBERT, Agent, at Washington. nov 21

NOV. 24, 1861. NOV. 24, 1861.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY,

The shortest, quickest, and best route from Baltimore to the WEST, NORTH, AND NORTHWEST.

WINTER SCHEDULE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, 24th November, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart from Calvert Station as follows:

TRAINS NORTH LEAVE.

Mail, at	3.20 A. M.
Buffalo Express	3.00 P. M.
Parkton Accomodation	4.00 P. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express	8.30 P. M.

TRAINS SOUTH ARRIVE.

Parkton Accommodation, at	8.00 A. M.
Buffalo Express	8.20 A. M.
Pittsburg and Harrisburg Express	2.00 P. M.
Mail	6.30 P. M.

The 8 A. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8 20 A. M. Train from Baltimore for the West, and for Buffalo, Elmira, Rochester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falls, and for New York City.

The 11 A. M. Train from Washington connects with the 3.00 P. M. Train from Baltimore, to West, North and Northwest, and Elmira and Buffalo and Rochester.

The 5.00 P. M. Train from Washington connects with the 8.20 P. M. Train from Baltimore for Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and the West, and is a direct connection for Lebanon, Easton, Allentown, and New York, via Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Try this route to New York.

The only Train leaving Baltimore on Sunday is the 5.00 P. M. Train, for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago and the West.

The only Train arriving in Baltimore on Sunday is the 8.20 A. M. Train.

nov 27 JAS. C CLARKE, Sup't.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 18, 1861, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

For Baltimore, at 3.30 a. m., 8.15 a. m., 11.35 a. m., (Express,) and 10.50 p. m.

For Chester, at 8.15 a m., 11.35 a. m., 3.45 and 10.50 p. m.

For Wilmington, at 3.30 a. m., 8.15 a. m., 11.35 a. m., 2.45 and 10.50 p m.

For New Castle, at 8 15 a. m. and 3.45 p. m.

For Dover, at 8.15 a. m. and 3.45 p. m

For Milford, at 8.15 a. m.

For Salisbury, at 8 15 a m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore at 8 20 a m., (Express,) 1.05 p m., (Express,) 5 20 and 7 p. m. (Express.)

Leave Wilmington at 7.30 and 11.53 a. m., 4.15, 8.45, and 9.50 p m

Leave Salisbury at 2 35 p. m.

Leave Milford at 4.50 p. m.

Leave Dover at 9 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

Leave New Castle at 11 a m and 6.10 p. m.

Leave Chester at 8 20 a m., 12 15, 4.50, and 9.30 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 5 20 and 7 p. m.; for Dover and intermediate stations, at 1.05 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8.45 a m, 12 05 and 11.20 p. m.

Leave Wilmington at 4 50 a. m., 9.25 a. m, 12 25 p. m, and 12 a. m.

FREIGHT TRAIN, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia, for Perryville and intermediate places, at 5.10 p. m.

Leave Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate places, at 7.10 p. m.

Leave Baltimore, for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations, at 9 a. m.

ON SUNDAYS ONLY:

At 3.30 a. m. and 10.50 p. m from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

At 7 from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

The 3 30 a. m. Train from Philadelphia to Baltimore will run daily, Mondays excepted.

S. M. FELTON, President. jan 2—tf

NOTICE.

"Adams Express Company."

This Company offers to the public "Unequalled Advantages" for the "Safe and Quick Dispatch" 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 "Confederates States," and all articles "Contraband of War," will be arrested.

Our Expresses leave New York at 1, 5 and 6 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 5 30 P. M.

Expresses leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 1 10 M., arriving in Washington 5.20 P. M. and 6 A. M.

Expresses leave Baltimore at 4.20 A. M. and 3 45 P. M., arriving in Washington at 6 A. M. and 5.50 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 this office.

All goods called for and delivered free of extra charge. E. W. PARSONS, Superintendent Adams Express Co. Washington, August 28, '61. aug23—tf

WRAPPING PAPER For Sale - - at this Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY, 1862.

REMOVAL.

A. BININGER & CO., WINE MERCHANTS,

Have removed to 219 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel.

We invite the attention of our friends and patrons to the card below.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having opened a Branch Establishment in this city a few months since, and feeling encouraged by the liberal patronage already received from its friends and the lovers of pure and genuine

WINES, LIQUORS,

and other articles in their line, have determined upon a continuance and extension of their business. Their assortment embraces

FINE COGNAC BRANDIES, (of various age, brands, and districts,)

BOURBON AND SCOTCH WHISKIES, JAMAICA RUM, GINS, &c.

Also, several valuable Tonics, Bitters, Stomachics, which are remedies for bowel complaints, fever and ague, headache, and the like.

MADEIRA, SHERRY, AND PORT WINES, CLARET, BURGUNDY, CHAMPAGNE, AND GERMAN WINES,

HAVANA CIGARS, OF ALL VARIETIES AND PRICES.

FINE NAVY AND OTHER Chewing Tobacco.

ALSO, PICKLES, SAUCES, CHEESE, PRESERVED MEATS AND FRUITS, SARDINES, VINEGARS, SWEET OIL, &c.

The stock was particularly selected to suit the wants of Hotel Keepers, Sutlers, Restaurateurs, &c. They are invited to visit the establishment, which is under the direction of Mr. Jos. P. WILSON.

Owing to the fact that they import most of the articles direct, and to their many business facilities, they are enabled to offer their Stock Goods at very low prices. A. BININGER & CO., Importers of Foreign Wines, Liquors, &c., jan 13—tf New York and Washington.

FAIRBANKS'S STANDARD SCALES,

For sale by J. P. BARTHOLOW, Hardware and Agricultural Warehouse, 559 Seventh street, Between Pa. avenue and canal, Opposite east end Centre Market. dec 17—tf

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL CHEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH, without metal plate or clasps, by

DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,

910 Broadway, New York; and 290 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. Doremus, 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

M. I. FRANKLIN,

SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

344 PENN'A. AV., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS.

Improved Spectacles, with genuine Pebble or Periscopic Lenses, suited correctly for every eyesight.

FIRST CLASS MILITARY FIELD GLASSES,

Microscopes, Compasses, and Mathematical Instruments at the lowest Eastern prices. sep 28

BUY PRANG'S PUBLICATIONS.

L. PRANG & CO.,

520 Seventh street, four doors from D, WASHINGTON, D. C., (AND BOSTON,)

The pioneers of all new enterprises, have issued again—

1. Maps of Norfolk Harbor, retail price, 25 cents.
2. Maps of Fort Pickens, " " 10 "
3. Maps of Beaufort Harbor, " " 12 "

PRANG'S CARD PORTRAITS OF Prominent Characters, (NORTH AND SOUTH,)

Just large enough to enclose in a common letter envelope, for satisfying the curiosity of distant friends, or to ornament a Photographic Album, are just the things for soldiers.

Price only 10 cents each.

Large discount made to purchasers in quantities.

Agents wanted in every camp. The industrious man can make money now.

PICTURES MADE TO ORDER, At the most reasonable prices.

Send for Circular, or call on L. PRANG & CO., Publishers and Lithographers, 520 Seventh street, At the McClellan Ambrotype Building, 4 doors from D street, up stairs. jan 15—19t

ARMY GLOVES! ARMY GLOVES! ARMY GLOVES!

At the Glove Depot of F. B. HASTINGS & CO., 383 D street, facing Pa. avenue, Philharmonic Building. nov 26—tf

WASHINGTON, January 15, 1862.

NO. 517 SEVENTH STREET.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of SWEENY & HUYCK, for the purpose of conducting an Exchange, Collection, Land Warrant, and General Banking Business.

By prompt and faithful attention to business we hope to merit the confidence and support of the public. H. B. SWEENY, LEONARD HUYCK. jan 16—2o2w

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

From the Jersey (Eng.) Independent, of Oct. 26, 1861.

The Orator of Freedom.

After the wretched exhibitions of prejudice and downright ignorance on the American question made by the great majority of English members of Parliament addressing their constituents—we except Mr. Forster, the member for Bradford, and two or three more—it is a relief, a pleasure and a delight, to turn to the magnificent oration of Senator Sumner, the distinguished son of Massachusetts, which we give in to day's *Independent*. As a general rule even those who like to listen to good speeches do not care to read long speeches, good or bad. But even such persons need not our recommendation to give their attention to the graceful periods and electrifying appeals of, probably, the most accomplished of American speakers; perhaps we might justly say the foremost orator speaking the Anglo-Saxon tongue; for, rivalling Gladstone in genius, he more than rivals the glory of England's House of Commons by that holy earnestness which imparts to eloquence its chief effect, and which naturally is the product of circumstances rather than of individual will. Mr. Sumner is world-famed, and for himself personally the most sincere sympathy has been felt in England from the time that he was so treacherously and brutally assaulted by the ruffian Brooks, an atrocity premonitory of the treason and ferocity which commenced with the conspiracy of President Buchanan's Ministers and the subsequent rebel bombardment of Fort Sumter. The principles of the Massachusetts Senator command our thorough adhesion, as his extraordinary talents challenge our admiration, and his courageous consistency carries with it our respect.

We feel confident that had we sat in the Worcester Convention the orator would have commanded our vote as well as our applause. Yet his oration, exciting indescribable enthusiasm, did not carry with it the vote of the assembly. The majority shrunk from the tremendous consequences involved in the carrying out of Mr. Sumner's straight-forward programme. As we have not the speeches of the opposing orators before us, we will not do them the injustice of passing judgment on the vote they influenced. Had we space at command, which we have not, we would recite and admit the force of the anxious considerations swaying the minds of those who, like the Government at Washington and the majority in the Worcester Convention, shrink from the course of ultimate safety through present peril pointed out by the Massachusetts Senator. But although we can make every allowance for President Lincoln and his Ministers, and those Massachusetts men who hesitate to invoke the sword of Spartacus, still, we repeat, all our sympathies are with Mr. Sumner, the cause of which he is the champion, and the policy of which he is the exponent. Although grammarians will not allow the comparative and superlative of "right," and know nothing of "righter" and "rightest," we must nevertheless affirm that General Butler was right, General Fremont *more* right, and that Senator Sumner is *most* right. We have not space at present to follow up this theme, but must conclude by urging all to read the brilliant speech preceding these few remarks, an oration truly worthy of

"The holiest cause that tongue or sword
Of mortal ever lost or gained."

Disturbance Among the Negroes in Kentucky.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, of January 17, says:

"We have just learned from a gentleman of New Castle the circumstances of a very unusual occurrence in that place just before Christmas, which we deem it proper should be placed before the people of Kentucky. Some forty or sixty negroes, all slaves, had been engaged in killing hogs for one of the citizens of New Castle at night. About that time, and after the work was over, they paraded the streets of the town in a body, between the hours of ten and twelve, uttering all sorts of disorderly sounds, *singing political songs and shouting for Lincoln*. They seemed to take special pains to make their unusual and disorderly demonstrations in front of the residences of one or two prominent Southern Rights citizens. They continued their tumultuous proceedings for an hour or so without interruption from either officers or citizens and finally dispersed of their own accord.

"We deem it due to the peace and security of the commonwealth to give this information to the public, in order that other communities may be put on their guard, and prepare to suppress in their incipiency all such dangerous movements on the part of the slave population.

"We also learn from the same gentleman that about the same time, or shortly after, a party of slaves in Henry county, belonging partly to Union and partly to Southern Rights men, made off from the county, taking with them a wagon and horses, and a full supply of provisions, belonging to their owners, and made their escape into Indiana. They were immediately pursued by their masters into Indiana, and overtaken; but the owners were notified by the population that they should not arrest the slaves, and, in fact, were themselves notified to leave the State without delay. A second visit of the same and other parties, with proper certificates, as the gentleman who gives us the facts, is informed, was made with the same result.

"We are also informed that numerous houses and barns, belonging to residents of Henry county, have recently been fired and burned to the ground by the negroes; and that, in consequence, a general feeling of insecurity prevails throughout the entire community."

What Becomes of the Fugitives?

In the "report of the Grand Jury, made to the October term of the circuit court for Alleghany county," Maryland, we find the following passage:

"As to the county jail, it has little to recommend it, either as a place of safety for the guilty, or as a proper place for those who are confined there upon mere suspicion. At present it is crowded with negroes, who have escaped from the neighboring counties of Virginia, and being arrested, have been put there to await the action of their owners.

"We think it would be an act of humanity if the Maryland legislature would pass some law, whereby negroes and certain other characters confined there should be put out to work, until released.

"W. O. SPRIGG, Foreman."

Alleghany county is the northwestern corner of Maryland; it divides a portion of Virginia from Pennsylvania, by a space from seven to thirty-five miles across; and it is in this narrow neck that "the jail is crowded with negroes who have escaped from the neighboring counties of Virginia." A correspondent assures us that the jails of the adjoining counties are likewise crowded with fugitives. These negroes pour over the State line in great numbers, seeking to escape from their disloyal masters. Many of them make their way into Pennsylvania, where jails are not used in the service of the country's bitter enemies; but many more are caught on the way, by the secessionists of Maryland, who, we are informed, make a business of this kidnapping in the interest of the enemy across the border.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A BILL TO CONFISCATE REBEL PROPERTY.

In Senate, January 16, the following bill was reported from the Judiciary Committee, by their chairman, Judge Trumbull:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the property, real and personal, of every kind whatsoever, and wheresoever situated, within the limits of the United States, belonging to any person or persons beyond the jurisdiction of the same, or to any person or persons in any State or District, within the United States, now in a state of insurrection and rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them, who shall, during the present rebellion, be found in arms against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall be forfeited and confiscated to the United States, and such forfeiture shall take immediate effect upon the commission of the act of forfeiture, and all right, title and claim of the person committing such act, together with the right of power to dispose of or alienate his property of any and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person having claim to the service or labor of any other person, in any State under the laws thereof, who, during the present rebellion, shall take up arms against the United States, or in any manner give aid and comfort to said rebellion, shall thereby forthwith forfeit all claim to such service or labor, and the persons from which it is claimed to be due, commonly called slaves, shall, *ipso facto*, on the commission of the act of forfeiture, by the party having claim to the service or labor as aforesaid, be discharged therefrom, and become forever thereafter free persons, any law of any State, or of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding. Whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person declared to be discharged from such labor or service, under the provisions of this act, shall seek to enforce such claim, he shall, in the first instance, and before any order for surrender of the person whose service is claimed, establish not only his title to such service, as now provided by law, but also that he is and has been, during the existing rebellion, loyal to the Government of the United States, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or to surrender up any such person to the claimant.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to make provision for the transportation, colonization, and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, as often as in his opinion the military necessities of the army, or the safety, interest, and welfare of the United States in regard to the suppression of the rebellion, shall require, to order the seizure and appropriation by such officers, military or civil, as he may designate for the purpose, of any and all property confiscated and forfeited under and by virtue of this act, situated and being in any district of the United States beyond the reach of civil process in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings by reason of such rebellion, and the sale or other disposition of said property or so much of it as he shall deem advisable.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the officers so designated to make to the President full reports of their proceedings under such orders, which reports shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all the moneys received on the sale of the confiscated property of any person, as aforesaid, shall be deposited in the United States Treasury.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of enforcing the forfeiture, specified in the first section of this act, of property situate and being in loyal States or districts in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings is not obstructed by the rebellion, proceedings, *in rem*, may be instituted in the name of the United States in any district court of the United States, within which the estate or property so forfeited, or any part thereof, may be found, which proceedings shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the proceedings in prize cases or to cases of forfeiture arising under the revenue laws, and in all cases the property condemned, whether real or personal, shall be sold, and the proceeds deposited as provided in the fifth section of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the several district courts of the United States are hereby invested with power to issue all process, whether mesne or final, including garnishee and process as in cases of foreign attachment, and to do every other matter and thing necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this act.

Territorial Governments in Rebellious States—Negro Colonization, Etc.

The bill introduced by Mr. Hutchins, in the House of Representatives, and referred to the Committee on Territories, intended to establish a Territorial Government in each of the districts of country embraced within the limits of the recent States of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, provides for the organization of Territorial Governments in each of those States, by the appointment of a Governor and a Council, to consist of twenty-five male citizens of the United States and inhabitants of the district, and a Secretary, Judges, a District Attorney and Marshal, all of whom are to be appointed for four years by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except the members of the Legislative Council, who are to be appointed by the President for three years.

It also provides that from and after the taking possession of either of said districts by the President, as provided in the act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in it, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, and the faith of the Government is pledged to make just compensation to all loyal citizens and residents who have not joined or aided in the revolt against the Government, for the slaves they may possess. It is also provided that the power is reserved to set apart one or more of these districts, with the consent of its legislative authorities, for the colonization of negroes. It is also provided that, whenever any of said districts shall contain a sufficient number of free white loyal inhabitants to entitle it to a member of the House of Representatives, according to the ratio of representation fixed by law, its inhabitants may adopt for their government a State Constitution, republican in form and substance, and apply to Congress for admission into the Union as a State.