Daily National Republican.

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National Republican.

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National Republican.

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One square, four days - - - - 1.25
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Once a week advertisements charged for each insertion.

Eight lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by nine o'clock p. m.

Reorganization.

Reorganization of the Cavalry.

The reorganization of the cavalry being again under consideration in Congress, allow me to offer a few suggestions, the result of some observation, respecting the condition and wants of this arm of the service.

The cavalry have been organized, reorganized, and finally dis-organized. General order No. 126 of the War Department, dispensed with the battalion organization altogether. Under this order all battalion officers were directed to be discharged. This deprived the regiment of three sergeant majors, three hospital stewards, two chief buglers, and the veterinary surgeons, and no provision being made for musicians, 94 company buglers in each regiment were discharged. This non-commissioned staff, who, from a year's experience, had fitted themselves for usefulness, were thus discharged, and new *regimental* staff had to be selected from inexperienced men. It is very apparent this dis-organization and depletion of the cavalry would not improve its condition; hence another re-organization.

What, then, does the service require to render the cavalry more efficient? It demands such legislation and such regulation as will keep each regiment of effective men constantly supplied with serviceable horses. After the disasters of the 29th and 30th of August, Gen. Pope said he had been unable to fight longer, because he had not *effective* cavalry sufficient to escort supply trains from Alexandria to Bull Run to keep his army from starving. Gen. Sigel likewise complained that the Government did not keep his cavalry supplied with serviceable horses, and therefore left it inefficient. The evil complained of is, the want of a complete system by which each regiment of 1,200 men may be constantly supplied with 1,200 horses, fit for service, and thereby always be maintained a full regiment, well mounted, and effective.

Look at the condition of any cavalry brigade in the Army of Virginia during the summer campaign. Ask the commander of any army corps, what was the *effective* strength of any cavalry brigade under his command at any time for the last six months. I hazard nothing in the assertion that there was not a single brigade in the Army of Virginia, consisting of three regiments, from Slaughter Mountain to Bull Run, that ever turned out in any expedition, however important, 1,000 effective well-mounted men; that ever mustered the strength of one full regiment. But on the contrary, the brigade commander had time and again been humiliated to find, when his brigade was ordered out for important service, that he could not report a command of six hundred well-mounted men. How often has a division commander, when asking for the immediate use of a *regiment* of cavalry, been disappointed and his plans frustrated, in finding a colonel and his staff report for a regiment 600, 300, and even less than 100 mounted men!

Look at this evil from another point. You organize three regiments of cavalry with three colonels, three lieutenant colonels, nine majors, thirty-six captains, and seventy-two lieutenants, in order to keep in the field 1,200 effective cavalry. If you please you may add to this, to make it complete, one brigadier general to command and embellish the whole. Keep 3,600 men in the field to do the duty of 1,200! Purchase 3,600 horses to keep these 1,200 men mounted! Commission 126 officers to do the duty of 40! Then, when more cavalry are required, enlist new regiments of men, commission a new corps of officers, but leave two-thirds of the men already in the field without horses. Can this deplorable, clumsy, costly, worse than worthless system be longer continued without one suggestion being made to improve it? Is there no remedy for the evil? I think there is a remedy at once plain, practicable, economical, certain.

Primarily, I think the organization of regiments and brigades is right. But each brigade should be assigned to some particular division, in order that the division commander may always know what particular body of cavalry he has to rely upon, and that he may always know what service his cavalry is daily performing. But to keep a regiment and brigade constantly serviceable, is the great object to be attained.

For each brigade of three regiments there should be purchased 1,000 extra horses. For these should be provided a depot where they would be carefully fed, groomed, trained and fitted for the field. In charge of this depot should be a commanding officer, assistant quartermaster, competent veterinary surgeons, farriers and training boys. To this depot, from time to time, should be sent the horses of the brigade rendered temporarily unserviceable in the field. From this depot should be sent, from time to time, to the brigade, the serviceable trained horses, to supply the places of those returned from the brigade. The horses so returned would receive immediate care from the attendants. Here they would rest and be supplied with forage, and have whatever attention should be needed from skillful farriers and surgeons. In due time these returned horses would again be fitted for service, and instead of being abandoned or turned over to a swindling quartermaster, would be sent back to the regiment, to take the places of horses needing similar treatment and care. This system would prevent the abandonment and loss of horses temporarily unserviceable. It would enable regiments to be *immediately* supplied with *trained* horses in good condition. It would keep the men constantly mounted. It would save millions to the Government annually. It would more than double the *effective* strength of the cavalry, with less than half the number of organized regiments. The system is simple and practicable. It is based upon common sense, and is supported by the practice of every enlightened Government of Europe. It seems like madness that our Government has so long delayed its adoption.

DISMOUNTED TROOPER.

☞ We give the following from the New York *Tribune*, not because we are prepared to endorse all of its views, but because we know that there were many patriotic men, who, at the start, entertained these views and were clamored down, as was the *Tribune*:

Disunionism Pacifism.

Whoever read carefully the batch of correspondence recently seized by our soldiers at the residence in Oxford, Miss., of the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of the Interior, must have been struck by the following passage in Mr. Thompson's own letter to ex-President Buchanan, dated June 7, 1861:

"In all I did, I acted on life-long convictions, and after I reached home [became] destrous that the severance which had begun should then be perpetual,—a new desire for me. I feared that that blunderer, Lincoln, would turn and adopt my ideas of State rights. *Had he done so, secession would have been killed off forever.* Had Lincoln, in his inaugural, boldly taken the ground that he would evacuate the forts of Sumter and Pickens, and leave the seceded States to determine for themselves their own destiny, the Border States would have been secured to the old Union beyond peradventure, and in all the seceded States there would have been a Union party *which would have asserted* its ASCENDANCY *in* ALL *our States*. This feeling was deep and strong when I came home. But the very moment Lincoln suspended the Constitution and the laws, and undertook to raise armies and support navies without the aid of Congress, the feeling for separation became universal. Now, nothing but annihilation will bring these States into the old Union."

Because the *Tribune*, during the last two months of 1860, insisted that the cotton States—being the only ones then threatening secession—should be invited to decide for themselves whether to remain in or go out of the Union, we have been assailed ever since by the Northern pro-slavery press as *wishing the Union dissolved*. Nothing can be further from the truth. We sought to concede to the disaffected States the right, not of secession, but of self-government, because we felt sure that this concession would retain them peacefully in the Union. Had the North then said kindly but firmly to those States, "We do not wish to part with you; but, if you will go, go in peace," their traitorous demagogues would have been utterly taken aback and disconcerted. They had been for years fomenting disunion under the guise of rescuing the South from oppression and spoliation by the North. And, ridiculous as was that pretence, our own pro-slavery demagogues were constantly giving it countenance by crying out, whenever anything was said or done in opposition to the series of aggressions of the slave power, which became pronounced in the annexation of Texas: "There! if you don't stop that, the South will secede—the Union will be dissolved—and we shall all be ruined! No more trade—no more manufactures—no more markets—no more profits—if the cotton States shall secede!" We always despised this appeal to the cowardice, the venality, the baseness of the North, and always treated it accordingly. If the Union is beneficial to one section alone—if its advantages are not general and reciprocal—it should not exist. If we are to buy its continuance by stifling our convictions, padlocking our mouths, and making merchandise of our souls, it could not be ended too soon. In fact, it could never be maintained on the assumption that its material benefits were all monopolized by one section, while its burdens were all thrown upon another. And nothing else has done so much to strengthen and disseminate the Southern delusion on this head, as the shrieks of alarm frequently raised at the North over the prospect of disunion, as though it was to be specially injurious to the North—as though the South would no longer buy and sell with us if the Union were dissolved, and as though we lived not by our own industry and ability, but by the favor and patronage of the cotton growers. Hence the incessant threats of disunion from the South; not that disunion was really desired or anticipated, but because this was deemed by the Democratic managers at the South a sure and safe mode of helping and strengthening their party friends at the North. To threaten disunion was, in their view, to threaten the North with bankruptcy and ruin—for this was generally admitted at the North. Hence the natural deduction that the South—that is, the slave power—had only to make any demand, require any concession, no matter how unreasonable, and back it by a threat of disunion, and the North would certainly concede it, having no alternative but beggary and utter prostration.

Mr. Thompson, writing to his bosom friend Buchanan, three months after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration and nearly two after the bombardment of Fort Sumter—writing confidentially, and with no thought that his letter would ever see the light—confirms all we have ever asserted with regard to the Unionism of the South. We steadily maintained that the people of the South were *not* disunionists—that the great mass of them loved and hoped to live and die in the Union—and Mr. Thompson fully corroborates our statement. We maintained that an offer by the free States to let the cotton States out of the Union if they desired it, after a fair hearing and on a clear understanding among all parties, would show this, and thus give a death-blow to secession. Mr. Thompson confirms every syllable that we uttered. But our Democrats were so intent on forcing the Republicans to prove recreant to their principles—so determined to have no settlement that did not involve new concessions, new abasements to slavery, that they howled down every proposition to test the real strength of disunionism at the South; and hence we are as we are.

GRAND ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, and all the stores are crying up the prices of their goods but SMITH & BEALL, No. 361 Seventh street. We are able to sell good clothing nearly as cheap as ever. We have been fighting against high prices for the last year, and our stock now is good, and we are able to sell at low prices.

SMITH is all the time in the market picking up goods at old prices, and that is one reason we undersell all others. We have the means and ability to sell cheap, and we will do it, as our customers want Good Clothing at low prices, and we are just the men to sell it to them. A call is solicited at the

CHEAP CLOTHING HOUSE of

SMITH & BEALL,
Clothiers,
No. 361 Seventh street,
nov 21—dtjan1 First door below the market.

★ ★ ★

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, External 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—3kwly

PENSIONS! PENSIONS!!

"No attorney will be regarded as having filed the necessary declaration and affidavit, as contemplated by the sixth section of the act, unless the FORMS, as well as the instructions given in this pamphlet, ARE STRICTLY COMPLIED WITH."—COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

"The Manual of Pension, Bounty and Bounty Land Laws," published by the Morrisons, Washington, D. C., is the *ONLY* book now published, *ALL* the *FORMS* in which are *exact copies* of those prescribed by the Pension Office. No other Manual to be found in the market has them.

If you want a *RELIABLE GUIDE* in making up your Pension, Bounty or Bounty Land papers, as to *FORM*, as well as substance, enclose *one dollar and fifty cents* and send to W. H. & O. H. Morrison, Washington, D. C., and the book will be sent by mail to any part of the United States. *Postage Paid.* nov 25—eod6t&wst

ORPHANS' COURT.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit:

In the case of John Quinn, administrator of Philip McGrath, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid, appointed Saturday, the 17th day of January next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, (at the Orphans' Court of Washington county aforesaid,) with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate: provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the *National Republican* previous to the said 17th day of January, 1863.

Z. C. ROBBINS,
Register of Wills.
de 24—law3w*

J. FUGITT'S

LUMBER YARD,

SIXTH STREET,

South of Pennsylvania Avenue.

dec 12—tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The firm JOHN VOGEL and ALBERT LEUTNER has not been in existence, and I am therefore not responsible for any transaction of such alleged firm.

dec 23—3t* ALBERT LEUTNER.

COME ONE, COME ALL, TO L. A. BEALL & CO., to get your Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps,

No. 361 Seventh street,
se 25—3m between I & K.

Hospital Directory.

FOR WASHINGTON, GEORGETOWN AND ALEXANDRIA.

The following is a correct list of all the hospitals, in the above cities, with their locations, and the surgeon in charge of each:

Ascension—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.

Armory—Armory Square, 7th st. D. W. 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. Col. O. A. Judson.

Casparis—A st. south, east of Capitol. W. E. Waters.

Cliffburne—21st st. Henry Bryant.

Columbian—14th st., Col. Col. T. A. Crosh.

College—Georgetown. J. M. Brown.

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

Cranch—Unitarian Church, 6th and D sts. A. Wynkoop.

Camp, ex. and par. pris.—Near Alexandria. J. H. Wythes.

Douglas—Cor. I st. and N. J. ave.

Dumbarton Street—Georgetown. H. C. W. Burrett.

Ebenezer—4th, near G st. west. W. E. Waters.

Eckington—Gales's house, N. Y. ave. S. A. Storrow.

Emory—1½ m. east of Capitol. Wm. Clendenin.

Epiphany—G, bet. 13th and 14th sts. James Bryan.

Epiphany—Baptist Church, 13th bet. G and H. sts. James Bryan.

Fairfax Seminary—4 miles out Alexandria. David P. Smith.

Finley—N. Y. ave., near Gales's farm. J. Moses.

Harewood—7th street, Corcoran's farm. T. Antisell.

Island Hall—Corner Virginia avenue and 6th street. Wm. Hayes.

Judiciary Square—E street, between 4th and 5th. Chas. Page.

Kalorama—21st street, near Boundary. R. J. Thomas.

Mt. Pleasant—14th street, near Boundary. C. A. McCall.

Odd Fellows' Hall—K st., near Navy Yard. W. E. Waters.

Patent Office—9th street. A. Thompson.

Presbyterian Church—Georgetown. B. Knickerbocker.

Ryland Chapel—D street, corner 10th, Island. V. B. Hubbard.

Ryland Chapel—Grace Church, D street, cor ner 8th. V. B. Hubbard.

Seminary—Georgetown. Landon Wells.

Stone—14th street, near Boundary—P. Glennan.

St. Elizabeth—Insane Asylum, East'n Branch. C. H. Nichols.

St. Aloysius—K street, between 1st and 2d. T. B. Lasbelis.

Trinity—C street, corner 3d. A. J. Baxtar.

Trinity—Printing office, corner 2d street and Indiana avenue. A. J. Baxtar.

Trinity Church—Georgetown. M. F. Bowes.

Union Chapel—20th street, near Pennsylvania avenue. W. H. Butler.

Union Hotel—Corner Bridge and Washington streets, Georgetown. Geo. W. Stipp.

Quartermaster's—17th street.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO., are now opening their Fall and Winter Goods, embracing fine Dress Coats, Doeskin Pants, Vests, &c. A large and well-selected Stock of fine heavy Overcoats. We have also a complete assortment of Business Suits, made in the most durable manner. Officers will find our Military Goods destrous to their wants. Heavy Woollen Blankets, for camp use at reasonable prices.

WALL, STEPHENS & CO.,
323 Pennsylvania avenue, between
dtf Ninth and Tenth streets.

DETECTIVE DEPARTMENT,
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
No. 516 Eleventh street west,
Near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue.

The public are hereby informed, that all cases requiring the services of a detective officer will be promptly and carefully attended to, "*free of charge*," upon application being made at the Police Headquarters, No. 516 Eleventh street west, under supervision of

W. B. WEBB,
Superintendent of Metropolitan Police.
nov 25—2aw2m

A CARD.

OAK HALL CLOTHING ROOM.

Mr. Bruce, formerly at the Odeon Hall, has now opened a new store at No. 464 Seventh street, just below Smith's, where he has a fine selection of Men and Boys' clothing at very low prices; he is desirous of having all his old customers call on him, as they can buy goods at lower prices than any other store in the city.

J. BRUCE & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 464 Seventh street, near F.

Call and see Mr. Bruce, at No. 464 Seventh street near F.

Mr. Bruce has a Fine Stock of Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, at No. 464 Seventh street, opposite City Post Office.

Mr. Bruce is the man to please the Boys in Clothing, at No. 464 Seventh street.

Everybody knows that Mr. Bruce can sell Boys' Clothing cheaper than any one else. No. 464 Seventh street, opposite City Post Office.

For Men and Boys' Clothing call on Mr. Bruce, at Oak Hall, No. 464 Seventh street, between E and F.

Mr. Bruce is the man to please you in Boys' Clothing, at Oak Hall, No. 464 Seventh street, opposite City Post Office. se 25—2m

THOMAS E. LLOYD,

ATTORNEY FOR CLAIMANTS,

AND AGENT FOR PROCURING

Bounty Lands, Pensions, Arrears of Pay, Extra Pay, &c.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will give prompt and efficient attention to the prosecution of Claims of every description against the Government, and make no charge unless successful.

Both references and charges for services will be made satisfactory.

☞ Pensions secured for soldiers wounded or diseased during the existing war; also, for the widows and orphans of soldiers who have died from wounds or disease incurred while in the United States service; also, Bounty Money for the heirs-in-law of soldiers deceased during the existing war.

Fees divided with attorneys or other persons forwarding business.

The highest prices paid for Land Warrants.

Address
THOMAS E. LLOYD,
Attorney for Claimants,
No. 476 Seventh street,
Washington, D. C.

N. B. Editors of papers publishing the above card will be entitled to my services to the amount of their charges. T. E. L.
dec 12—w

NOTICE.—*MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND STRANGERS VISITING WASHINGTON*

Will find it much to their advantage and personal comfort (if rooming out) to take their meals at this well-known and long-established Restaurant. The subscriber has spared no expense in refitting his entire establishment, which is intended exclusively for a first-class Gentlemen's Restaurant, where may be found all the comforts of a private home, and on very moderate terms.

Gentlemen are particularly requested to call before making arrangements elsewhere.

C. GAUTIER,
nov 29—colm 252 Pennsylvania avenue.

NOTICE.—The schooner Wm. E. Laggett has just arrived from New York, with mdse. Consignees will please apply to

PETER BERRY,
dec 23—3t 55 Water street, Georgetown.

JUST RECEIVED—OUR NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter CLOTHING, which we are selling at very low prices, at

L. A. BEALL & CO.'S,
No. 361 Seventh street,
sep 25—2m between I and K.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner Eighteenth and G streets,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing the Government with (3,500) twenty-five hundred Horses, of the following descriptions, viz:

CAVALRY.

For Cavalry, (1,500) one thousand five hundred Horses, from (15) fifteen to (16) sixteen hands high between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; well broken to the saddle; compactly built, and free from all defects.

ARTILLERY.

For Artillery, (1,000) one thousand Horses, from (15½) fifteen and one-half to (16) sixteen hand high, between five and eight years of age; of dark colors; free from all defects; well broken to harness; compactly built, and to weigh not less than 1,100 pounds.

PROPOSALS.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or 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 proposition.

Proposals must specify clearly whether the bid is for Cavalry or Artillery Horses, and *in no case* must both be bid for on the same paper.

If any bidder wishes to propose for both classes, he must forward two distinct proposals—one for each class, *complete in itself*—and having no reference to any other proposal by the same party.

Proposals must be addressed to Col. D. H. Rucker, Quartermaster U. S. army, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Horses."

GUARANTEE.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

Bonds equal in amount to one-half the sum to be received on the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract.

As the bond must accompany the contract, it will be necessary for bidders to have their bondsmen with them, or to have bonds signed in anticipation and ready to be produced when the contract is signed.

Blanks for bonds can be procured upon application being made at this office, either personally, by letter, or by telegraph.

Form of Guarantee.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guaranty that —— —— is able to fulfil a contract, in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

INSPECTION, DELIVERY, &c.

All Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to the specifications will be rejected.

No *Mares* will be received.

The Horses must be delivered in this city, within twenty days from the date of the contract, *and no extension* of time will be granted on any pretext.

Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, or so soon thereafter as the Depot Quartermaster shall be in funds.

Any informality in the bid, or non-conformance with the terms of this advertisement, will insure the rejection of the proposal.

The Horses will be awarded in lots of (200) two hundred each, unless the Depot Quartermaster should deem it for the interest of the Government to vary the number.

The Depot Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids that he may deem too high.

D. H. RUCKER,
Colonel and Depot Quartermaster.
dec 16—d127

Edward Everett's Reply to an English Lord.

BY POETICAL PUMP.

What have we in America?
We've wonder great and grand;
We have the essence of the earth,
The cream of every land.

Our mountains are magnificent,
Our rivers are immense.
And each man has a kingly style,
If not a king's expense.

Our ships are known to all the world;
The farms cannot be beat;
Our cities, full of luxury,
Are famous for the neat.

We've orators and authors, too,
With intellects of force;
We've railroads scattered everywhere;
And one Professor Morse.

Our girls have beauty, wit, and grace,
They're charming, sweet, and tall;
But, then, the greatest thing we have
Is known as great OAK HALL,

Where the fall and winter stock of first-class clothing is now ready in extra abundance and greatest variety. All the new-style Overcoats, Sacks, Business Coats, Peg-top Pants, &c., selling at prices so low that everybody will buy and be satisfied.

J. BRUCE & CO,
(Oak Hall,)
No. 464, Seventh street near F,
nov 21—dtjan1 Two doors below Smith's.

APPLICATIONS for Duplicate Land Warrants.

Application having been made under the act of 22d June, 1860, for the reissue of the Land Warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate of like tenor will be issued if no valid objection should then appear.

No. 93,798, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Arnold Harrington, and was granted September 17, 1857—January 4, 1863.

No. 53,464, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the names of the minor children of Daniel F. McCune, deceased, and was granted Oct. 22, 1856—January 11, 1863.

No. 100,847, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Ansel Allen, and was granted March 12, 1862—January 18, 1863.

No. 100,290, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Rachel, widow of Geo. Harner, and was granted January 6, 1863—February 8, 1863.

No. 67,700 for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Wm. Crisler, and was granted February 6, 1857—February 22, 1863.

No. 9,555, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Jonathan McHenry, and was granted July 5th, 1851—March 1, 1863.

JOSEPH R. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

NEW YORK BUSINESS.

LAW, FINANCIAL AND COLLECTING.

INVOICE BILLS & BUSINESS NOTES NEGOTIATED.
PROTESTED NOTES AND DEFERRED ACCOUNTS BOUGHT AND COLLECTED.

STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS BOUGHT.

By G. Z. HOUSE,
Counsellor at Law,
25 Nassau street, New York.

☞ Ten years in State and United States Courts. Advice gratis. apl 3

FISH & SARGENT'S
AWNING, FLAG, AND
UNION TENT FACTORY,
No. 536 Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

SUTLERS' AND ARMY TENTS
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

Awnings, Flags, Tents, Mail Bags, Horse Covers, Signs, Wagon Covers, &c., made at short notice. my 9—tf

CAMP STOVES!
CAMP STOVES!!
CAMP STOVES!!!

We are now manufacturing CAMP, COOK and HEATING STOVES, which we will sell by the dozen or hundred as cheap as they can be bought in Baltimore.

E. H. & H. I. GREGORY,
nov 18 521 Penn. avenue, near 7th street.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!
SPICES!
GROUND COFFEES!!
TOBACCOS!!!

A large invoice of the above articles are now being received, and for sale by

D. J. BROWN,
Commission Broker,
No. 8, Washington Building,
Seventh street and Penn. avenue.

BUTLERS TAKE NOTICE!

Teas in ¼ pound packs.
Teas in 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18 and 20 pound boxes.
Canned Tomatoes in 2 dozen boxes.
Canned Peaches in 2 dozen boxes.
Pickles in 2 dozen boxes.
Gum Drops in ¼ pound papers.
Gum Drops in 5 pound boxes.
Raisins in boxes and ½ boxes.
Pepper in 2 ounce papers and in 1 gross boxes.
English Mustard in ¼ pound papers and cans.
English Mustard a ¼ and 1 gross boxes.
Preserved Cherries in bottles.
Figs in 2¼ pound drums and 3 pound boxes.
Lemon Syrup in bottles.

PLUG TOBACCO,
FINE-CUT TOBACCO,
CIGARS.

For sale by

D. J. BROWN,
No. 8, Washington Building,
Seventh street and Penn. avenue,
Washington, D. C.
no 5

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

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

425 *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

NATIONAL LOAN.

THE NEW
SIX PER CENT. BONDS
of the
UNITED STATES,
PAYABLE
TWENTY YEARS FROM DATE,
(Or after five years, at option of the Government.)

THE COUPON BONDS,
In sums of
FIFTY DOLLARS,
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
and
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

THE REGISTERED BONDS,
In sums of
FIFTY DOLLARS,
ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS,
INTEREST COMMENCING AT DATE OF PURCHASE,
And payable semi-annually
IN GOLD.

These BONDS are the
CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY
now in the market,
The Interest, at present price of coin, being equivalent to 8 PER CENT. in currency.

FOR SALE BY
JAY COOKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
452 Fifteenth Street,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
TREASURY NOTES,
CERTIFICATES,
ARMY AND NAVY VOUCHERS,
COIN, CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.
dec 10—tf

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Washington, September 20, 1862.

PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing for the use of the army of the Potomac the following articles:

2,000 tons best quality Timothy Hay, securely baled, the weight of each bale to be marked thereon.
2,000,000 bushels of Oats, of the best quality, in strong sacks, well sewed.
7,000 cords Oak and Hickory Wood, well seasoned and of the best quality.

Each bid must be accompanied by the endorsement of two responsible persons that the contracts if awarded will be fulfilled.

Bids will be opened from time to time as the articles may be needed, and contracts will be awarded for the quantities needed, to the lowest responsible bidder up to the time of opening.

The right is reserved to accept all or any part of any bid.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Hay or Oats," or "Wood," as the case may be, and enclose in separate envelopes.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieut. Col. and A. D. C., Chief Quartermaster.
sep 24—tf

WATER NOTICE.

In consequence of the lowness of the water in the General Reservoir it will be necessary, unless great economy of water is practiced, for the Government soon to shut off the supply to citizens entirely.

All persons are, therefore forbidden to use the hydrants on Pennsylvania avenue, or on any streets or avenues under the care and supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, for watering the streets or pavements, or for any private purpose whatever.

And all persons using the water are urgently solicited to be as economical in its use as possible.

R. B. FRENCH,
sep 30 Commissioner of Public Buildings.

NOTICE.—DINNERS, SUPPERS, Balls, Private and Public Parties.

The Subscriber, at the urgent request of the Citizens of Washington and the Public generally, has now resumed his out-side family business, in the supplying of

DINNERS, PARTIES, SUPPERS, & MEAT DISHES,

Sent to any part of the City at the Shortest Notice, and will be superintended by the Subscriber in person.

The proprietor would also beg leave to remind his Patrons of this branch, that the late Store and Saloon has been changed to a Gentleman's Restaurant. The Ladies who will favor him with their Patronage will find, on the Second Floor, a handsomely furnished Reception Room, in which Mrs. GAUTIER will be happy to receive their orders. Entrance by the Private Door.

C. GAUTIER,
nov 29—colm 252 Pennsylvania avenue.

EDWARD LYCETT,
Bookbinder,
No. 271 Penn. Ave., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Books bound in every style—Turkey, Morocco, Russia and Calf. je 7.

EDUCATIONAL.

CIRCLE INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 61 K STREET, NEAR THE CIRCLE.

TERMS, per Quarter of ten weeks—Quarter commencing at the date of admission:

Elementary Classes in English	$6 00
Advanced Classes in English—Literature and Science included	9 00
Elementary Classes in English, French, and Music	12 00
Advanced Classes in English, French and Music	18 00

Extra charge for Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, and other Languages.

Dr. ZAPPONE will give Lectures, and otherwise assist, whenever he can spare time from his medical profession.

oc 3 MRS. A. ZAPPONE, Principal.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 464 Seventh street, near F street, the Great Bazar of Fashion, where you can find the best cut and made Clothing for Men and Boys' wear that the market can produce, and our prices, for cheapness, and durability of our goods, defy competition. (Our neighbor Smith, two doors above, so long noted for selling clothing less than any house in the city, in a private conversation, acknowledged to us that our Boys' Clothing was the best made and cut goods he ever saw; and, if the citizens of Washington were posted in the goods I have, my store would be overrun with ladies and gentlemen in want of clothing, and I only wish to have you call and see our beautiful assortments of clothing, and I think that our prices and goods will more than pay you for calling at the Leading Clothing House, No. 464 Seventh street, near F street, two doors below Smith's.

Everybody knows Smith, but, instead of calling at his place, come in two doors below.

N. B.—I have a special word to say to the Ladies, that I can please them better than ever in Boys' Clothing, as my stock excels anything I ever had.

J. BRUCE & CO.,
Formerly at Odeon Hall,
nov 21—dtjan1 Now at Oak Hall.

NEW INVENTION
OF
ARTIFICIAL CLEOPLASTIC BONE TEETH,
without metal plate or clasps, by
DR. S. B. SIGESMOND,
910 Broadway, New York; and 360 Penn. avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth 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 nor 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 Company of New York; Hon. Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, of Washington, D. C.; and thousands of others.

Call and examine for yourselves. nov 5—6m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The undersigned commenced, in the month of December, 1860, the publication, in this city, of a weekly newspaper, called the *National Republican*.

It is printed on a large sheet, twenty-seven by forty-two inches, and is furnished at the low prices stated below.

It contains all the original matter of the *Daily National Republican*, with the exception of local news not interesting to country subscribers.

It will give full reports of the proceedings of Congress, and of the other Departments of the National Government.

It contains all the news of the day, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., &c., as well as an original correspondence from all parts of the country. The miscellaneous department will receive special attention, and, in all respects, the effort will be made to establish the character of the *National Republican* as a Family Newspaper.

Washington being now the central point of the current military operations, great attention will be paid to furnishing the readers of the *National Republican* with full, and especially with *accurate*, accounts of the progress of the war for the Union.

In politics, the paper is Republican, sustaining the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

There is no other Republican paper in the District of Columbia, or in the vicinity of it, and it is believed that recent events have opened to such a paper an important sphere of useful effort. The time has come, when the actual administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles a distateful to the South.

But it is not only here, and in this vicinity, that the projectors of the *National Republican* hope to make it useful. To the whole country they offer a journal which will discuss national politics from a national stand-point, and which will never be swerved from patriotic duty by any overpowering pressure of local interest.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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W. J. MURTAGH & CO.,
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