National Republican.

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For the National Republican.

THE BIBLE AND THE SHELL.

BY REV. CHAS. W. DENISON, CHAPLAIN U. S. A.

At Fredericksburg, when foemen waged
The battle of the plain,
A soldier, face to face engaged,
Through smoke and fog, and rain,
Knelt down beside his trusty gun,
Among the shrieking shell,
Nor paused, until the day was done,
And to the earth he fell.

Stretched out upon the trembling ground,
He bleeding, helpless lay;
His Bible on his breast was found,
Where his foe's cast was torn away;
A shell had struck the sacred book,
And shattered it apart;
But there the fragment glanced, and took
Its leap from off his heart!

A Minie ball came singing, then,
And lodged in his bosom's flesh;
But he soon lying, among dying men,
And knelt and fought afresh.
Again, this lifeless fourth was grazed
On that torn and bloody sod—
Full many a soldier's life he saved
By the Holy Book of God.

PATENT OFFICE HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C.

SOUND WORDS.

We take the following extract from a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Putnam, of Roxbury. We give the concluding remarks of the sermon:

But the President's warning will not be heeded, it is presumed. The war will not stop at the given date. The war, which is apparently and professedly a war for independence on one side, and for the suppression of rebellion on the other, but really and at bottom a conflict of hostile systems of life and thought, will continue, in all probability, till one or the other of these systems gives away to the opposite one. There is the issue. And the devices of politicians, or the resolutions of conventions, or the results of elections, or the see-saw trimmphs of one party or another, cannot suppress that issue, or substitute any other in its place.

And that being the issue presented to us,—not one of our own seeking, but one that we have delayed as long as possible, tried to avoid by many concessions of interest, of feeling, and God forgive us, if of principle also,—an issue inevitable, forced upon us at the cannon's mouth and at the point of the bayonet; one that we have ignored as long as we could, but cannot ignore any longer, but are shut up to it,—on which side of it shall we range ourselves? Which must and shall prevail? There can be but one answer here, and that answer must be for rightful government over insolent, bloody rebellion; for the principles of the fathers over the theories of yesterday; for humanity over comparative barbarism; for liberty over slavery. If there can be no settled peace in this land, as I think it is becoming more and more obvious every day that there cannot, until the slave system of society is thoroughly crippled or wholly suppressed, then in God's name let it be suppressed; the more quickly and the more thoroughly, the better. The better for all sides and all sections; for all white men certainly, for black men too we will hope and trust,—but down it must go at any rate. For peace we *must have*; and not merely a nominal, temporary, spurious peace, but settled peace. For peace is the one blessing that overcrowns all others, and without which there can hardly be any other blessing.

If we had been absolutely victorious in arms, and had put down all resistance six months ago, we should have obtained a peace that would have satisfied us. The objects for which we went into the war would have been achieved. We should have got back the Union as it was. We should have been happy and content. But it almost seems as if the eternal Providence withheld success and delayed our triumphs until the march of events should have brought this other and deeper issue into the strife. It often appears that while men, statesmen, generals, propose to themselves one object in a war, God is proposing to himself another object to be accomplished by it. Men take up arms for some grievance, some point of honor, for a question of territory, to enforce a claim, or some such thing, and they think they are fighting for that; but Providence meanwhile uses their passions and their fightings for higher purposes than they had in mind—to bring some great principle to the test, and establish it, to remove some block from the path of human progress, to expel some pestilent influence from the world's moral atmosphere—in a word, to strengthen his own moral sovereignty, while they only think of maintaining theirs. We have carried on this war thus far to restore the violated supremacy of the national Government. That was all the end we could properly propose to ourselves; but I begin to think now that God is carrying it on, through our instrumentality, to restore one of the lost rights of humanity, and put freedom in the place of bondage, and put an end to a social wrong and nuisance that has already too long defiled the fair face of the continent; and that He is compelling us by the irresistible logic of events to co-operate with him in his purpose, and to fight for it, not designedly, nor willingly, not knowingly even, for the most part, but none the less effectively.

"Thy most dreaded instrument
In working out a pure intent,
Is man arrayed for mutual slaughter—
Yea, Carnage is thy Daughter!"

Throughout the war, thus far, in all my numerous discourisngs on the subject, I have never before mentioned slavery. Many will say that my silence has been my shame. But I have not regarded slavery hitherto as the immediate and rightful issue presented, and I have been unwilling to assist in hurrying on; for when it should come, if come it must, it would come fraught, I knew not with how much horror and blood. But it has come of itself now, without any hurrying but that of military necessity, and since it has come I must recognize it. Nobody can avert or postpone it by shutting his eyes or holding his tongue.

I have never been an abolitionist, in the usual sense of that term. The people of this country, and of the loyal part of it, have not been abolitionists in the mass. But if now the Almighty Providence itself has become manifestly and actively abolitionist, we shall have to follow its leadings and fall in with its purposes whether we intend it or not, or whether we like it or not. Events are stronger than our prejudices or our wishes. God will not be crossed or defeated.

It is evident, then, that the question between free and servile labor is now in immediate process of decision; and it can be decided in only one way. If freedom prevails in the present conflict, and slavery is removed, or put into a fair process of removal, the decision is once for all. That false system once broken can never revive or return in this age of the world. And then what shall hinder the perpetuity of union and peace throughout all our borders?

If, on the other hand, the slave system should conquer in this immediate conflict, it can be but for a season. The old issue will be forever presenting itself. The conflict will be renewed from year to year, or from generation to generation, till freedom prevails. The principle of freedom never tires, and never surrenders. When defeated and driven back, it rallies again. It agitates till it succeeds. It has the laws of nature on its side, and the deeper and mightier human instincts on its side, and God Almighty on its side; and its final predominance is only a question of time. This nation has postponed the fearful issue as long as it could, and now against our will it is upon us, and will push us till it is decided, and decided aright. Then, and only then, will there be peace. For myself, I believe that we shall not have even a temporary and precarious peace until it is decided, and decided aright. Predictions are idle, yet I cannot but anticipate that a few months shall bring the end, or at least show us the beginning of the end, and such an end that this whole continent shall be blessed in it, and universal humanity rejoice in it.

We cannot to-day give thanks for peace; we can only study the nature and conditions of the peace we want. We must still labor for it, fight for it, suffer for it, make sacrifices for it, till, through energy and zeal and courage and victory, we win it. Meantime, pray for it. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem—its true, righteous, and enduring peace. Pray for it, and let all the people say—Amen.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the Third Session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 1.]

AN ACT authorizing the holding of a special session of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a special session of the United States District Court for the district of Indiana shall be holden, at the usual place of holding said court, on the first Monday in February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to continue in session so long as the business thereof may require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings of a civil or criminal nature now pending in or returnable to said court shall be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined by said court at said special session in the same manner as at a regular term of said court.

Approved, December 15, 1862.

[PUBLIC—No. 2.]

AN ACT to adjust appropriations heretofore made for the civil service of the Navy Department to the present organization of that Department.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the amounts heretofore appropriated for the pay of chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers, and laborers connected with the Navy Department, so that they will correspond with the present organization and pay as authorized by the act of Congress of July fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, viz:

For the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, three thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars.

For the Bureau of Yards and Docks, ten thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars.

For the Bureau of Navigation, three thousand and fifty-seven dollars.

For the Bureau of Ordnance, six thousand nine hundred and fifty-four dollars.

For the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, nine thousand five hundred and thirty-four dollars.

For the Bureau of Steam Engineering, four thousand two hundred and twenty-four dollars.

For the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, five thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight dollars.

For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all remaining balances shall attach to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be expended by him for such clerical services as he shall judge the interests of the Department require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, that the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair, be transferred to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and the sum of one thousand dollars to the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. And also that the sum of one thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated for the contingent expenses of the Bureau of Ordnance, be transferred to the Bureau of Navigation.

Approved, December 19, 1862.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 1.]

A RESOLUTION for increasing the bond of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Whereas the amount of money which can be advanced to the Superintendent of the Public Printing, under existing laws, is not sufficient to enable him to meet the current expenditures of his office: Therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said Superintendent be required to furnish a new bond in the penal sum of forty thousand dollars.

Approved, December 18, 1862.

Life in Charleston—The Union Feeling There.

The Bangor (Maine) *Whig* is furnished with the following extract of a letter to a gentleman from a relative in Charleston, S. C., under date of November 10th:

"The efforts of the Confederate Government seem like desperation, but to any one who has common sense, there seems very little chance of any successful defence. There is a committee of citizens now at work going around from house to house with the purpose of seeing who are intending to go away from the city in case of an attack, and make provision for moving such as cannot furnish means for their own removal or support there, at the public expense. Report says that they find a very small number who propose or wish to leave. I prophesy that when this town falls into the hands of the Federal Government, there will be such a different state of things here from what is generally anticipated, as to surprise many outside of it and many in it. The leaders of secession are no longer here, and they are thoroughly killed off, as far as future influence goes, however this war ends. Of no man is there more thorough detestation to-day, in South Carolina, than Robert Barnwell Rhett—not even Abraham Lincoln. The news of the death of his whole family would give more joy than any other event I could name. How sure it is that every revolution of such a character as this kills its own sires!

"The Northern papers talk about the absence of Union feeling in the South. There is no want of love for the old Government. It is daily growing stronger rather than weaker. But the power of that Government must be shown to be strong enough to occupy and possess the territory. Once give us a chance, and the pressure of the peril off, and the welkin will ring with joy at the downfall of the Confederate Government. But as long as the Confederate Government is the one which exercises exclusive power over us—as long as Virginia stands defiantly in front of the Federal army—so long will all men hesitate to take the risk of openly espousing the Union cause. It is hard now to find any man who will avow that he was an original secessionist. But their pride is engaged in the conflict. That will yield to hard blows this winter. Then let Jeff. Davis & Co. look out for a peace party at the South. They have been straining their eyes to see one at the North; they may see one in the South before they want it.

There is no single grievance of which the Southern States complain, at the hands of the Federal Government, (except the one in connection with slavery,) which has not been aggravated by the Confederate government, and the common opinion here is that, whatever the result of the war, so far as connection with the Federal Government goes, the axe has been laid at the root of slavery.

"I hope our next communication may be by means of the open port of this city by United States vessels. I trust that no long period may elapse before iron ships may bid defiance to Forts Moultrie and Sumter, and this town once more own the sway which many of its people yet long to acknowledge."

NATIONAL TAX.—The aggregate tax in October, at Lawrence, was more than $21,000. The Washington Mills paid $5,500; Pacific, $5,500; Pemberton, $3,500; Everett, $2,000; Atlantic, $1,000. This was for 3 per cent. *ad valorem*, on the manufacturers' sales. It is equally heavy on the shoe towns. It is estimated that Haverhill will pay, in a year, $120,000; and Lynn, probably above $200,000.—*Boston Traveller.*

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 484 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. 484 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—dtjanl Now at Oak Hall.

A CARD.
OAK HALL CLOTHING ROOM.

Mr. Bruce, formerly at the Odeon Hall, has now opened a new store at No. 484 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. 484 Seventh street, near F.

Call and see Mr. Bruce, at No. 484 Seventh street near F.

Mr. Bruce has a Fine Stock of Clothing for Men and Boys' wear, at No. 484 Seventh street, opposite City Post Office.

Mr. Bruce is the man to please the Boys in Clothing, at No. 484 Seventh street.

Everybody knows that Mr. Bruce can sell Boys' Clothing cheaper than any one else. No. 484 Seventh street, opposite City Post Office.

For Men and Boys' Clothing call on Mr. Bruce, at Oak Hall, No. 484 Seventh street, between E and F.

Mr. Bruce is the man to please you in Boys' Clothing, at Oak Hall, No. 484 Seventh street, opposite City Post Office. se 26—3m

TO THE VOTERS OF WASHINGTON.

The Assessors of the different Wards will meet at the following places from 10 o'clock a. m. till 3 o'clock p. m., from the 14th to the 31st of December, inclusive, to correct and register the names of those omitted from the poll list:

1st Ward. John A. Rheem, 172 Pennsylvania avenue, between 17th and 18th streets.
2d Ward. Thomas Stewart, corner 12th and H streets.
3d Ward. Henry Curtis, corner of H and 12th streets.
4th Ward. Thomas W. Burch, 5th street between G and H streets.
5th Ward. R. F. Dyer, residence, Ten Buildings.
6th Ward. George Collard, at T. Edw. Clark's office, Virginia avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.
7th Ward. Peter Hepburn, No. 85 south F street, between 6th and 9th streets west.
de 13—d12t

GRAND ADVANCE OF THE ARMY, and clothiers are crying up the great advance of clothing, but we are selling at a small advance on old prices. We have a large stock on hand, and are selling them off to make more room, for we have a very large stock of Clothing at our manufactory, and are now running off our stock at less than wholesale prices to make room. We have always been fighting against high prices, and shall continue to do so. Mr. SMITH is in the market all the time, and is enabled to furnish our store with a superior stock, and we cannot be undersold by any one. We have the means to sell cheap, and are determined to do it at

SMITH & BEALL'S,
No. 361 Seventh street,
nov 21—dtjanl Near K street.

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 Gentlemen'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—eo1m 292 Pennsylvania avenue.

NOTICE.—*GAUTIER'S RESTAURANT.*—The subscriber and proprietor of this well-known and long-established Restaurant is happy to inform his numerous friends and patrons that he has succeeded in making the necessary arrangements in the Restaurant department, which enables him to comply with the urgent requests of the citizens of Washington and the public generally.

Inasmuch as he has completed the refitting of the upper part of the establishment for the accommodation of gentlemen wishing private

DINNERS AND SUPPERS, &c.,

arrangements have been made to supply the table from the markets of New York and Philadelphia (daily) with

GAME, FISH, EAST RIVER OYSTERS,

and all the delicacies of the season.

A choice selection of

WINES, LIQUORS, and HAVANA CIGARS, &c.,

from the old-established house of A. Binnger & Co., (opposite Willard's,) will be found constantly on hand. C. GAUTIER, PROPRIETOR,
nov 29—eo1m 292 Pennsylvania avenue.

WHO SAYS SO? We say that our store in the First ward may not have caused a commotion, but do say that we are running off an immense stock of Clothing at the Leading First Ward Store, corner of Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue, but who ever saw a store where a Smith was that did not do business? and the reason is, they always sell their goods too cheap. That is why they are always poor. (Who ever heard of a Smith getting rich? I never did.)

We are determined to furnish all the First Ward with Good Clothing.

Everybody had better come soon and buy, as our neighbors, in a similar business, say that we cannot stand it more than ninety days longer selling goods so cheap, but we have a very large lot of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes left, and we are determined to run them off at great bargains, at Headquarters for Clothing in the First Ward, corner of Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue and No. 460 Seventh street.

nov 21—dtjanl SMITH & CO.

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

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner Eighteenth and G streets,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 16, 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 (5,500) 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 hands 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 15—d12t

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 flavor;
We've railroads scattered everywhere;
And one Professor Morse.

Our girls have beauty, wit, and grace,
They're charming, sweet, and *tell*;
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. 484, Seventh street near F,
nov 21—dtjanl 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. 83,709, 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. 83,464, 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. 100,647, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 1855, in the name of Ansel Allen, and was granted March 12, 1857—January 18, 1863.

No. 109,380, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Rachel, widow of Geo. Harner, and was granted January 6, 1862—February 8, 1863.

No. 57,700 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 H. 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 2

FISH & SARGENT'S
AWNING, FLAG, AND
UNION TENT FACTORY,
No. 530 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 15 321 Penn. avenue, near 7th street.

TEA!! TEA!! TEA!!!

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.

SUTLERS 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 ¼ boxes.
Pepper in 2 ounce papers and in 1 gross boxes.
English Mustard in ¼ pound papers and cans.
English Mustard in ¼ and 1 gross boxes.
Preserved Cherries in bottles.
Figs in 2½ pound drums and 5 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 8

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:

3,000 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

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
December 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS, to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," will be received at this Arsenal, until 10 a. m. of the 29th instant, for the supply of Fresh Beef for twelve months from the 1st January, 1863.

The Beef to be of good and wholesome quality, (necks and shanks excluded,) in such quantities as may from time to time be required, not exceeding five times in each week, on such days as shall be designated by the Acting Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. The Beef to be delivered at the Arsenal.

The contract will be awarded (subject to the approval of the Commissary General) to the lowest responsible bidder, who will be required to enter into a bond with one solvent surety, in the sum of $500 for the due performance of the contract.

F. C. BRADFORD,
dec 12—dtd First Lieut. Ordnance, A. A. C. S.

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.

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

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	$5 00
Advanced Classes in English—Literature and Science included	7 00
Elementary Classes in English, French, and Music	12 00
Advanced Classes in English, French and Music	15 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.

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY!
MISS HARROVER'S.

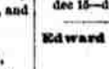
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
151 WEST STREET.

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on the 9th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book-stores in Washington, or by addressing the principal,

aug 20—TTaSm M. J. HARROVER.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL

GOSLING RESTAURANT



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
SOUTH SIDE,
(Formerly of New York,)
Has the Name and Fame of being one of
THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN TOWN.
☞ Give us a trial, and judge for yourself. ☜
Everything in the House is of the
BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
Don't forget the number,
387 Pennsylvania avenue,
between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,
mar 10 South side.

NEW INVENTION
OF
ARTIFICIAL CEROPLASTIC 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 actus administration of the Government upon Republican principles will explode the misrepresentations which have made those principles a distasteful 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.

One copy, one year - - - -	$2.00
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When a Club of subscribers has been forwarded, additions may be made to it on the same terms. It is not necessary that the subscribers to a Club should receive their papers at the same post office.

Money may be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large amounts can be remitted in Treasury notes, or drafts on Boston, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore; smaller amounts in gold, or in notes of solvent banks. Address

W. J. MURTAGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

☞ THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning, (Sundays excepted,) at the following rates:

One copy, one year - - - -	$3.50
Five copies, one year - - - -	15.00
One copy, six months - - - -	1.75
Five copies, six months - - - -	7.50
One copy, three months - - - -	1.00

SPEER'S SAMBUCI WINE.

PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,
*For Females, Weakly Persons, and Invalids.