

At this present position, we have no later dispatch from Frederickburg than the one dated at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon.

The rebels seem to have made very little use of their artillery, to prevent the crossing of the river, seeming rather to rely upon their rifle and infantry, who were posted in Frederickburg for that purpose, and who, in fact, would have been able to protract the resistance to the crossing much longer, but for the bravery and good fortune of the little band by whom they were dislodged.

The crossing of Gen. Franklin's division was only three miles below Frederickburg, instead of fifteen miles below, as the public had been induced to expect by previous accounts.

The whole army has thus crossed at substantially one point, and the enemy seems equally to have concentrated his strength within a small space. If for a battle at Frederickburg, we shall have it at once, and it may already have commenced.

In the Mississippi Valley, it is settled that Gen. Grant will find no enemy with the courage and strength to give him battle. No name carries such terror with it to the rebels as that of Gen. Grant, and it is doubtful if any disparity of numbers would embolden them to fight him.

The rebel General Pemberton has turned off towards the East, substantially abandoning Vicksburg to its fate, and thus insuring the early opening of the Mississippi river.

By avoiding a battle with Gen. Grant, the rebels avoid a defeat, but they yield the whole left bank of the lower Mississippi to our advance, and this advance will be fatal to them, in connection with the coming into operation, on the 1st of January, of the President's proclamation. The left bank of the Mississippi, from Memphis down, contains the densest body of negro slaves in rebellion, and their liberation will be a ruinous blow to the patriarchal institution. That has been the great market for the negro vendors of Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, and once lost by the emancipation of slaves, it can never be recovered.

The event will demonstrate, within a few days, that the President's proclamation is no *brutum fulmen*, but a stern and effective reality.

It is rumored, or suspected, that Gen. Pemberton has gone to the support of Gen. Bragg, or whoever the rebel commander may be, who is confronting Gen. Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee. The belligerents are at close quarters in the vicinity of Nashville, and we may have accounts of a battle at any moment. The situation of affairs there is critical. It certainly is so for the rebels, if it be true, as reported, that the Unionists of East Tennessee have broken out in open revolt against them in their rear. If Gen. Rosecrans is able to win a victory between Nashville and Murfreesboro', the consequences cannot fall to be most important.

The battle at Fayetteville, between the forces of General Hinton and Bruce and those of Gen. Hindman, appears to have been as desperate and bloody as those of Wilson's Spring and Pea Ridge, heretofore fought in the same quarter. Gen. Hinton and Gen. Bruce are, neither of them, educated military men, but they evidently know how to fight, and their troops are unsurpassed in bravery. Those of Gen. Hinton are principally from Illinois. Gen. Bruce's force consists chiefly of Kansas regiments, with a sprinkling of Indians and (shocking as it may be to the nerves of some people) negroes.

No survey of the position would be complete without some notice of the deprivations of the Alabama, called by courtesy a rebel privateer, but which is nothing more or less than a British armed steamer, manned by Englishmen, and built and fitted out at an English port, and by a subscription of English capitalists. If we must have a war with Great Britain, we are in favor of a war on both sides, and not on one side only. The same British policy which allowed the Alabama to get to sea to prey upon our commerce, may follow it with twenty others on the same errand, if not checked by energetic and menacing remonstrance.

DEFINING THE LAW. In an order issued from the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, on the 5th instant, Gen. Curtis thus very precisely defines what the law is in respect to negroes: "If negroes belong to rebels, they are free." Gen. Curtis does not undertake to make law, but it is his duty, martial law having been proclaimed in Missouri, judicially to declare what the law is, and to see that it is executed. It is in the discharge of this duty, that he has given the very clear and satisfactory decision which we have quoted.

If all the tribunals in this country, civil and military, could have been relied upon to give honest and sensible judgments, it would not have been necessary to trouble either Congress, or the President, with questions of emancipation. There never would have been any difficulty or controversy on this point, if the nation had not been benumbed by a long course of training, into the belief that there was a peculiar and mysterious sanctity about negro slavery. It will be seen Gen. Curtis reaches the same result in Missouri which Gen. Fremont did, only by a different method. Gen. Curtis does not emancipate anybody. He merely declares, as an interpretation of existing law, that "if negroes belong to rebels, they are free."

WATERLOO.—In an article in the last number of the London Quarterly it is stated that Gen. Wellington's British and Hanoverian troops only six or seven thousand were veterans. It says that of Wellington's tried Peninsula soldiers the bulk had been sent to "America and elsewhere." We familiarly know in this country that fifteen thousand of them, under Gen. Packenham, had been employed in the unsuccessful attack upon New Orleans. But what will Gen. Scott say to this statement, that Waterloo was won by fresh levies?

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

It will be seen by our dispatches, received at a late hour, that our forces are mainly over the river, that the rebels have opened their guns on the city, filled with our troops, but that no great damage has been done except to the buildings in Frederickburg.

Our forces under General Burnside have accomplished an important movement. No achievement marks or distinguishes any campaign more than this. That large army has been able to advance and cross a deep river, right in the face of a powerful enemy, is truly wonderful. Thus far, success has perched upon our banners. It remains to be seen what will be the results of a pitched battle. We think General Burnside is equal to the work he has in hand. He has achieved much, and all that courage, bravery, and skill can do, he will do.

Success to our arms, is the earnest desire and prayer of all loyal hearts.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MINNESOTA INDIANS. We submit the message sent to the Senate by the President, upon the case of the Minnesota Indians. The people of Minnesota ought to acquiesce in the decision which the President has thus arrived at, after a laborious and conscientious examination of the whole matter.

MESSAGE. To the Senate of the United States: In compliance with your resolution of December 5th, 1862, requesting the President to furnish the Senate with all the information in his possession touching the late Indian barbarities in the State of Minnesota, and also the evidence in his possession upon which some of the principal actors and head men were tried and condemned to death, I have the honor to state that, on receipt of the said resolution, I transmitted the same to the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by a number of copies of which is herewith enclosed, marked A, and in response to which I received, through that Department, a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, containing a copy of which is herewith enclosed (marked B.)

I further state that, on the 8th of November last, I received a public telegraphic dispatch from Major General Pope, at St. Paul, Minn., simply informing the President of the persons sentenced to be hanged. I immediately telegraphed to have transcripts of the records in all the cases forwarded to me, which transcripts, however, did not reach me until two or three days before the present meeting of Congress. In the meantime, I received, through telegraphic dispatches and otherwise, appeals in behalf of the condemned, appeals for their execution, and an extended remonstrance to the proper policy in regard to them, and to the Indians generally in that vicinity, none of which, I understand, falls within the scope of your inquiry.

After the arrival of the transcript of records, but before I had sufficient opportunity to examine them, I received a joint letter from one of the Senators and several of the representatives from Minnesota, which contain some statements of fact not found in the records of the trials, and for which reason I herewith transmit a copy (marked C.) I also, for the same reason, enclose a printed memorial of the citizens of St. Paul, addressed to me and forwarded with the letter aforesaid.

Anxious to act with as much clemency as to encourage another outbreak on the one hand, nor with as much severity as to be read cruelly on the other, I cause a careful examination of the records of the trials to be made, in view of first ordering the execution of such as had been proved guilty of violating females, contrary to my expectations, only a few of the cases were found. I then directed a further examination, and a classification of all who were proved to have participated in the massacres, as distinguished from participation in battles. The number of those who were convicted of female violation. One of the number is strongly recommended to the commission which tried them, for commutation to ten years imprisonment. I have ordered the other thirty-five to be executed on Friday, the 19th instant.

The order was dispatched from here on Monday, the 8th instant, by a messenger to General McClellan, by a messenger to General McClellan, and received intimation from General Porter that he thought it would be unnecessary (as was at first expected) to have him testify before that court, but yesterday morning left the city for Philadelphia. He has remained, his friends contemplated giving him a serenade on a very extensive scale.

STARTING THE REBELS.—Gen. Martindale, the Military Governor of this District, has issued an order permitting the people of Loudoun county, Va., to dispose of their surplus beef, pork, corn, and flour in Maryland, in exchange for groceries. This does not look as if the South was quite starved out.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICAN, of Nov. 1, gives the details of the execution of forty-two men in Cook county, in that State, charged with being engaged in a "Union plot." Cook county adjoins the Indian Territory, and is said to be peopled principally by persons from Ohio and Indiana.

A BIG EGG AND A HER'S EGG.—Handall Holden, Esq., 361 1/2 street, sent us an egg measuring 8 1/2 inches in largest circumference, and 4 1/2 inches round the centre, weighing 4 ounces. He wrote as follows upon it: "This egg was hatched as soon as the hen heard of Western Virginia being admitted in the Union a Free State. Dec. 11, 1862."

THE CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of Baltimore has given notice that on and after Monday next the charge for exchange tickets will be advanced to seven cents. The present rate is five cents for a single ride from one part of the city to another.

TWO ENGLISH SCHOONERS, the Ellen and the Agnes, were captured recently in Indian river, Florida, by boats belonging to the United States gunboat Sagamore, Lieutenant Commander English.

THE NAME OF COL. T. B. VAN BUREN, of the One-hundred-and-second New York volunteers, has gone into the Senate for a brigadier's position. The "star" could not be more worthily bestowed.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY. The New York Times disposes of the Banks expedition as follows: "The point may be considered fully settled that Gen. Banks is not to operate in the James or York river against Richmond. He is probably bound to Wilmington in North Carolina, to Charlotte in South Carolina, to Savannah in Georgia, or to some point in East or West Florida, or to Mobile in Alabama, or to Galveston in Texas."

SOME PAPERS are discussing the necessity of taking the tax of newspapers. We think it a good move, and we hope some member of Congress will move in it.

REG. GEN. RIPLEY, Chief of Ordnance, has written a letter to the Secretary of War, recommending the establishment of an armory at Newark, N. J., and an arsenal at Weehawken, N. J. The letter has been printed and will, probably, be acted upon by Congress next week.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

The court met at 11 o'clock. The examination of Maj. Gen. Keyes relative to the conference of the various corps commanders and Gen. McClellan, referred to by the latter in his testimony, was continued.

He said that at the conference at Fairfax Court House, Gen. McClellan spoke of some troops then in the Shenandoah Valley as a portion of the troops for the defence of Washington, and the unattached regiments in the vicinity as to the other. He thought Gen. McClellan spoke also of the troops that were to arrive but not in definite terms. The President had imposed upon the corps commanders the duty of making definite arrangements for the defence of the capital, and it was, therefore, recorded by the majority of the council, on the 13th of March, that all the forces on the Virginia side, on the right bank, must be fully garrisoned, the forts on the Washington side occupied, and that there should be, in addition, a covering or movable force of 25,000 troops on the Virginia side. This was the opinion of McDowell, Helm, and others, and Gen. Sumner was of the opinion that the number of troops to be left for the defence of Washington, including the forts, should be 40,000. The force in the Shenandoah Valley was not included among these troops, nor did the witness consider this force applicable for the defence of Washington.

The court about 11 o'clock until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER. FRIDAY, DEC. 12th. The court met at 11 o'clock. Maj. Gen. Heintzelman was examined briefly, but nothing important was elicited.

Maj. Gen. McDowell was examined with regard to his position, and also the position of Gen. Porter, on and during the day of the battle at Manassas on the 29th of August.

He testified in effect that previous to receiving the joint order, set out in the specification, which was directed to both him and Gen. Porter, he had, as senior officer commanding the two corps, taken steps to secure the same ends. After receiving the order he gave certain directions to Gen. Porter in regard to the movements of his (Porter's) corps, and thereafter Gen. P. with his own (M.C.D.'s) corps to take part in the action. While on his way he met a messenger with an order to Gen. Porter, which he examined, and which in effect gave the very same direction he himself had already given. So far as he knew, Gen. Porter had taken no part in the action of the 29th.

Gen. M.C.D. was cross-examined at some length, but nothing was elicited affecting the testimony he had given on the direct examination.

The examination will be continued to-day.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS. Third Session. FRIDAY, DEC. 12, 1862. SENATE.

Several petitions for private claims were presented. Mr. COWAN presented the petition of 1,300 citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a general bankruptcy act.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing to enlisted men now in the service of the United States, who were mustered in before the passage of the act of July 5, 1862, the same advance of bounty as allowed to enlisted men under that act; and also that the committee inquire what further legislation is necessary to secure the prompt and speedy payment of troops. Adopted.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. The House was not in session to-day.

NAVAL AFFAIRS. Commander Caldwell, of the iron-clad gunboat Essex, reports to the Navy Department, off New Orleans, under the date of Dec. 3, that he seized at the depot of the Baton Rouge and Opelousas railroad, 296 barrels of molasses, and delivered it on board the storeship Fernat, agreeably to the order of Admiral Farragut.

He says: "This molasses is the produce of the enemy's country, and was transported to Baton Rouge over a railroad in their possession and exclusive use, and intended for shipment up the river by a steamer which was expected the day after our arrival.

There are 296 barrels. Had it been intended for transportation across the river to Baton Rouge, it would still have been subject to seizure, as in the rear of that place is a garrison of rebel soldiers, who exercise control over the place and permit nothing to go forth for the use of the country in their possession."

Surgeon Gilchrist has been detached from duty as Surgeon of the Mississippi squadron, and Surgeon Ninian Pinkney has been ordered to relieve him.

Second assistant engineers Joseph Waters and James Benham, and Third assistant engineers Henry L. Bonding, C. C. Manrice, W. W. Vanderbilt and Monroe Murphy have been ordered to the steam schooner Osagee.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Ordered.—A. D. Bache to the Hendrick Hudson; T. Quincy Hill to the Columbia.

John A. Bates has been ordered to the Iroquois, previous orders to the Sacramento having been revoked, and Wm. A. Weldon has been ordered to the Sacramento.

SEE a woman in another column picking Sambal grapes, for Speer's Wine. It is an admirable article, used in hospitals, and in the families in Paris, London and New York, in preference to Old Port Wine. It is worth a trial, as it gives great satisfaction.

FOR SALE OR RENT. FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT.—HOUSE No. 129 G street, above the War Office. Water gas, and bath. Rent, \$10 per month. Apply on the premises. Dec. 12-11.

FOR RENT.—A Parlor and Double Bedroom. Apply to No. 16 East Capitol street. Dec. 12-11.

FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL of a first-class Wholesale Lard and Suet Establishment has been doing a fine business for two years, located in the central part of Pennsylvania avenue, will also make a first-class restaurant. For full particulars apply at the Agency Office, 611 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. N. H. MILLER, Agent, City Property and Houses for sale. no 18-11.

FOR RENT AND SALE.—The Furniture of a first-class Restaurant, including a large stock of liquors, in the very best of neighborhoods, now having from fourteen to sixteen boarders. Satisfaction given for sale. For particulars apply at the Agency Office, 611 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue. N. H. MILLER, Agent. no 18-11.

ROOMS TO LET.—Four furnished Rooms, with or without board, within five minutes' walk of Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire at No. 497 Maryland avenue. no 18-11.

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON. The Assessors of the different Wards will meet at the following places from 10 o'clock a. m. till 1 o'clock p. m., from the 14th to the 31st of December, inclusive, to correct and register the names of those entitled to vote at the polls: 1st Ward, John A. Rheim, 175 Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets. 2d Ward, Henry Curtis, corner 12th and H streets. 3d Ward, Thomas W. Burch, 5th street between G and H streets. 4th Ward, E. F. Dyer, residence, Ten Buildings. 5th Ward, George Collins, at T. Edw. Clark's office, Virginia street, between 9th and 10th streets. 6th Ward, Peter Heppner, No. 58 South J street, between 9th and 10th streets west. no 18-11.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Special Dispatches to the Republicans.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. OUR LOSS IN FREDERICKSBURG ONE HUNDRED KILLED AND WOUNDED.

THE REBELS FIRE UPON OUR SOLDIERS IN AND FROM BEHIND HOUSES.

NOT MUCH MERCY SHOWN TO THEM WHEN CAUGHT.

A DENSE FOG YESTERDAY MORNING. THE MOVEMENT OF OUR TROOPS.

SUMNER'S GRAND DIVISION LEADS, FOLLOWED BY HOOKER'S.

FRANKLIN'S DIVISION CROSSES THREE MILES BELOW.

THE REBEL BATTERIES IN THE REAR OF THE CITY.

OUR TROOPS WILL BE MARSED.

ARE IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS. THEY DESIRE TO BE LED TO THE FIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 12, 1862.—morning, 10 o'clock. After occupying the river front of the city of Frederickburg last night, we lost about one hundred men killed and wounded. While driving the rebels through the city, they fired upon our men, as they advanced through the streets. The rebels were scattered in or behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, from the morning till noon. The troops commenced moving at an early hour; Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Hooker's grand division.

Franklin's grand division, at a point nearly three miles below the city, in nearly over. At a quarter past nine o'clock this morning the first gun was fired. The firing continued for about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

It is thought that all of our troops will be over by noon. Information received during last night and this morning, from our scouts and sentries show that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first being a mile back, and the second one a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion, and well concentrated. The troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to be led upon the enemy's works.

The rebels have concentrated their forces, and it is believed, will give battle. Much will depend upon the result of to-day.

All of our troops are sanguine of success.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT. THE CLEARING UP OF THE FOG. THE REBELS OPEN THEIR GUNS ON THE CITY, FILLED WITH OUR TROOPS.

OUR FORCES MOVING DOWN THE RIVER. FIVE MEN OF GENERAL BAYARD'S CAVALRY KILLED. OUR TROOPS SLEEP ON THEIR ARMS. NEARLY EVERY HOUSE IN FREDERICKSBURG DAMAGED.

SEVERAL CASES OF WANTON DESTRUCTION. AN ENGLISH FLAG TORN DOWN BY MISTAKE. THE MAIN BODY OF OUR FORCES OVER THE RIVER.

A BATTLE IMMINENT. [SPECIAL DISPATCH.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday evening, Dec. 12.

At ten o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before eleven the air was again thick, which continued until two, when it again cleared. At a quarter past two, the rebels opened all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was then directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops.

Those who were posted on the left of the ridge were upon the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges and had formed in line of battle and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massaponny.

Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured. Gen. Bayard's cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below are sleeping on their arms to-night; the advance being within a few minutes' march of the rebel works, their left resting on the Rappahannock. The enemy occupy the opposite side of the creek in force.

The guns posted on this side of the river at least on the city's artillery a duel was fought half an hour occurred. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells was to the city, and to so much more to its destruction. Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in the streets of the city while driving the rebels out. Nearly every house in the city has been damaged in more or less degree during the past two days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled as also all the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops when they first entered; property which could be of no use to the enemy.

In many houses the furniture all remained, and the parties must appear, or the bid will be set aside, and without reference to each other. The name and street address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If it is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, and the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposal.

Proposals will be received for (500 to five hundred bushels of hay) and for (50,000 to fifty thousand bushels of oats) and upwards.

The proposals for the hay and oats may be upon the same paper, or they may be entirely distinct from, and without reference to, each other. The name and street address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

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FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN, AND ALEXANDRIA. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE REPUBLICANS.

The following is a correct list of all the hospitals, in the above cities, with their locations, and the surgeon in charge of each: Alexandria—H. between 9th and 10th streets, J. C. Dorr.

Ascension—Dr. Smith's Church, 9th between G and H streets, J. C. Dorr.

Ascension—Southern Church, 8th between H and I streets, J. C. Dorr.

Army—Army Square, 7th st. W. D. Bliss. Alexandria, 1st division—Alexandria, J. E. Summers.

Alexandria, 2d division—Alexandria, T. R. Spencer.

Alexandria, 3d division—Alexandria, Edwin Bentley.

Carver—14th st., near Col. O. A. J. Judson. E. Sparks—A st., south, east of Capitol. W. E. Warren.

Clifton—21st st., Henry Bryant. Columbian—14th st., Col. Col. T. A. Croh. Georgetown—Georgetown, J. M. Brown.

Crane—St. Baptist Church, 6th and E sts. A. Wynkoop. Cranch—Catholic Church, 6th and D sts. A. Wynkoop.

Comp. ex. and par. pris.—Near Alexandria, J. H. White. Douglas—Cor. 1st and N. J. ave. Dunbar—Dunbar street—Georgetown, H. C. W. Burnett.

Elizabeth—4th, near G st. west, W. E. Waters. Edinger—Gale's house, N. Y. ave. S. A. Storron.

Emory—11 m. east of Capitol. Wm. Cleland. Epiphany—G, bet. 13th and 14th sts. James Bryan.

Epiphany—Baptist Church, 13th bet. G and H. James Bryan. Fairfax Seminary—4 miles out Alexandria. David P. Smith.

Finley—N. Y. ave., near Gale's farm. J. Moses. Hartwood—7th street, Corcoran's farm. T. Antield.

Island Hall—Corner Virginia avenue and 6th street. Wm. Hayes. Jackson—E street, between 4th and 5th. Chas. Page.

Kalamazoo—21st street, near Boundary. R. J. Thomas. Mt. Pleasant—14th street, near Boundary. C. McCall.

Odd Fellows' Hall—K st., near Navy Yard. W. E. Waters. Patent Office—9th street. A. Thompson.

Protestant Church—Georgetown, B. Knickerbocker. Ryland Chapel—D street, corner 10th, Island. V. B. Hubbard.

Ryland Chapel—Grace Church, L street, corner N. Y. B. Hubbard. Seminary—Georgetown, London Wells.

Stone—14th street, near Boundary—P. Glenham. Elizabeth—Insane Asylum, East Branch. C. H. Nichols.

St. Aloysius—K street, between 1st and 2d. T. B. Laubell. Trinity—C street, corner 3d. A. J. Baxter.

Trinity—Printing office, corner 3d street and Indiana avenue. A. J. Baxter. Trinity Church—Georgetown, M. F. Bowen.

Union Chapel—20th street, near Pennsylvania. W. H. Butler. Union Hotel—Corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown. Geo. W. Stipp.

Quartermaster's—17th street. DIARY. FROM MARCH 4, 1861, TO NOVEMBER 17, 1862. BY ADAM GUBOWSKI. PRICE, \$1.25. HILFMAN'S BOOK STORE. no 12-10.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE. I have now on hand a fine and well selected assortment of Gold Jewelry, a large stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and a large stock of SILVER-WARE.

STANDARD SILVER-WARE. (of my own manufacture) Silver-plated Gold, Table and Pocket Cutlery; Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, and a variety of other goods, I am constantly receiving additional stock of all new articles, as fast as they appear in the market, and always at the lowest rates. Please call and examine my stock.

H. O. GOOD, No. 285 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. Ninth and Tenth sts. no 12-10.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY. Sealed proposals are invited until the 29th day of December, 1862, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with Washington, D. C., with 400 tons of HAY, in bales.

The first delivery to be commenced on or about the 1st day of January, 1863, and the whole quantity put in within thirty days from the first delivery.

The hay to be delivered at Sixth street wharf, and to be weighed and inspected.

Any party furnishing the Government with hay, 1,000 pounds at which the bid will furnish the hay. Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such funds as the Government may have at its disposal.

Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and of course to the Quartermaster for Hay. no 12-10.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS AND HAY. DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner Eighth and G streets, Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1862.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 23rd day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing the Government with (50,000 to four hundred thousand bushels of Oats) and (50,000 to five hundred thousand bushels of Hay), to be good merchantable hay.

Payment to be made in certificates of indebtedness, or such funds as the Government may have at its disposal.

Bids to be directed to Col. A. BECKWITH, A. D. C. and C. S. U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and of course to the Quartermaster for Hay. no 12-10.</