

Our publication office is on Seventh street, adjoining Adamson's Periodical Depot, and opposite the General Post Office.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Thursday, January 24, 1861.

A WORD TO BUSINESS MEN.

This paper has now a circulation in this city larger than all the city papers combined, with the exception of one, and therefore affords a most excellent advertising medium.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

The business of the first part of the session of the Senate was miscellaneous, the most important thing being the reference of the Morrill tariff bill, on motion of Mr. Anthony, to a special committee. The Pacific railroad bill was further considered, and was pending when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Etheridge made a patriotic speech, declaring himself for the best compromise he could get, but all compromise failing, then for the Union at all events.

Mr. Lovejoy followed, in one of his earnest and characteristic speeches. He was for the Chicago platform, for no compromises, and for the Union. But he disclaimed, with emphasis, the slightest desire to meddle with slavery in the States, or with any of the rights of the slave States.

Mr. McPherson followed with a vigorous exposure of the whole conspiracy of secession, from the traitors lately in the Cabinet down.

Mr. Winslow has the floor to day.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin.—After we left the House on Tuesday, Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, spoke in opposition to the report of the committee of thirty-three, enforcing, with a variety of arguments and illustrations, the positions of the minority report signed by himself and Mr. Tappan. His speech, we understand, was vigorous and well received, although as to some of its points, Republican opinion is divided. Upon the main question, of upholding the Union, Mr. Washburn expressed the (now) almost unanimous views of the Northwest, which will resist with the sword any attempt to isolate them in the heart of the continent by cutting off their access to the ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

The Louisiana papers exult greatly over their booty, in the Baton Rouge arsenal. Fifty thousand stand of arms, and other things in proportion, without cost, help them along wonderfully. Their happiness would be complete if they only had the "big guns" from the Pittsburg arsenal, which Mr. Floyd intended they should have.

Commodore Armstrong, who surrendered the Pensacola navy yard, is here. He reports that he was threatened by five hundred and fifty men, that he had only twenty-two marines, and that the laborers and civil employees in the yard could not be relied upon.

Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, is understood, declines the offer of the Interior Department, from an apprehension that its occupation might impair the influence which he is exerting on the side of the Union.

There was a Union meeting of workmen at Ellicott's Mills, on Tuesday evening. The court-house was filled to overflowing. The meeting endorsed Governor Hicks, and adjourned with nine cheers for the Union.

It is not believed here that any attack upon Washington is seriously meditated, so long as Maryland adheres to the Union.

New Orleans papers state that the revenue cutter Lewis Cass has been seized at Algiers, opposite New Orleans.

The specie in the New York city banks, by the last weekly return, had run up to twenty-nine and one-half millions.

Cassius M. Clay is at the National.

The Richmond Enquirer says: "Virginia cannot, and will not, agree to any such compromise as the Crittenden amendment."

The Jefferson (Mo.) Inquirer says: "We admit that we occasionally lose a negro as it is, but cattle and horses run off, and it is a fact that we lose a much smaller per cent. of negro property than of horses or cattle."

The Navigation of the Mississippi.—The telegram, that the Governor of Mississippi had established a battery at Vicksburg, to control the navigation of the river, is confirmed. The Memphis Appeal of the 17th says:

"Just above Vicksburg, by direction of Governor Pettus, a battery has been erected, and every boat hailing from north of Mason and Dixon's line is compelled to round to, and give an account of themselves. The Imperial, from this port, passed there during the night, and was forced to land at the behest of a twelve-pound shot fired across her bows. Of course, she was all right, and went on."

The Memphis Appeal has also been informed by one of the clerks of the steamer Simonds that four guns are placed at the foot of the bluff, a quarter of a mile above the wharf-boat; that while the Simonds lay there on her trip up the river, blank cartridges were fired to bring to and cause to land the Gladiator, the Imperial, and the A. O. Taylor; and that it was understood, that if the summons were not attended, the guns would be shot. The object of this vigilance has not been made known.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express says: "Lieutenant Meade, from Fort Sumter, who has been here on a visit for a few days, declares that Major Anderson is a strong Southern man, and does not feel in the slightest complimented by the fanatical cannon firing in his honor at the North, and it is with pain that he realizes the present attitude of the South towards him."

Marshal Kane, the efficient Chief of Police of Baltimore, is now in the city.

THE POINT OF DANGER.

The great danger of acts leading to overwhelming convulsion, is not in the cotton States, which are comparatively powerless for either good, or evil, but at the North. It is, indeed, becoming too apparent, that the efforts of all friends of peace, Union, and quiet, must soon be concentrated upon the great work of soothing, conciliating, and appeasing the free States, and that even with such efforts, it may not be possible to avert the terrible calamities which menace us, from the condition of unparalleled excitement into which that section of the country has been thrown by recent events.

The seizure of the forts, arsenals, and arms of the United States, crowned with the last outrage of actually firing upon a Government vessel in our own waters and with the stars and stripes displayed, has stirred up the passions of the people to their very depths. The unanimous offers of men and money by the Legislatures of States, the exasperated tone of the press, and the call to arms which is sounding and resounding on all sides, all portend the bursting of the storm.

The direction of public sentiment is marked very conspicuously by the veering of the New York Tribune, which has given up its pet idea of peaceable secession, and now, under the pressure of the passions which surround it, proposes to meet revolution with revolutionary weapons. In its issue of the 12th instant, the day after the overwhelming vote at Albany, ten, dering men and money to the President, and straining to come up to the exigency of the popular feeling, the Tribune, in a notice of the emancipation of the Russian serfs, says:

"Such an event is of itself sufficient to render 1861 forever memorable in history. It is already a great year, and it may become greater yet, if, as is probable, the madness of the Southern slaveholders shall compel the American people, in self-defence, in order to preserve their empire unimpaired, and secure to themselves and their posterity the blessings of peace and union, to exert their unquestionable and irresistible power, and sweep from the land at once and forever that relic of barbarism to which, and to which alone, is to be attributed our past and present national troubles. The Russian Czar, with a firm hand, regardless of the threat of a man-owning aristocracy, has raised twenty millions of serfs into freemen. The American Democracy, mightier than any Czar, can, if it is necessary, with equally firm hand, suppress the rebellious slaveholders, and remove all cause or pretext for future rebellions, by putting a summary end to slavery."

We owe it to candor to say, that all the information we get from the free States, confirms the belief that this paragraph in the Tribune was coerced from its editors by the known sentiments of the masses upon whom it relies for patronage, and that those masses will destroy slavery with the strong hand, before they will permit the Union to be overthrown. Indeed, it is doubtful if they can be restrained from taking some such signal vengeance for the acts already committed in contravention of the authority of the Union.

Under these circumstances, the sound portion of the Southern communities ought to lose no time, in such disavowal and repudiation of the conduct of the fire-eaters, as, by calming the exasperation at the North, may restore the proper feelings of a common nationality. The language of pacification must be addressed to the North, and substantial acts of pacification must be tendered to the North, or the worst consequences may be apprehended. There must be no more confiscation of Northern debts, no more maltreatment of Northern citizens sojourning at the South upon their lawful occasions, and no more irritating and insulting language towards the North indulged in by Southern editors and Southern members of Congress. There must be no more menaces of attack upon this capital, and no more threats of dissolving the Union. Or, if they cannot be wholly prevented where press and speech are free, they must be so frowned upon and discountenanced, as to deprive them of the power to do mischief.

VIRGINIA.

The article from the Alexandria Gazette, copied by us yesterday, in reference to proceedings in the Virginia House, was misprinted, so as to represent the vote on the second of two resolutions as "equally divided," when it should have been "equally decided" as the vote upon the first resolution. We now reprint the article:

"On motion of Mr. Seddon, the following resolutions were offered for adoption: "1. Resolved by the General Assembly, That in the present alarming condition of affairs, it is a dangerous delusion to suppose that the interests of Virginia are not those of her Southern sisters, and that any impression that her people are looking to any other combination, in the last resort, than a union with them, is calculated to weaken the position of our friends and strengthen the hands of our enemies."

"2. Resolved, That in the opinion of the General Assembly, no reconstruction of the Union between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States can be permanent, just, and satisfactory, which will not secure to each section a self-protecting power against any invasion of the Federal Union upon the reserved rights of either."

"On motion, the question was divided, and the vote being taken on the first resolution, it was carried on a call of the ayes and noes—83 to 4."

"On the adoption of the second resolution, the vote was equally decided."

The conduct of the Legislature of Virginia at this crisis, finds no apologists among sincere friends of the Union here. The only redeeming thing about it, is, that since the reference of the whole matter of the position of Virginia to a State Convention, the Legislature has no more right to speak for Virginia than any other crowd of two hundred men in Richmond. They had no right to propose a conference here on the 4th of February; no right to send commissioners to it; and no right to suggest terms of settlement.

But so far as Virginia can be committed by her legislative agents, the votes in the House on Saturday, as above given, are most derogatory to the character of that State. If adopted at all, it should only have been in secret session. The almost unanimous declaration that Virginia is only looking, in the last resort, to a connection with the Southern States, that she will entertain no other idea, and that to think

otherwise is a dangerous delusion, renders the act of inviting other States to a conference, upon the pretended ground of a willingness to accept the Crittenden propositions, unparaphrasedly disgraceful. The honor of Virginia, so far as it is in the keeping of those Richmond demagogues, is irretrievably tarnished by it.

The hope of the country, so far as Virginia is concerned, is in the people of that State. They have been precipitated into an election, at a notice unreasonably short and most unfair to the remote sections, but the friends of the Union seem well disposed to contest the field, notwithstanding all disadvantages.

We hope, at all events, a vote requiring any ordinance of secession to be ratified by the people, before it becomes effective. A contrary vote, subjects the State to the dictatorial pleasure of a mere Convention, the members of which may be controlled by sinister influences after they are elected. The people should retain the final power in their own hands, so that they may exercise their own judgment upon the condition of public affairs, as it may exist five, six, or seven weeks hence. New contingencies may arise, and there is no such pressing hurry, that damage will result from a submission of the question to the people. The sufferings of Virginia in the Union cannot be so intolerable, as to preclude the delay of secession for a month, if, indeed, secession is to be finally determined upon.

EXPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the third week in January, and since January last:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week ending Jan. 20.	\$1,171,158	\$1,499,363	\$2,256,211
Previously reported.	1,252,012	2,547,720	5,019,179
Since Jan. 1st.	2,523,200	4,047,079	7,275,490

THE PITTSBURG GUNS.

The new Secretary of War, in a letter (January 12) to members of the Pennsylvania delegation, in relation to his having countermanded Floyd's traitorous order for the removal from Pittsburg of a large number of heavy guns down the Mississippi for the use of the secessionists, under pretence of arming forts at Galveston and Ship Island, says:

"On investigation, it was satisfactorily ascertained that the fortifications in question were not at all in a condition to receive their armament, nor will they probably be for several years to come. This will more fully appear from the letter of General Totten, in charge of the Engineer department, which accompanies this communication."

"The heavy guns referred to, amounting to one hundred and twenty-four in number, were not manufactured for the forts to which they had been ordered to be forwarded, nor had they been purchased by any special appropriation for the erecting or arming of these forts."

The letter of General Totten, referred to, is subjoined:

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor to state, in answer to your inquiries as to the state of preparation for the arming of the fortifications at Galveston (Texas) and Ship Island (Mississippi)—

First. The fort at Galveston, for which an appropriation of \$80,000 has been made, has no further been begun than by the erection of temporary buildings or quarters for mechanics and laborers, of storehouses, wharf, &c., and the making of other indispensable preparations. So far as we know here, the ground has as yet hardly been broken for the foundations of the fort itself. We may, at any rate, say confidently that the foundations of the walls have not been begun. The estimate for the work is \$113,000, and, according to the rate of appropriation of late years for similar works, we cannot expect full readiness for its armament in less than five years.

Second. At the fort on Ship Island the working force is now engaged in the construction of the embrasures of the lower tier, of which the officer in charge hoped to have four covered in by the 1st instant, the others being in various states of forwardness. Not a platform has been laid, and some months will be required to mount the first tier of guns, even on temporary platforms, and another appropriation of at least \$80,000 must be made and applied before the work can be got ready for its entire armament. At present, not a gun could be mounted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, B. B. Gen'l and Colonel of Engineers.
Hon. Jos. Holt, Sec'y of War, Washington.

REMOVAL FROM THE HOME OF MR. LINCOLN.—The Springfield correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says that Mr. Kellogg, member of Congress from the fourth district in this State, arrived at Springfield on the 21st inst. Rumor assigns to this mission three objects—one that he has come to urge upon Mr. Lincoln his immediate departure for Washington; another, that he is commissioned by the Republican delegation in Congress to present to this Legislature the necessity of endorsing the border States resolutions; another, that he has come to join in an effort to prevent Mr. Judd's appointment in the Cabinet.

Mr. Horace Greeley, Gov. Banks, and Mr. Gates, are expected this week.

General Lincoln arrived this morning from Springfield, and there is but little doubt that the Legislature will break up to-morrow by the resignation of the Democratic members.

Mrs. Lincoln has been stopping for several days at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York. She received a visit from her son Robert, a student at Harvard College, who embraced the occasion of his stay in the metropolis to visit the Stock Exchange, Treasurer's office, and other public places, where he was kindly received, and shown the various objects of interest which might please the young gentleman from the Far West.

A greenish fellow arrived at Springfield day before yesterday, from North Carolina, and sought and found accommodations for himself and wife at one of the hotels. Entering himself and companion on the register, he astonished the clerk by adding the word "Abolitionist" to his name. Being pumped, he confessed that he supposed "they were all Abolitionists where Lincoln lived, ready to lynch any Southerner," and hence thought best, while being among the wolves, to assume the airs of one.—*Cor. Herald.*

STATEMENT OF THE U. S. TREASURER.—From the statement of the Treasurer, it appears there was a balance of \$2,263,000 in the Treasury on the 14th inst. From the 1st to the 14th inst., the receipts amounted to \$1,255,000; the expenditures for the same period were \$4,226,000.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, January 23, 1861.

SENATE.

Mr. Bigler presented several memorials favoring the Crittenden amendments. Mr. Collamer introduced a bill to regulate duties upon imports, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Green, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution appointing Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon. A. B. Greenwood, and Montgomery Blair, a commission to adjust the accounts between the United States, the Indian trust funds, and W. H. Russell; laid on the table.

Mr. Doullie presented the credentials of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Senator elect from the State of Illinois for six years from and after the 4th of March next.

Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported several private bills, which were passed.

Mr. King presented memorials from citizens of New York, in favor of compromise, opposing a change in the tariff, and remonstrating against any change in the duty on steel.

Mr. Shidell called up his resolutions dissenting from the President's message in regard to his right to appoint Cabinet officers *ad interim*, during the session of the Senate.

He wished the resolutions referred to a committee, in order that the whole subject might be investigated and reported upon.

After some remarks by Messrs. Bigler and Douglas, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bayard reported a bill creating a new court in the southern district of Illinois, at Cairo.

Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, was, on his own motion, discharged from further service on the Committee on Claims.

The Senate then took up, read the third time, and passed, a bill providing for the removal of the St. Louis arsenal, and for the sale of the land on which it is situated.

Several private bills were taken up and passed, and Friday next fixed for the consideration of private business.

The resolutions of Mr. Crittenden coming up as unfinished business.

Mr. Cameron moved to postpone all special orders, and take up the Morrill tariff bill.

After debate, the question was divided, and it was agreed to postpone all prior orders, by a vote of yeas 27, nays 21.

The Morrill tariff bill was then taken up.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, moved that said bill be referred to a special committee of five, with instructions to report on Monday next; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Bigler moved to take up the resolutions of Mr. Crittenden; which motion was lost by the following vote—yeas 27, nays 24.

The Senate then took up the Pacific railroad bill.

Mr. Gwin proposed an amendment, adding a number of corporations to those already in the bill.

Much discussion, a portion of it quite spirited, ensued between Messrs. Douglas and Trumbull, of Illinois, as to the party complexion of the corporations.

Mr. Benjamin humorously proposed a committee to send for persons and papers to settle the important question. Had the amendment opening the books to the world not been adopted, he would have supposed there was some ulterior object.

Mr. Douglas indignantly repudiated the idea that there was an ulterior object.

After further debate, during which Mr. Douglas said he had replied to Mr. Benjamin under a misapprehension, and regretted his heat on the subject—

On motion of Mr. Douglas, the name of John Wentworth, of Illinois, was stricken out, and the name of J. Hickok, of Illinois, inserted.

A large number of additional names of railroad men were proposed, among them that of James S. Barbour, of Virginia.

Mr. Green suggested Wendell Phillips and John Brown, jun., of the underground railroad. [Laughter.]

Pending the subject, Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, moved that the Senate adjourn; which was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 19.

And the Senate at 3 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Colfax called up the post route bill, which passed the House last session, and was returned from the Senate with amendments. Those merely establishing mail post routes, principally in California, were agreed to. Other amendments were also adopted, including new arrangements as to dead letters, and providing for the procuring and furnishing of one-cent wrappers and envelopes.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of thirty-three.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, made a speech, showing that there is no reason whatever for the disunion movement. He predicted that, if the central States should be precipitated into a Southern Confederacy, ten years would not elapse before fearful slumbering fires would break out in flames of destruction. He apprehended no dangers from the Republican rule. He would vote for the Crittenden compromise, or the border-State resolutions. Failing to procure either, he would take the recommendations of the select committee. He would appeal from Congress to the people, and trust them to adjust the present difficulties. He would return home to resist the wave of disunion. If the worst comes to the worst, and he should be dragged to the fearful precipice, or made the unwilling observer of his country's ruin, he would wash his hands of the shame and crime which would attach to those who would overthrow American liberty, and convert the Republic into a despotism. He would cling to the American flag in the dark hour, as a saint clings to his God.

(He was frequently interrupted by applause.)

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, made an earnest speech against the efforts now making to overthrow the Government. He would make no compromises, nor did he believe that Mr. Lincoln would advocate any other principles than those announced in the Chicago platform. He advised his Republican friends to stand firm, and let the disunion force be played out. He would not vote for a bill, if one were introduced, to abolish slavery in the Southern States, because there is no such constitutional power, nor because he did not want to see slavery abolished everywhere. As to cutting off the extremes of the Republican party, he wished gentlemen engaged in such work much joy. It would be like the play of Hamlet, with the character of Hamlet omitted.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of the Representatives from Georgia, withdrawing from the further deliberations of the House. This was signed by all except Mr. Hill, who resigns his seat, saying in his letter, he is satisfied that a majority of the Convention of Georgia, now in session, desire the State to be no longer represented on this floor. Therefore, he acted in obedience to their wishes.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, said, as there was no possibility of settling the difficulties here, he proposed that all the members resign their places, and go before the people for a new election.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, spoke of the Southern secession movement as a conspiracy, diabolical, and which originated in

disappointed ambition and matured in iniquity. The machinery, he proceeded to show, was well contrived, and participated in by even Cabinet officers and members of Congress.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, obtained the floor, when

The House adjourned.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A meeting of the Republican Association will be held at the Wigwam, this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock. Addresses may be expected.

THE BURNS CLUB.

The anniversary celebration of this club will take place at the Exchange Hotel, O street, between Fourth and a-half and Sixth, on the evening of Friday the 25th inst.

Supper on the table at 7 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the Hotel. Jan 23—31

A WANT SUPPLIED.—We have received from Mr. C. Bohn, the publisher, a copy of his Department and Congressional Directory, just issued. It is one of the most complete directories we have ever seen, and contains a full register of officers in the service of the United States in this city, giving their names, number of their rooms in each Department, with their salary and residence. Also, a Congressional Directory, giving an alphabetical list of the Senators and Representatives, with their residences in this city, their post offices, and counties composing each Congressional district, and the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Jan 15—2w

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AND PARLEY'S MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

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Jan 24 12 Tremont street, Boston.

LOST,

ON Sunday afternoon, while passing from Assembly's Church, corner Fifth and I streets, to the Patent Office, a black enamelled breast-pin. The finder, by leaving it at Mrs. Mullen's fancy store, on Fifth street, near I, will receive a suitable reward.

Jan 23—31*

GIFTS FOR THE CHILDREN.—Paper Dolls at the usual prices, each containing a prize, for sale at

Jan 23—31

LAMMOND'S, Seventh street.

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS.

486.  486.

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WARRANTED Gold Band Window Shades, Buff, Green, and Blue Holland Shades, all sizes, made to order.

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YOU can find a complete assortment of House-

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nov 26

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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR AND SEALER OF

GAS METERS,

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to the provisions of the ordinance of the Corporation, approved May 12, 1860, the undersigned is now prepared, "whenever required in writing, and on pre-payment of the fee of fifty cents, to inspect, examine, test, prove, and ascertain, the accuracy of registration of any gas meter in use in this city." Every meter, if found incorrect, will be condemned; and another, sealed and marked as true, will be set in its place. If moved to be accurate in its measurement of gas, it will be sealed accordingly, and again put in position for use.

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CHARLES W. CUNNINGHAM,

Inspector and Sealer of Gas Meters.

Jan 21—1m

M. SMITH, Fashionable Tailor,

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CONSTANT