LOCAL NEWS.

To Advertisers.

Nearly 18 thousand copies of the *Republican* are circulated among the floating population every day, besides the large number served to regular subscribers. Advertisers will take note accordingly.

☞ Notices of Marriages, Births, and Deaths,

Occuring in Washington and Georgetown, will be printed without charge.

Amusements.

MISS BATEMAN.—This young lady, hitherto unknown to the citizens of Washington except through the press of other cities, made her appearance last evening at the Washington theatre, (Manager Kunkel's,) in the presence of a crowded and delighted audience. The part undertaken by Miss Bateman was that of the heroine in "Romeo and Juliet," and though we have often seen the piece performed by eminent artists, supported by admirable companies, yet we have never beheld it enacted in such a superb manner as that in which it was rendered last evening. There are many who profess to play "Juliet," but we have never before last evening seen a correct impersonation of the character. She neither rants nor rages, but has all the fire of expression and evident intensity of soul that the piece requires. She appears to night in the elegant and dashing character of "Lady Gay Spanker," in the greatest of Boucicault's dramatic productions, "London Assurance." Those who have ladies in charge should secure their seats during the day, and thus avoid the crush at the door at night.

FORD'S ATHENEUM.—This evening the renowned Forrest appears in the great Shakspearean character of "King Lear." This is one of Forrest's specialities. The great Bard of Avon will never cease to be admired for his faithful and life-like portraitures of human character. Not to have read and admired Shakspeare is evidence of an admission of want of literary taste. How delightful to read his great works after witnessing one of Forrest's brilliant illuminations of the subject! We advise our friends to procure their tickets early to-day.

WILLARD HALL.—Madame Anna Bishop, the renowned cantatrice, will give one of her grand concerts this evening, on which occasion she will be assisted by Edward Seguin, the young and talented baritone, and Gustave De Speine, one of the most distinguished pianists that ever visited our city. Madame Anna Bishop has long been regarded, both in this country and in Europe, the first amongst the world's great lyric artists, and we are confident that the myriad of her admirers in this city will fill the Willard Hall to repletion to-night. There is also a great desire manifested to hear young Seguin, who is said to have inherited the talent and genius of his lamented father, of English opera fame. Madame Anna Bishop herself is a marvel in her history is a complete romance, and her professional career has been a series of unparalleled triumphs. She has charmed all nationalities with her wonderful voice.

KUNKEL'S OPERA TROUPE.—Odd-Fellows' Hall still continues to be among the principal and most fashionable resorts of the public. The songs, acts, dances, and burlesques are refined and delightful. An entirely new entertainment is provided every night, and we have yet to see the party who has regretted having spent an evening at Kunkel's. "Pike's Peak," "Gildpin's Band," and the "Royal Circus" are among the novelties offered to-night.

CANTERBURY.—The programme offered last night was indeed a capital one, and the grand performance was well appreciated by the large audience present, if we may judge from their hearty and prolonged applause. One of the most interesting features of the evening's entertainment was the singing of the "Star-spangled Banner," by the entire immense company. It will be repeated to-night. Another grand gift matinee for ladies and children will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon. These matinees have become very popular with the ladies, and should the weather prove fair, we predict for the enterprising management another success to-day.

FRANKLIN HALL.—The Ladies' Fair at this place will probably close to-night. Your last chance to do good at such a small sacrifice, while enjoying a rich entertainment. Do not fail to be there to-night.

Young Men's Christian Association.

An interesting meeting in aid of the missionary work of this excellent Association, was held in Dr. Gurley's church last Sunday evening.

The object was stated to be, "to carry the Gospel to the thousands now gathered in and around this city, whose spiritual interests are not otherwise provided for, particularly the men, some thousands, connected with the quartermaster's department; the large number of soldiers in detachments, guards, batteries, and companies, for whom no chaplain services are provided; and the youths and boys employed as ambulance drivers, newsboys, bootblacks, &c., &c.," and the plan of accomplishing this—the distribution of copies of the sacred Scriptures, of religious books, tracts, and papers, and the preaching of the Word by the living minister.

The plan adopted for sustaining this enterprise is by voluntary monthly subscriptions.

The object is a good one and eminently practical, and thus far successful.

Mr. Wm. Ballantyne, of No. 498 Seventh street, is the treasurer of the missionary fund, to whom payments may be made. Payments may also be made to any one of the superintendents.

Addresses were made by Dr. Gurley, Mr. Miller, Rev. Mr. Byford, the missionary, and Rev. Messrs. Beall and Briden.

A collection, amounting to over $130, was then taken up, and the meeting closed by prayer and a benediction by Rev. Dr. Samson.

Arrested for Perjury—A Hard Case.

A discharged and disabled Government teamster, named William Dennis, was arrested on Saturday by officer J. F. King, on the charge of perjuring himself before the Criminal Court, by swearing that he had been robbed of $75 in the house of a man named Dugan on the island. This poor fellow at the time he preferred the charge before a magistrate, was placed in jail to appear as a witness against Dugan before the Criminal Court.—Dugan was tried and acquitted, the soldier being unable to prove that he had any money at the time he entered Dugan's place, the only witness who could authenticate that fact being a hackman, whose name he did not know, but could identify if he saw him again, which he had no opportunity to do before the trial, on account of being confined in jail. As soon as he was released from "durance vile" he was arrested for perjury and committed to jail for a further hearing by Justice Donn. Through the kindness of officer Norwood, who accompanied him around the city before taking him to jail, the man was enabled to find the hackman who took him to Dugan's place and counted out his money for him. The next morning he was picked up in an insensible condition, by a policeman, in Dugan's alley; his head and face cut and bleeding profusely. He still carries the mark of the dreadful beating he received, and will to the day of his death. We hope that the poor fellow may be able to prove his innocence of the charge of perjury, and to recover the money—only part of which belonged to him. His case excited a good deal of sympathy at the magistrate's office among the bystanders.

Colored Schools.

We learn that Rev. Dr. H. W. Pierson, under the patronage and direction of the New York American Tract Society, has been organizing evening schools for the purpose of giving instruction to the colored population of this city and vicinity. This is a noble work, and deserves the hearty co-operation and sympathy of every lover of humanity. Nine of these schools have already been organized, and all doing a good work towards the elevation of this down-trodden and oppressed race. We are truly glad to see that this society, which has heretofore treated similar humane objects with coolness, is now coming to a realizing sense of its duty in the premises. Our readers will recollect, as we have heretofore stated, that the Boston Tract Society, an organization which has done such a noble work of distribution in the Union army and navy, by which every soldier and sailor has been put within reach of the means of Gospel grace, withdrew from this New York society on account of its refusal to publish anything against the abominable sin of slavery. We trust the parent society is now doing its "first works of repentance" for its former sins.

Yankee Ingenuity.

One of the most prolific causes of straggling in our army, when on the march, is found to be certain imperative natural causes which call upon out of the ranks. An enterprising Yankee has invented a machine, for which he has made application at the Patent Office for a patent right, which is designed to obviate any such inconvenience. It is an ingeniously contrived apparatus, to be buckled around the waist, hanging the seat of honor, and all disagreeable consequences of long marches are thus avoided.

Another Kidnapping Case—Attempt to Kidnap a Family of Contrabands—The Kidnappers "bagged" and handed over by the Provost Marshal of the Contraband Department to be a Rebel.

About six weeks ago a colored family, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, in company with two other negro women, came to this city from Prince George's county, Maryland, and placed themselves under military protection—in other words, they were declared "contrabands." The family belonged to a man named William Bane, who, it is alleged by the negroes, has been engaged in active rebellion against the Government. The two single women belonged to a man named Bird, who, it is said, holds a commission in the rebel army in Virginia.

A short time after their arrival in this city the negro man's wife was employed by an old widower on the Navy Yard, named Brown, to take charge of his domestic affairs, and was assigned a small building in the rear of Brown's house as a place of shode for herself and children. The husband and the other women obtained quarters in Duff Green's Row, on Capitol Hill.

About a week ago the negro man's wife gave birth to a child, and was confined to her bed for some days, during which time she was frequently visited by her husband and the two negro women, who left their quarters under passes signed by the authorities who have charge of them. On last Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, while they were on a visit to the sick woman, the door of the cabin was broken open by three men, one of whom was Bane. The names of the other two men are Robert and John Hunter, near neighbors of Bane. After getting into the house, the kidnappers began to secure their victims preparatory to removal, which was to be effected in a wagon which was standing on the street, a short distance from the house. They handcuffed the men, leaving him in the front room on the first floor, after which the kidnappers proceeded to the room above, for the purpose of securing the three women and the children. By some means or other the man who was handcuffed succeeded in opening the front door, and escaped into the street, crying with all his might for the police, who soon came to the rescue.

The policeman, accompanied by the handcuffed negro, returned to the house, and arrested the three men, who had already got two of the women into the wagon, and were about bringing out the sick woman and children for like disposal. The negro man and the two women, with the kidnappers, were marched off to the sixth ward station-house, where they were kept until the next morning, when they were all taken before Provost Marshal Doster, who ordered the negroes to be released, and the three kidnappers to the guardhouse.

All of the negroes, at the time of their attempted abduction, had passes signed by the military authorities stating that they were under Government protection and control. They exhibited these passes to their would-be kidnappers, who replied, with an oath, that they did not care for them, bidding them get ready to return to slavery, and to prepare themselves, when they returned home, for a dose of "cat o' nine tails."

Thus, at midnight, under the very eye of the Government, are outrages broken open, and defenceless negroes, under the protection of the Government, attempted to be abducted back to the tyranny of masters engaged in active rebellion against the Government—the masters themselves, who would not dare to show their faces in this city, in the day time, for fear of being arrested on charges of treason, coming after their slaves in the night time. We regret to learn that there are numerous instances, in this city, where the families of secessionists (the heads of some of which are now serving in the rebel ranks) have recovered their slaves on the pretence that they (not the head of the family, who is the real owner of the slaves) are loyal to the Government. How long will this state of things be permitted to continue?

Omnibus Disasters.

An omnibus and a Mr. Young's carriage came in contact as they passed each other on Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street, yesterday forenoon, by which Mr. Young's vehicle was considerably injured, the rear axle being broken, and a wheel thrown off. Quite an altercation started between the parties, which was terminated by a policeman requesting them all to go to Justice Ferguson's office for settlement. The Squire dismissed the case with the recommendation that Mr. Young take his vehicle to Mr. Vanderwerken, the owner of the omnibus, who would make the matter right with him.

Another omnibus broke down in the same locality, in the afternoon, by means of the breaking of an axle.

The Workhouse.

We are requested by a member of the police to call the attention of the proper authorities, to the fact that a certain member of the Board of Almshouse Commissioners is in the habit of releasing persons who have been committed there for drunkenness and vagrancy by the corporation magistrates. During the last quarter near $400 have been paid for conveying prisoners from the various station houses to the workhouse, many of whom, after a few days incarceration, are again turned loose upon the public—although committed for periods varying from 30 to 90 days—through the interference of this "certain member of the Board." Many of them are released from durance vile, these same individuals are frequently arrested on the same charges, and again committed, only, however, to make their appearance on the streets long before the expiration of their sentences, ready for fresh breaches of the peace. The police most emphatically protest against being compelled to arrest, and re-arrest, persons who, should other serve out the terms meted out by the committing magistrates, for pay the fines imposed for bad behavior. The prisoners released in this manner are generally tried.

Hogs.

We do not believe there is a city in the Union of any importance, except Washington, where these filthy disgusting pets are permitted to roam unrestrained through the streets. They constitute one of these unsightly objects which invariably induce surprise in, and no very complimentary remark from every stranger who visits our city. Besides this, they really injure the fences, walks, and shubbery, about the public places and private residences of the city. Every other city with which we are acquainted have some ordinance, prohibiting these free exhibition of porkdom. The penalty is usually the confiscation of the brute. But recently we saw in one locality as many as fifty hogs.—There were little hogs and big hogs; hogs feminine, and hogs masculine; old hogs, and young hogs; and hogs of all colors, white, black, spotted, brown, grey, and grizzly.

Will not some member of our city government take the hint and initiate some measure for the gradual abolishment of the evile, public and private, produced by this institution?

Communicated.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1862.

Editors Republican: Will you, through your valuable paper, urge upon the councils of the city the necessity of establishing the office of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department; though it will, as one of our city fathers stated some time back, cost a great deal of money to pay a good one, it is necessary. And here I will ask: what became of the bill presented by the old Washington United Fire Department some years back, establishing the office of Chief Engineer and Assistants?

We also need a fire alarm telegraph, if such a thing is not too costly, and will not burst the treasury of the city. And do give us a bell, and take that excuse for one on the watchhouse down.

Our department is just recovering from the almost useless condition it has been in, made so by the economy of the city councils, who have until recently refused, in almost every case, to either create new engine or hose companies, or to keep the old engine, hose, and that useful Metropolitan Hook and Ladder Company, in service. Where is the American Truck Company?

Mr. Editor, large fires will occur. And even in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore, where the system is perfect, we hear of the destruction by fire of whole blocks of buildings, and they have from ten to fifteen steam engines each. Philadelphia, I believe, has 20; New York 10 or 15, independent of 50 or 60 first class hand engines, some 50 hose companies, and 12 or 15 truck companies.

We need a Fire Inspector. "Brisk business, dull fires—dull business, brisk fires," is an old saying among firemen. I trust the Committee on the Fire Department will either get four or five steam engines or give us new hose, and put the old engines in repair. Steamers are best—they do not throw brick-bats or drink whisky. What has become of the petition of the Franklin Fire Company for a steam fire engine? Gone up?

Give us something in the shape of good engines. SECOND WARD.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

S. W. OTAUGHLEN'S COAL OIL DEPOT, Corner New Jersey avenue and E street. Being connected with one of the largest Coal Oil Factories in the country, I am prepared to furnish the best Quality Kerosene Oil to the trade at much lower rates than any other establishment in the city. Dealers would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

apr 4—3t*

A Timely Sentiment.

At a meeting of pastors and ministers of colored churches in the District of Columbia, held in Washington on the 31st day of March, 1862, [illegible] was appointed to [illegible] the following resolutions were thereupon introduced, and after discussion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe that the [illegible] proceedings of Congress, that there is a probability of the peaceful and final abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend to the churches and congregations we represent, that they set apart Sunday, the 13th day of April, 1862, in accordance with the usual religious services, as a day of special prayer to Almighty God, that if this great boon of freedom is vouchsafed to our people, we may receive it in a becoming manner, and by our orderly behavior, our devotion in our Christian duties, our obedience to the laws, we may show how worthy we are to enjoy it, and that he would be pleased in His own way, and in his own time, to proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Rev. J. H. Lyson, Rev. S. G. Golden,
Rev. Chas. J. Carter, Rev. J. P. Bass,
Rev. J. H. Anderson, Rev. R. H. Dyson,
Rev. David Smith, Chairman,
Rev. Chauncey Leonard, Sec'y.

Vaccination of Colored Persons.

A short time since, an industrious and worthy colored man was called upon to whitewash the walls of a house in which there had been a case or cases of small-pox. He was afterwards taken down with the disease, and subsequently most of his family, in which were several children. A part of the family are already dead, and others are sick. It seems to be a very hard case. Should there not be an effort made to secure the vaccination of those so much exposed, both for the general health of the city and from motives of humanity to a class who may from thoughtlessness or ignorance be so exposed?

Pickpockets.

These gentry have, of late, been quite assiduous in the operation of their laudable business.

They invest all places of public amusement, as well as localities of less publicity. Since Ford's Atheneum has been opened they have been plying their villainy in that quarter, attracted by the vast assemblies present. A gentleman of our acquaintance, last night, lost $70, and, upon inquiry, found that an aggregate of several hundred dollars, besides watches, &c., had within a few days changed owners in a mysterious manner.

Serious Accident.

Major Gibson, paymaster U. S. A., was thrown from his carriage, Monday morning, near the Treasury Building, and had his leg broken in two places.

Feet.

Those requiring the services of a skillful chiropodist should not fail to call on Dr. White, at 320 Pennsylvania avenue. The Doctor has received a very liberal patronage in Washington during the last five months, which is owing to his successful manner of operating and the following moderate prices: Corns per corn, 50 cents; Bunions, from $1 to $3. The Doctor hurts the pocket but a trifle, and the toes not a particle. Give him a call.

The Orphans' Court

Was in session yesterday, but, owing to the inclement weather, no business was transacted, save the presentation of a few unimportant petitions.

The Indian Herb Doctor.

The Indian Herb Doctor will describe diseases and tell his patients the nature of their complaints or disease, without receiving any information from them. No charge for consultation.

Office No 11, Washington Building, Pennsylvania avenue, corner of Seventh street.

OUR MOTTO.

We use such Palms as have no strife
With Nature or the Laws of Life:
With Blood our hands we never stain
Nor poison man to ease their pain.

Our Father, whom all goodness fills,
Provides the means to cure all ills.
The simple Herbs beneath our feet
Well used, relieve our pains complete.

A simple Herb, a simple Flower,
Call'd, from the dewy Lee—
These, these shall speak with touching power
Of change and health to thee.

ap 9 F. TUMBLETY, M. D

Corns, Bunions,

Callosities, Bad Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the human Feet, cured, without pain or loss of blood, by

DR. WHITE, Scientific Chiropodist,
430 Pennsylvania Avenue, between 4½ and 6th sts.,
Room No. 1, second floor.
Office hours from 12 m. to 6 p. m.
Genteel and separate apartment for Ladies
Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their residences, when desired.

mar 31

India Rubber Goods.

Rubber Blankets for Soldiers, $1.25 each.
Rubber Ponchos and Blankets combined, $6.50 each.
India Rubber Coats, white and black, $2.50 each.
India Rubber Leggins, $1.50 pair.
And all kinds Rubber Goods—including Rubber Boots and Shoes, Rubber Stoppers for Bottles, Door Mats, Underwearing for Bedridden sickness, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices, at H. A. HALL'S
India Rubber Warehouse,
308 Pennsylvania avenue,
Bet. Ninth and Tenth sts.

dec 10—tf

☞ Photographs and Ambrotypes of all sizes are taken on a new plan daily known to the proprietor of the McClellan Art Gallery, 330 Seventh street, four doors above D.

☞ The McClellan Photograph and Ambrotype Gallery, 330 Seventh street, four doors above D, has become a Washington Institution for the most pleasing Cartes de Visite. It will be your loss by not patronizing such a public establishment.

☞ We are pleased to call the attention of our readers and all here to the *McClellan Art Gallery*, 330 Seventh st. st, four doors above D. There is no other place in this city where so beautiful Photographs and Ambrotypes are taken, and where so much politeness is shown to customers.

Whitehurst, No. 332 Penn. Avenue,

Is selling original cartes de visite photographs of Generals Scott, McClellan, Wool, Banks, Fremont, Butler, and others. Our likeness of McClellan is the latest published, and is considered the best in existence. See our photographs in oil and water colors. Also portraits of distinguished men. Attention of military men is called to our full length lettertypes, for sending by mail. dec 13

DIED:

Suddenly, on the morning of the 8th instant, of convulsions, HARRY W., eldest son of Thomas J. and Emily Holtzclaw, aged 4 years and 4 months.

So fades the lovely, blooming flower,
Frail, smiling solace of an hour;
So soon our transit of comforts fly,
And pleasure only blooms to die!
Hence then, ye vain, ye sorrowing hearts,
Has ever sparned at Heaven's control,
Or ever quenched its sacred fires.

Funeral to take place to-day, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of his grandfather, John N. Ford, corner Eleventh street and Virginia avenue. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

$250 REWARD!

MAYOR'S OFFICE, April 7, 1862.

The above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who fired the property near the Centre Market, on the morning of the 7th instant. RICHARD WALLACH, Mayor.

ap 7—3t

WAGONS, CARTS AND DRAYS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, April 5, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that licenses to the owners of Wagons, Carts and Drays will expire on the first Monday in April, and that said licenses must be renewed in compliance with law, at this office, within ten days after that time.

SAM'L E. DOUGLASS,
ap 9—1w Register.

TAKEN UP, ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 6th, a large Bay HORSE, attached to a Buggy. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. JOHN KING,
Livery Stable, New Jersey avenue.
ap 7—3t* Near the Depot.

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED THREE-story Brick HOUSE, situated in a pleasant part of the city. For information, address "UNION," at this office. ap 8—3t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I TAKE PLEASURE IN informing my friends that I have just received another stock of the best and finest Clothing in the country, which I am now offering at less than whole sale prices, at J. A. SMITH'S Clothing Store, No 460 Seventh street, near F.

J. W. KEEP,
Formerly over Galt's Jewelry Store.
mar 20—dtm

A BOY WANTED—TO SERVE A PAPER ROUTE. Apply at this Office, corner of Seventh and D streets. ap 9—1t

☞ Knights Templar.—Washington Commandery, No. 1, will hold a Stated Assembly THIS (Wednesday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock.

C. P. STANBURY,
Recorder.

☞ National Freedman's Relief Association.—The members of this Association, and all who desire to join it and further its objects, are requested to meet at Parker Hall, opposite Brown's Hotel, on Wednesday evening, April 9th, at 7½ o'clock, to perfect its organization and for other business.

ap 8 H. HAMLIN, President.

☞ Ladies' Fair and Festival.—The Ladies of the Fourth Presbyterian Church announce to the public that their Fair and Festival will be open THIS (Saturday) EVENING, and that at the solicitation of their friends, they have concluded to continue it for three afternoons and evenings this week, (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,) at Franklin Hall, corner of Ninth and D street. Fancy Articles and Refreshments in great variety. Good music each evening. Admission 10 cents.

ap 8

☞ Republican Association.—Pursuant to a request signed by numerous citizens, a meeting of the Republican Association of Washington is hereby appointed to be held at Temperance Hall, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7 o'clock in reference to the approaching municipal election. A full attendance is requested.

J. S. COOMBS,
President.

ap 2—6t

☞ Drake's Plantation Bitters.—S. T. 1861 X—it invigorates, strengthens and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and the most agreeable and effectual tonic in the world. It is composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, roots, herbs, and pure St. Croix rum. Particularly adapted to delicate females; cures Dyspepsia and Weakness, and is just the thing for the changes of seasons. Sold by all grocers, druggists, hotels, and saloons.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
182 Broadway, N. Y.

ap 1—3m

☞ Special Notice.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, 1862, the trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will commence running daily, (Sundays excepted,) leaving this station at 7.40 a. m., and connecting at Washington Junction with Mail train for all parts of the West via Wheeling or Parkersburg. Through tickets sold and baggage checked.

W. P. SMITH,
M. of Transportation B. & O. R. R.

ap 1—dtf (Star & Globe)

PASSENGER TRAIN TO MANASSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Mil'y Sup't and Director Railroads, U. S.
Washington, April 3, 1862.

Until further notice, a passenger train will be run on Saturday of each week, from Seventh street and Maryland avenue to Manassas, leaving Washington at 9.30 a. m., arriving at Manassas at 1 a.m.; returning will leave Manassas at 2.30 p. m., arriving at Washington at 5 p. m. Fare from Washington to Manassas and return, $3; and from Alexandria to Manassas and return, $2.25.

D. C. McCALLUM,
Military Director and Sup't Railroads, U. S.

apr 4—tf

PASSENGER TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1862, the Passenger Trains between Washington, Baltimore, and the West, will run as follows:

Five Daily Trains arrive at and depart from Washington daily during the week, and two on Sundays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK—Leave Washington at 6 a. m., 7.40 a. m., 11 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS—Leave Washington at 7.40 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR FREDERICK—Leave Washington at 7.40 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

FOR ALL POINTS WEST,
And for Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, and Winchester, leave Washington at 7.40 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave New York at 7 a. m.; Philadelphia 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 3.45 p. m. Arrive at Washington 7.40 p. m.

Leave New York at 4 p. m. Philadelphia 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore 4.50 a. m. Arrive at Washington 6.30 a. m.

Leave New York at 11 p. m.; Philadelphia 3.50 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m. Arrive at Washington 9.35 a. m.

Local Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 10 a. m. and 5.10 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 12 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.

On Sundays at 4.30 and 7.40 a. m. only from Baltimore. No Annapolis or Frederick connections on Sunday.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 7.40 a. m. and 5.00 p. m., and Baltimore at 7.40 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., make direct connections for Annapolis at Junction. The 7.40 a. m. train connects at Relay for Frederick, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Winchester, Wheeling, Parkersburg, &c., &c., except Sundays.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Washington at 6.45 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 6 a. m. 11 a. m. and 5 p. m. and Baltimore at 4.30 and 7.40 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., will *stop only at Annapolis Junction.*

Way Passengers must take the *Accommodation Trains* only.

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

ap 3

★ ★ ★

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, The great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders, Internal Injuries, &c.

All sufferers should give it a trial.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Norwich, Conn.

For sale by CHARLES STOTT, General Agent for Washington, and by all dealers.

feb 24—dawly

STATUARY, MARBLE MONUMENTS, &C., &C.

I have a large and most extensive stock of Italian Marble Monuments, Gravestones, &c., &c.,

for sale at low prices, for cash. I will sell at reduced prices to those of the army or navy who may want them as mementos for their comrades who have fallen in defence of the Union.

WM. RUTHERFORD,
Eleventh street north, bet. 12th and 13th.

feb 17—6m

PATENT OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Application having been made under the act of 25th 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 objections shall then appear.

No. 37,504, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jacob Brader, and was granted August 19, 1856—May 3, 1862.

No. 45,429, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Charlotte, widow of Walter Cole, and was granted January 20, 1856—May 27, 1862.

No. 46,068, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Mary Harer, widow of John Harer, and was granted November 10, 1856—June 7, 1862.

No. 19,561, for 40 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of James Scrivner, minor child of William Scrivner, deceased, and was granted August 16, 1855—June 10, 1862.

No. 75,147, for 160 acres, (act 1847,) in favor of Patrick Brady, private, of company K, Second regiment U. S. Infantry, bearing date 31st December 1851.—June 21, 1862.

No. 27,704, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of John Walters, and was granted Nov. 9, 1858—June 21, 1862.

No. 62,162, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Sarah, widow of Thomas Miller, and was granted December 18, 1855—June 21 1862.

No. 77,853, for 160 acres, under act of 11th February, 1847, in favor of Thomas Bingham, private, of Captain Hunter's company, Battalion of Mormon volunteers, issued 13th April, 1858—July 3, 1862.

JOSEPH H. SAUNDERS,
Commissioner.

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TO SUTLERS.—FOR SALE—[illegible] barrels CIDER, and a large supply of Army and Navy Supplies. Cheap for cash.

EDERMOTT & CO.,
No. 470 Eighth street, above Penn. av.,
Washington, D. C.

ap 9—1w

NAVY SUPPLIES.—1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the tenth day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving sealed orders) [illegible] for the use of the United States navy yards, [illegible] Brooklyn, New York, and Philadelphia, from Pennsylvania, such quantities as may be required, [illegible] as may be required on the contract by the chief of the Bureau, or the corresponding officers of the said navy yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet unsifted flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same, and shall be fully equal in quality, and delivered to order and shall, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy yards, shall be properly packed, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects the best family; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and hoopings to be of red oak of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun drying, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops for the barrels and half barrels containing whisky, molasses, and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than [illegible] inch thick; the barrels and half barrels to be three quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one third the quantity to be in half barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than the acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one third to be in half barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three quarter hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels and half barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞ inch thick, and the heads not less than [illegible] inch thick; and each barrel and half barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whisky to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, one third to be in half barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and no offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is tendered by bidder for the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts at the option of the Bureau.

All the cases, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried apples	50,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	15,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	35,000 gallons.
Whisky	160,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing will be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract, the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1860, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1861-62, approved 15th of August, 1861) by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that if they understand that the bidder or bidders will, if the offer or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as the inspection for acceptance, at first but rigid compliance will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and these attentions is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 25th March, 1861, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846. ap 5—law4w

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On hand, a full supply of all kinds of ANTHRACITE COAL.

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2,240 lbs. to the ton.

Wood, of all kinds, prepared or delivered cord length.

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