National Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH & Co., and is furnished to our subscribers (by carriers) at 20 cents per month.

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Daily National Republican.

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National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One square, three days - - - - $1.00
One square, four days - - - - 1.25
One square, five days - - - - 1.50
One square, six days - - - - 1.75

Every other day advertisements, fifty per cent. additional.

Once a week advertisements charged as new for each insertion.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock m.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, November 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., at the corner of Twenty-second and G streets, in this city, until MONDAY, December 21st, 1863, at 12 o'clock m., for the sale of all the manure now on hand, or that may be produced at stables and corrals of this Depot within the next twelve months succeeding the date of the letting of the contract.

The manure will be awarded to the highest bidder, or bidders, who will be required to take it away at his or their own expense. The quantity now on hand to be taken away within six months from the date of contract, and that which may accumulate, within six months from the date at which it may be produced.

Bids must be made at so much per cubic yard.

Bids will be received for the quantity on hand, and the subsequent product at each stable and corral, separately, or for the whole together.

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

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

Proposals must be addressed to Captain C. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M., U. S. A., Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Manure."

Payment will be required to be made in Government funds, at the end of each month, for the manure removed during the month.

An oath of allegiance will be required from each successful bidder.

Good and sufficient bonds, in the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars, will be required of each successful bidder for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Quartermaster reserves the right to reject all bids that may be deemed to the interest of Government not to accept.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
no19-28t Depot Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 28, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 10th day of December, 1863, for the transportation of military supplies during the years 1864 and 1865, on the following routes:

Route No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above years, on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42°, north to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44° north and east of longitude 114° west, and in the Territory of Colorado, north of 40° north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 2. From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth, and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport such stores in each of the months, from April to September, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

Route No. 3. From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds for 100 miles, at which they will transport said stores in each of the months, from June to November, inclusive, of the years 1864 and 1865.

The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on Route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on Route No. 2, and 6,000,000 pounds on Route No. 3.

No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, hard bread, pine lumber, shingles, or any other stores.

Bidders must give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The amount of bonds required will be as follows:

On Route No. 1.........................$100,000
" 2.........................200,000
" 3.........................60,000

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Routes Nos. 1, 2, or 3," as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Qurtermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1864, and they will be required to have a place of business or agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.

L. C. EASTON,
oc29-1dt10 Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR LEAD.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 15th of December next, for the deliveries of 2,000 or more tons of pure, soft lead, suitable for ordnance purposes.

The lead is to be of approved quality, and to be delivered at any time, within ninety days, from the acceptance of the bid or bids. It is to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York, and at the United States Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 tons or more at each place, free of all charge for transportation or handling, and will be paid for in regular certificates of inspection and receipt, by requisition on the Treasury Department, in the usual from.

Bids will be received for any portion of the quantity not less than 100 tons.

Bids, with approved sureties, will be required for the fulfillment of any contract that may be made in pursuance of this advertisement.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Lead."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
no18-wfm13t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW, AND GRAIN.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT,
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Nov. 16, 1863.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS are invited for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Corn, for the use of the Government, to be delivered at Alexandria, Va., or any point on the Potomac or its tributaries, and in such quantities within the amount proposed for, and at such times as the undersigned may direct.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned and to state the quantity and price of each article offered.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of corn or oats, and fifty (50) tons of hay or straw and upwards, unless it shall be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

Corn to be put up in good sacks of about two (2) bushels, and oats in sacks of about three (3) bushels each, which are to be furnished free of charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

All articles furnished under this advertisement to be subject to a rigid inspection, by the Government inspector.

Purchases will be made from time to time, under this advertisement, from the lowest responsible bidder as the interests of the public service may require.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all offers which may be deemed incompatible with the interests of the Government.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be provided from the United States Treasury, and as far as practicable, upon delivery; but the undersigned reserves the right to withhold the whole or any part of the payments until the complete fulfillment of agreements.

Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any agreement made under this advertisement.

WILLIAM STODDARD,
no13-2md Captain and Assistant Q. M.

THE ALBION,
92 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d streets.

BOARDING BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR WITHOUT LODGING.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

☞ Give us a call.
je20—1y C. H. GILMAN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ROOFING FELT.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., Sept. 9, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited at this office for the furnishing of ROOFING FELT in considerable quantities, as it may be required from time to time, in the construction of cavalry stables and barracks.

The Felt to be delivered at the wharf of the Cavalry Depot at Gisboro Point, near this city.

Bidders are requested to send with their bids samples of the quality of Felt they propose to furnish.

The Felt will be subject to inspection on delivery.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col., and Chief Quartermaster,
se10—tf Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 18, 1863.

PROPOSALS are solicited and will be received at this office for the furnishing of CAVALRY HORSES to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Philadelphia, Washington City, Syracuse, N. Y., or Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposals will be considered for the furnishing of Horses in lots of not less than twenty-five, (25.) The Horses to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement 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.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau, and be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Horses."

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster,
au18-tf Cavalry Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAVY PROJECTILES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 4 o'clock p. m., on the 15th of December next, for HEAVY PROJECTILES, to be delivered in the following quantities, at the undernamed arsenals, viz:

AT THE WATERTOWN ARSENAL, MASS.
2,000 15-inch battering shot
2,000 15-inch shells
8,000 10-inch shot
5,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
4,000 10-inch shot
2,000 10-inch shells.

AT THE U. S. ARSENAL, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y.
3,000 15-inch battering shot
3,000 15-inch shells
10,000 10-inch shot
8,000 10-inch shells

AT THE ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, PITTSBURG, PA.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
6,000 10-inch shot
3,000 10-inch shells

AT THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO.
2,000 10-inch shot
2,000 10-inch shells

AT THE WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
1,000 15-inch battering shot
1,000 15-inch shells
2,000 10-inch shot
3,000 10-inch shells.

The Projectiles are to be made of the kind of metal, and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, with the exception of the 15-inch battering shot, which are to be made of gun metal, of tensile strength, ranging between 25,000 and 30,000 pounds to the square inch, and these must be cast from a reverberatory or air furnace.

Drawings of all these projectiles can be seen at any of the arsenals where they are to be delivered. The projectiles are to be inspected at the foundry where cast, but must be delivered at the various arsenals, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the arsenal. Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week, of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within 30 days after the date of contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each kind of projectiles; and if any bidder proposes to deliver at different arsenals, separate bids must be made for each kind at each place.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties, for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Heavy Projectiles." GEO. D. RAMSAY,
no17-tuthsat13t Brig. Gen. Chief of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, November 20, 1863.

That portion of the foregoing advertisement which relates to 15-inch battering shot is withdrawn for the present. GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.
no24-tuthsat13t

THE "GIDEON PRINTING OFFICE,"

ESTABLISHED IN 1805.

GIDEON & PEARSON,

STEAM-POWER,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

511 Ninth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON CITY,

Having greatly increased the facilities of the above Old Established Printing House by an almost

ENTIRE RENEWAL OF MATERIAL

And the addition of several of the most improved

POWER-PRESSES,

Are prepared to execute every variety of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,

From a FINE VISITING CARD to a LARGE POSTER, in PLAIN OR COLORED INK.

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH MAY BE RELIED ON. no14-tf

JOHN W. VAN HOOK,
GENERAL PRODUCE and COMMISSION MERCHANT.
DEALER IN
Butter, Eggs and Cheese; Tobacco and Segars;
Champagne, Sherry and Claret Wines;
Brandy, Whisky, Portar, Ale and Cider.
Also, Agent for
Queen's Royal Cabinet Champagne.
56 Louisiana avenue,
oc31-3m Washington.

CLOTHING.

SMITH'S! SMITH'S!! SMITH'S!!!

460 SEVENTH STREET,

Opposite the Post Office.

NOW OPENING HIS STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

Call and see Samples, at

J. H. SMITH'S,

No. 460 SEVENTH STREET.

"CLEAR THE TRACK!"

SMITH & BEALL

Are now opening a splendid stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

CUSTOM GOODS MADE TO ORDER.

Call and see Samples, at

SMITH & BEALL'S,

No. 361 SEVENTH STREET.

"THE OLD WAR-HORSE AHEAD."

J. BRUCE & CO.,

Invite your attention to their stock of

MENS' AND BOYS'

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Of every Description, and at Prices Beyond Competition.

J. BRUCE,

No. 464 SEVENTH STREET,

(Two Doors below Smith's.)

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.
THANKSGIVING TURKEYS AT WILSON'S.

The undersigned, having perfected his arrangements in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he is receiving daily, by express,

Prime Chester County Beef,
South Down Mutton,
Salem County, New Jersey, Veal.
Prime Philadelphia Butter, Capons, Bucks county and New Jersey Chickens, Sweet Breads, Pheasants, Partridges, Grouse, Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, and every luxury of the Eastern markets.

Clear Boston Pork, Soused Pigs' Feet and Tripe, Smoked and Pickled Salmon and Halibut. Also, a large supply of Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Vegetables.

To families and others giving entertainments, this is the cheapest and best place in Washington to purchase. THOS. R. WILSON,
oc19-2m 119 Penn. av., bet. 19th and 20th sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TERMS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Notice is hereby given that, by a rule of the Court, its terms have been fixed as follows:

General Terms.
Third Monday of January.
First Monday of May.
Third Monday of October.

Terms of the Circuit Court,
in which alone a jury is impanneled for the trial of civil cases.)
First Tuesday of February.
Third Monday of May.
First Tuesday of November.

Terms of the Criminal Court.
First Monday of March.
Third Monday of June.
First Monday of December.

Terms of the District Court.
First Monday of June.
First Monday of December.

Special Terms.
First Tuesday of January.
First Tuesday of February.
First Tuesday of March.
First Tuesday of April.
Third Monday of May.
First Tuesday of June.
First Tuesday of July.
First Tuesday of September.
First Tuesday of October.
First Tuesday of November.
First Tuesday of December.

By order of the Court. R. J. MEIGS.
iy30

ORPHANS' COURT.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY—TO WIT:

NOVEMBER 17TH—In the case of Catherine Kuhn, administratrix of Joseph Kuhn, deceased, the administratrix aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington County aforesaid, appointed SATURDAY, the 12th day of December, 1863, 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 *Daily National Republican*, previous to the said 12th day of December, 1863.

Test: Z. C. ROBBINS,
no18-w3w* Register of Wills.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Washington County, in the District of Columbia, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George Vanderlehr, late of Lafayette, state of Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of November, 1863. MARIA A. VANDERLEHR,
no16-w3w* Executrix.

RAILROADS.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

CAUTION.

As there have been so many complaints made by the Relief Association, and the friends of Discharged Soldiers, about sick and disabled and Discharged Soldiers being

IMPOSED UPON

in the purchase of

PASSAGE TICKETS,

the undersigned deems it his duty to caution all those travelling to Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the Northern or Eastern States,

THAT

THE ONLY PLACE

to procure tickets

IS AT THE

TICKET OFFICE OF THE B. & O. R. R. COMPANY, AT THE DEPOT.

It is the only place where a passenger can procure a Through Ticket, or where you can have your baggage checked through to the above cities from Washington.

ROBERT W. EDMONS,
oc8-tf Passenger Agent.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, JAN. 5th, 1863,

PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADA. FOR

Baltimore, at 4.00 a. m., (Express, Mondays excepted,) 8.15, 11.35 a. m., (Express,) and 3.00 p. m. and 12 m., night.

Chester, at 8.15 a. m., 3.00, 4.20 and 11.00 p. m.

Wilmington, at 4.00 (Mondays excepted,) 8.15, 11.35 a.m., 3.00, 4.20 and 11.00 p. m.

New Castle, at 8.15 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.

Dover, at 8.15 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.

Milford, at 8.15 a. m.

Salisbury, at 8.15 a. m.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA LEAVE

Baltimore at 8.00, 10.10 a. m., (Express,) 1.10 (Express,) 5.35 and 8.35 (Express.) p. m.

Wilmington at 7.15, 9.35 and 11.40 a. m., 12.57 p. m., 4.10, 9.00 and 11.30 p. m.

Salisbury at 2.15 p. m.

Milford at 4.35 p. m.

Dover at 6.30 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.

New Castle at 8.30 a. m. and 8.10 p. m.

Chester at 8,10 and 10.09 a. m., 12.20, 5.07 and 4.40 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations at 5.35 and 8.35 p. m.

Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations, at 1.10 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 8.45 a. m., 3.35 p. m.

Leave Wilmington at 5.00, 9.25 a. m., 12.35, 4.10 p. m., and 1.00 a. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS, with passenger car attached, will run as follows:

Leave Philadelphia, for Perryville and intermediate places, at 6.30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate places, at 8.30 p. m.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate places at 4 p. m.

SUNDAYS—Only at 4 a. m. and 12 m., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 11 and 12 m. n.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 7 p. m. and 11.30 p. m.

Only at 8.30 p. m. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.

mar 16—tf WM. STEARNS, Sup't.

1863. ARRANGEMENTS OF 1863.

NEW YORK LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES,

From Walnut Street Wharf and Kensington Depot,

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ: Fare.

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy—C. & A. Accommodation - - - $2.25
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, New Jersey Accommodation - - - 2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City; Morning Express - - - 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City—2d Class Ticket - - 25
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City; Express - - - 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy—C. and A. Accommodation - - - 2.25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy—C. and A. Express - - - 3.0
At 3 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City; Washington and N. Y. Express - 3.00
At 6½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City; Evening Mail - - - 3.00
At 11½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City; Southern Mail - - - 3.00
At 1½ (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City, Southern Express - - 3.00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy—Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)—
1st class ticket - - 2.25
2d class ticket - - 1.50

The 6.15 P. M. Evening Mail and the 1.30 (Night) Southern Express will run daily, (all others, Sundays excepted.)

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

Leave Washington at 6 and 11.15 A. M. and 5 and 8.30 P. M.

Leave New York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 7.30 and 12 P. M.

Fifty pounds of Baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as Baggage but their wearing apparel. All Baggage over fifty pounds, to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for Baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond 100 Dollars, except by special contract. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 5, 1863.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE:

From foot of Cortland street, at 12 m., and 4 p. m., via Jersey City and Camden at 7 and 10 a. m., 6, 7.30 and 11.30 p. m., via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m. via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 1 and 5 p. m., (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

mar 3

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, November 23d, 1863, daily trains will be run between Washington and New York, and Washington and the West, as follows:

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BOSTON,

Leave Washington at 6 and 11.50 a. m., and 5 and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 8.30 p. m. only.

FOR BALTIMORE,

Leave at 6.35, 8.00 and 11.50 a. m., and 3.10, 5.00 and 8.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday. On Sunday at 6 a. m., and 3.10 and 8.30 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave Washington at 6.35 and 8 a. m., and 8.30 p. m., daily, except Sunday. On Sunday, at 8.10 p. m. only.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily, except Sunday, at 4.30 p. m.

* The first and fourth trains from Washington, and fourth and fifth trains from Baltimore, stop at all way points.

FOR WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH,

Leave Baltimore at 3.50, 8.50 and 10.20 a. m., and 3.15, 4.35 and 7.35 p. m. On Sunday at 3 50 and 8.50 a. m., and 3.15 p. m.

COMMUTATION TRAIN.

Leave Baltimore daily, except Sunday, at 7.15 a. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave Washington at 8 a. m. and 3.10 p. m.

Leave Baltimore at 8.50 a. m. and 3 15 p. m.

For further information, tickets of every kind, &c., apply to George S. Koontz, Agent at Washington Station, or at the ticket office.

W. P. SMITH,
Master Transportion.
L. M. COLE,
no21-tf General Ticket Agent.

J. L. KIDWELL,
DEALER IN
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES,
Franklin Hall, D street, near Ninth street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Work executed by experienced workmen, and on moderate terms. je10—6m

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cts.

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by Robt. J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the Green Book, &c.

"A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS." Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,
127 BOWERY, NEW YORK,
se16—3mindaw Post Office Box, 4586.

For the National Republican.
A HEAVY TRAIN.

She was a glorious creature—perhaps a little vain—
As she swept along the Avenue, drawing a silken train,
Her robe was very costly, her trail was very long,
And murmured admiration swelled out from every throng

Of idle swells and loafers the fair one chanced to meet,
Or who ogled her from taverns and corners of the streets.
And thus she promenaded, through many weary squares,
Astonishing the people with her grand and lofty airs.

But at length her train grew heavy, and with labor on she strode,
While her garment, like a drag-net, took the sweepings of the road,
On she struggled, till she fainted!—her brain spun quite around,
And two near-at-hand policemen tried to bear her from the ground.

Though well and able-bodied, their strength was all in vain;
They could lift the gentle damsel, but they could'nt budge her train!
At last her skirt was lifted, and—
A terrible mess lay weltering there,
Beneath the dress of the lady fair!

There were quids of tobacco and stumps of cigars—
"Old sojers" that surely "had been through the wars"—
A dead rat and a sausage, an old "doggertype,"
Cockroaches, live spiders, and pieces of tripe,
All plastered together with feculent dirt—
A pretty appendage to an elegant flirt!

They lifted her tenderly—
Handled with care—
Put her into a hack and sent her home, and it is to be hoped she will not again be guilty of promenading the streets in her evening dress.

Col. Streight's Famous Raid into Northern Alabama and Georgia.

A CORRECT SYNOPSIS OF THE AFFAIR.

Our Soldiers in the Saddle Four Days and Nights.

We are enabled to lay before our readers a clear and comprehensive narrative of the expedition of Colonel A. D. Streight, with a mounted brigade, into the northern part of Alabama and Georgia, which spread such consternation through a great portion of rebeldom one fine day last summer. The reader will not be at a loss as to the causes of the failure of the expedition after reading this account, and it will be seen that no greater heroism has been displayed throughout the war than by the men who composed it:

I will attempt to give you a synopsis of our late expedition to North Alabama and Georgia. Early last April four regiments of picked troops—Third Ohio, Fifty-first Indiana, Eightieth Illinois and Seventy-third Indiana regiments—were organized by Col. Streight, designed for special, secret service. We were partially equipped at Nashville, and left there, April 11th, with about seventeen hundred (1,700) men and eight hundred (800) animals, and proceeded to Palmyra, on the Cumberland river, by transports. We scoured the country through to Fort Henry, on the Tennessee river, picking up on the route all the serviceable animals we could find, which, including those we left Nashville with, were sufficient to mount about two-thirds of the command.

From Fort Henry we proceeded by transport up the river to Eastport, a steamboat landing on the northeast corner of the State of Mississippi, and eight miles from Iuka, formerly the scene of one of our gallant "Rosy's" triumphs.

Gen. Dodge, with his Corinth army was at this time encamped about ten miles distant, waiting our arrival, it being the programme for him to make a demonstration up the Tennessee river, threatening Tuscumbia, Florence, and other points in the valley for the purpose of covering the movements of our expedition.

As soon as we disembarked at Eastport, and directions had been given for camping the different regiments and caring for the animals, Colonel Streight started for General Dodge's quarters—an interview with that officer being necessary for our future operations.

Here I will mention a circumstance which contributed much, no doubt, to our failure and ultimate capture. While disembarking and picketing our animals, a stampede was created among them, and nearly three hundred of the best we had escaped. The officer left in command of the brigade, Colonel Lawson, of the 8th Ohio, took no steps to recover them, and merely reported to Colonel Streight, on his return from General Dodge's camp, that twenty-five or thirty of them had got away. Colonel S. caused an examination to be made, and the number first stated was found to be missing.

He therefore immediately adopted measures to recover at least part of the strayed animals. But after much wear and tear of men and horse flesh, only a small number were secured. As you know how the Colonel views any dereliction of duty, even in a subordinate, to say nothing of an officer whose rank gives him responsibilities of so much importance, you may easily judge of the humor he was in at this piece of negligence.

It now seemed doubtful whether Colonel Streight could mount the command as speedily as desired, the rebel soldiers having pressed into the service nearly all the animals in the country. Thus when we expected but little we found the utmost difficulty. In fact, a less energetic commander than he would have entirely failed in this particular.

We joined Gen. Dodge at Bear Creek and marched with him as part of his command as far as Tuscumbia. Here he turned over to us a few of his animals which swelled our mounted force to about fourteen hundred, including many almost worthless and unshod horses and mules.

From the above place Gen. Dodge moved on towards Courtland, while our command took a southeasterly course through Russellville, and Blountsville in the direction of the Coota river. The first day Dodge encountered the enemy, Gen. Forrest's cavalry and Gen. Roddy's brigade of mounted Alabamians, but after some inconsiderable fighting fell back, thinking to draw the enemy after him. His reasons for doing so, however, are yet unknown. It was expected by Col. Streight, and, in fact, the original object of his movement was to cover our expedition and engage the enemy until we were beyond pursuit, which he failed to do.

As soon as we fell back, the enemy's whole force fell upon us and attacked our rear at Davis' Gap, the third morning after leaving Tuscumbia. It was Col. Streight's determination to avoid, if possible, a conflict. But pressing us closely and bringing forward their artillery, throwing shot and shell into our column, a fight was the only alternative. So he ordered a halt, dismounted his command and formed a line of battle, ready to give the rebels a warm reception, and if possible, to so cripple them that they would not dare follow us further; and this we would most effectually have done, had they not so greatly outnumbered us.

After about three hours of brisk fighting, in which Roddy's brigade and two regiments of Forrest's division, with a full battery of artillery, were engaged, we completely routed them, capturing two long twelve-pounder brass pieces, and killing and wounding about one hundred and eighty officers and men, including Captain Forrest, a brother of the General.

We remained here long enough to care for our wounded, about thirty in number, including the gallant Lieut. Col. Sheets, of the 51st Indiana, who has since died, and at the same time ready to give the enemy a second whipping should he advance. This, however, he did not do during our occupation of this position, and not until General Forrest's whole division came up did they start in pursuit.

By this time we were some miles advanced, but they pressed us so closely that about six o'clock in the evening we were again compelled to give them battle. In this fight they had their whole force engaged, but by Col. Streight's skillful manœuvring of our little brigade, we were enabled to meet and repulse them at every point. This, together with the confidence in his courage and generalship with which our victory in the morning and his presence always at the most critical and dangerous positions had inspired the men, certainly is all that enabled us to meet and drive back the discomfited numbers, so much superior to ours, and having at their command several pieces of artillery.

Our artillery consisted of only two mountain howitzers and the two pieces taken from the enemy in the morning. For the latter we had but a small quantity of ammunition, the caissons being nearly empty when captured, they were, therefore soon of no service. So the Colonel ordered them spiked and the wheels cut down. The report of firearms in this action was terrific. The flashes from musketry and artillery lighting up the hill from all sides, rendering the scene of death and carnage one of the utmost sublimity.

Col. Streight's horse was shot under him three times and finally killed. It was now about 10 o'clock, yet by the light of the full moon we were able to discover that the enemy had begun to waver and fall back, unable to contend longer against the destructive fire our brave boys were pouring into their ranks from the admirable position so skilfully selected by Col. Streight for our line of battle. In a short time all was quiet, and we were victorious on two battle-fields in one day.

Before proceeding further the Colonel ordered Col. Hathaway to lie in waiting with his regiments in the heavy timber near by, and ambush the enemy in case of an immediate advance. The other regiments of the brigade then moved forward; but some time elapsed before the enemy dared to pursue, and when he did so, his entire advanced battalion came up within forty yards of our ambushed regiments, which at that instant poured a full volley into their ranks, sending them back in the greatest confusion, with the full conviction, no doubt, that every tree for miles around sheltered a Yankee soldier. But relying on the advantage of being in their own country, consequently acquainted with every road and by-path, conscious of their imposing numbers they soon rallied and attacked us again about two o'clock in the morning.

Col. Streight again resolved to ambush them. This proved so successful, and gave them such a taste of Yankee courage and strategy, that we had no further annoyance until about noon of the next day, when their advance came up with us just when we were leaving Blountsville. All that afternoon and until about 3 o'clock next day we had constant skirmishing, when they advanced in force while we were feeding and we were compelled to give them battle, that seeming to be the only means offered to free ourselves of their unwelcome presence. We were again victorious, routing the rebs as usual; but here we had to mourn the death of the brave and gallant Col. Hathaway, who fell while rallying his regiment against a a charge of the enemy's cavalry. He was a brave soldier and a good man.

Here I must again speak of the courage and skill displayed by Colonel Streight, in disposing of his troops and inspiring the men with his own indomitable spirit. In fact, General Forrest was heard to remark after our surrender, that he was the best brigade commander he ever encountered. The fight at this place had the desired effect in checking the enemy, and giving us more time to move on toward our intended destination. We were at this time about fifty miles from Rome, Ga., the point at which we intended crossing the Coosa river and a city containing some considerable rebel government property, and having communication by railroad and telegraph with Atlanta and Chattanooga.

It occurring to Colonel Streight that it was possible for General Forrest to send a courier to this point to apprise the military commander of our advance several hours before we could possibly reach there on our jaded animals, he ordered a detail of two hundred picked men, mounted our best animals, under command of Captain Russell, 51st Indiana, to proceed with the greatest dispatch to this place, take possession of this river bridge, railroad stock, telegraph line, &c., before the forces there could make preparations for defence, or troops be brought from Atlanta and other points on the railroad, in case they were advised of our movement. Colonel S. now felt confident of being able to elude the enemy and reach Coosa river, which, if we succeeded in crossing and destroying the bridge after us, nothing could interfere to prevent the complete success of the expedition.

Our hopes would, no doubt, have been realized had not our guide misled us in regard to the road by which to cross the Chattooga river, which lay on our route. In justice to him, however, I will remark, that he was a true and faithful man, and this was the only instance in which he seemed at fault. But this unfortunate circumstance took us at least twelve miles out of our direct route, besides otherwise delaying us. We marched all this night, making four consecutive days and nights in the saddle, except when fighting or feeding our animals.

Notwithstanding the chastisement we gave the enemy the previous evening and the intimidation caused by our subsequent demonstrations, the delay caused by our guide enabled him to overtake and attack us about 9 o'clock next morning, and after some slight skirmishing Gen. Forrest sent up a flag of truce demanding a surrender. Col. Streight held a consultation with the regimental commanders, in which our situation and chances of success were fully canvassed. We had but a small quantity of artillery ammunition. The few rounds of rifle and musket cartridges on hand were unfit for service. The enemy had a brigade on our left endeavoring to flank, and was, in fact, at this time nearer Rome than we were.

Our men were completely exhausted, having had no rest for four days and nights, while Gen. Forrest having the advantage of good horses, had been able to rest his command at least half of each night, and was now therefore fresh and vigorous compared with the condition of both our exhausted men and animals. Capt. Russell and his advance of two hundred men were unable to cross the river at Rome, the Colonel Commanding at that place, as Col. Streight had feared would be the case, having been informed by dispatches from Gen. Forrest of our advance, had collected a large force and put the city in a complete state of defence. Commanding the bridge with several pieces of artillery; had also torn up the floor and piled straw and turpentine ready to ignite in case an attempt was made to force a crossing.

It was evident we had to contend with a superior force, both in front and rear. All those circumstances taken into consideration our circumstances seemed hopeless. It was therefore decided to surrender on the following terms: Each regiment to retain its colors, and the officers and men their private property, including the side arms of the former. These terms were agreed to by Gen. Forrest, and our brigade was then drawn up in line, our arms stacked, and we were prisoners of war. Col. Streight made a few remarks, complimenting the men on their heroic conduct, patience, and endurance during the expedition; also, stating the causes that necessitated a surrender. Three very hearty cheers were then giving by the officers and men for "Gen. Streight" and three more for the Union.

The loss of the enemy in the various battles and skirmishes during the five days preceding our surrender, I am satisfied, from personal observation and reliable information from other sources, amounted to full 500 killed and wounded, besides a large number of prisoners; while our loss was not far from 100. Such a vast difference in the casualties can only be accounted for by the skill with which Col. Streight selected his positions for giving the enemy battle and the admirable manner in which his troops were always posted, which he took care was always done with especial regard to the safety and preservation of the men—concealing them behind logs, rises in the ground, clumps of bushes, rocks, &c.; so when the enemy advanced, our men, with almost perfect safety to themselves, could send death and destruction into their ranks.

The small loss on our side is notwithstanding astonishing, when we take into consideration that during the time we had at least eight hours of as severe fighting as has occurred in any engagement during the war. In fact many of our officers and men declare that at times we had harder fighting than we experienced even at Perryville or Murfreesboro'. The fact that we had more men killed and wounded with our battery, from first to last, than it took to man it, and cost more than three times the usual ratio of officers, is evidence sufficient of the sanguinary character of our different engagements.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

The following is a letter addressed by the Solicitor of the War Department to a gentleman, in reply to some inquiries for information as to the causes of the cessation in the exchange of prisoners:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th has been received, in which you inquire whether any documents are now accessible, or will be likely soon to be published by our Government, relating to the exchange of prisoners of war; and you justly remark that the subject excites a deep interest in consequence of the sufferings of our men in Richmond.

The correspondence published in the Richmond papers does not, it is thought, present the matter in its true light. In a few days the entire correspondence will be made public here by authority.

There are several serious difficulties in the way of continuing an exchange of prisoners:

One is the *bad faith* of the enemy in putting into active service many thousands of paroled prisoners, captured at Vicksburg and elsewhere, without releasing any of our soldiers held by them. But another difficulty of still graver importance is the *peremptory refusal by the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever.* It is well known that they have threatened to sell colored captured soldiers into slavery, and to hang their white officers.

The Government demands that all officers and soldiers should be fairly exchanged, otherwise no more prisoners of war will be given up. The faith of the Government is pledged to these officers and troops that they shall be protected, and it cannot and will not abandon to the savage cruelty of slavemasters a single officer or soldier who has been called on to defend the flag of his country and thus exposed to the hazards of war.

It has been suggested that exchanges might go on until all except the colored troops and their white officers have been given up. But, if this were allowed, the rebels would not only be relieved of the burden of maintaining our troops, but they would get back their own men, retaining their power over the very persons whom we are solemnly bound to rescue, and upon whom they could *then*, without fear of retaliation, carry into execution the inhuman cruelties they have so basely threatened.

The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers and of their white officers will be insisted on by the Government before another rebel soldier or officer will be exchanged.

The sufferings of our men in Richmond are the subject of deep regret and sympathy here, and there has been no want of effort to afford all possible relief. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WHITING.

THE PERNICIOUS INFLUENCES OF NEGRO ASSOCIATIONS.—It has become a question for the very grave consideration of the City Council, whether the association of negroes, under the pretense of religious influences, is not exerting a baleful effect upon this mental class of our population. The truth of this is attested by facts that drop out occasionally. Upon the last appearance of the Yankees at Fredericksburg, the only negroes who went off with them when they retired were those who belonged to, or were frequenters of, the African church there. The others, who went with their masters to churches, kept aloof from them. The negro Holland, noticed elsewhere as under arrest for writing passes for slaves to escape to the Yankees, was a "pillar" in an African church in this city, and a leader in the choir. At his room was found a music tuning fork, and a variety of music and prayer books.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The above is no new thing. The rebels repudiated religion when they fired the first gun at Sumter. All that has remained since of religious teaching or precepts within the rebel States has been confined to the African church, and we should naturally expect that it will hereafter be prohibited there.

SECRETARY STANTON took Thanksgiving dinner yesterday at his homestead in Ohio.

HOSPITALS.

LIST OF HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THEIR LOCATIONS.—Armory Square hospital, Seventh street west, between C and D south.

Carver hospital, Fourteenth street west, at terminus of City railroad.

Columbian hospital, Fourteenth street west, at terminus of City railroad.

Campbell hospital, seventh street west, at terminus of City railroad north.

Douglas hospital, corner of I street and New Jersey avenue.

Eckington hospital, on Gales's farm, northeast of city.

Emory hospital, near Alms House, east of the Capitol.

Finley hospital, Kendall Green, Fourth street, northeast of city.

Harewood hospital, Corcoran's farm, Seventh street west.

Judiciary Square hospital, Judiciary Square, Louisiana avenue.

Kalorama (small-pox) hospital, Rock creek, on Twenty-second street.

Lincoln hospital, one mile east of Capitol.

Mount Pleasant hospital, Fourteenth street, beyond Carver hospital.

Seminary hospital, (Georgetown,) corner of Gay and Green streets.

Stone hospital, Fourteenth street, near Columbian hospital.

St. Elizabeth hospital, (Insane Asylum,) beyond Navy Yard west.

St. Aloysius hospital, (Swampoodle,) North Capitol and K streets.

Stanton hospital, I and New Jersey avenue.

Desmarres Eye and Ear Infirmary, corner Fourteenth street and [illegible] avenue.