# National Republican.

VOL. I. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861. NO. 278.


## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

For the National Republican.

### WEARY.

I am so weary, and the way
Leads farther from the votes of rest—
In vain I wait to see the day
Flush purple in the dusky West.

Dear Father! if thy love should send
Some angel, full of pity sweet,
To nerve me for the bitter end,
He'll track me by my bleeding feet!

For, when I turned my face to God,
I could not see, for raining tears;
I blindly took the *roughest* road
And trod it—all these weary years.

I think—Oh Father! though the night
Of suffering, closes dark around
Thou wilt not hold my anguish light;
Nor give me any needless wound.

Thou wilt not blame the trusting heart,
That witless—blindly reaching out—
Was thrust against a cruel smart,
Whose edge was fair, with flowers about.

Thou'lt lead me from this evening land,
And with a morning crown the night,
What time my victor soul shall stand
Erect, transfigured in thy sight!

HOWARD GLYNDON.

*Washington, Oct. 14, 1861.*

### An Interesting Document.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, October 9, 1861.*

WM. S. THAYER, Esq.
*Consul General of the U. S., Alexandria, Egypt.*

SIR: Your dispatch of the 26th of August, No. 5, has been received. The account of the prosecution which you instituted against the persons guilty of acts of intolerance and persecution towards Faris, an Agent of the American Missionaries in Upper Egypt, and its success, is very interesting, and the proceeding itself receives the emphatic approbation of the Government.

I send herewith an autographic letter of the President, addressed to his Royal Highness the Pacha, expressing due acknowledgments of the vigor, energy, and enlightened liberality of his conduct in this matter, which cannot fail to excite a deep interest throughout the United States, and even among other Christian nations.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
*President of the United States of America.*

To his Highness MOHAMMED SAID PACHA,
Viceroy of Egypt and its Dependencies, &c.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received from Mr. Thayer, Consul General of the United States at Alexandria, a full account of the liberal, enlightened, and energetic proceedings which, on his complaint, you have adopted in bringing to speedy and condign punishment the parties, subjects of your Highness in Upper Egypt, who were concerned in an act of cruel persecution against Faris, an agent of certain Christian Missionaries in Upper Egypt.

I pray your Highness to be assured that these proceedings, at once so prompt and so just, will be regarded as a new and unmistakable proof equally of your Highness' friendship for the United States, and of the firmness, integrity, and wisdom with which the Government of your Highness is conducted.

Wishing you great prosperity and success, I am, your good friend,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1861.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL,
Alexandria, Aug. 26, 1861.

SIR: An affair of considerable importance, affecting the question of religious toleration in Egypt, has just been satisfactorily settled by the agency of this Consulate.

On the night of Saturday, the 29th of July, I received a telegraphic dispatch, dated the 25th of that month, from our Consular Agent at Osiut (or Siout,) the capital of Upper Egypt, stating that on that morning Faris, an agent of the American Missionaries, Messrs. Lansing and Barnet, had been severely bastinadoed and otherwise ill-treated at the Court of the Cadi Osiut, and had then, by order of the Cadi, been imprisoned.

On the Monday following I wrote to Zulficar Pacha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Egypt, demanding the immediate release of the imprisoned man and an investigation of his case, and also announcing that I should expect appropriate satisfaction for the barbarous outrage committed by order of the Cadi on Faris. His Excellency, on the afternoon of the same day, replied that he had just telegraphed for full information as to the facts to the Moudir (Governor) of Osiut, and would communicate it to me at once. Two days later, his Excellency accordingly informed me that the Moudir had reported by telegraph that neither he nor the United States Consular Agent at Osiut had the least knowledge that Faris was an American protege, but that he would nevertheless order an inquiry into the facts.

In regard to Faris, it is proper to remark here that I learned from the missionaries that he was a Syrian physician of considerable learning and accomplishments, whom they employed at Osiut for the sale and distribution of Bibles and religious publications. He was not technically an American protege, not having been provided with the necessary certificate from this Consulate General, though in Syria he had once enjoyed that privilege by the favor of the proper authorities there. Nevertheless he had been presented in person to the Moudir of Osiut, and commended to his protection as the agent of the American missionaries by Mr. Lansing some three months before the outrage on him. The cause and circumstances of this affair were briefly these:

A Christian woman, of Osiut, who had been compelled to profess Mohammedanism, wished to return to her original faith. In the absence of the Coptic Bishop she employed Faris, (whose argumentative, no less than his medical skill, gives him the title of *El Takeeb* or *El Hakim*, the Arabic for Doctor,) to be her attorney in complying with the usual formalities required to enable her to enjoy, in peace, her new religion. Faris, without consulting his employers, assumed her cause, and agreed to appear in her behalf before the Cadi. His conduct in this matter, however, as well as that of the woman, was strictly conformable to the laws of Egypt, and the well-known Firman of the late Sultan, which guarantees religious toleration in the dominions and dependencies of the Porte. But, in a place so remote from the sovereign authority as Osiut, and, with a population of at least twenty thousand for the most part bigoted Mussulmans, the practical enforcement of such liberality is exceedingly difficult and even dangerous.

Faris, being summoned to appear in the court of the Cadi as the woman's attorney, found it filled with the prominent Muslim citizens of Osiut, who, with the attendant rabble, numbering about sixty, and subsequently increased to two hundred, were evidently disposed to raise a tumult. They had lately heard of the accession of the new Sultan, who was generally believed to be an unrelenting enemy of religious freedom, and under whose reign they expected unlimited license to exterminate the odious heresy of Christianity. Without being allowed to explain his case, and in evident agreement with the prearranged plan of the Cadi, Faris was insultingly told to sit upon the ground, and was then bastinadoed and tortured in the most inhuman manner until he swooned away from his sufferings.

After being reviled, beaten with staves, shoes, courbashes, (raw hides,) and being spit upon, kicked, and frightfully maimed, he was dragged by a clamorous mob, urged on by the Cadi and Mufti, to the criminal cell of the prison, and only released that evening when the jailer reported him to be dying. On reviving the next day he was again imprisoned, but was liberated by the order of the Moudir, who held an investigation and strongly condemned the irregular and brutal proceedings of the Cadi and the populace. The Doctor who examined Faris reported his wounds to be of a very serious character, and it seems probable that his health is permanently impaired. The tumult thus created in Osiut, by popular violence, was so great that the few European residents there considered their lives in danger, and feared that the massacres of Jeddah and Damascus were to be renewed. They therefore petitioned for protection to the Moudir, who issued a proclamation commanding the inhabitants to return peaceably to their houses, and to desist from further disturbances.

It is to be observed that the barbarous torture of the bastinado has been abolished even in the army and navy of Egypt by a decree of the Viceroy dated on the ninth of July of the present year. Nevertheless, in the semi-ecclesiastical courts of the Cadis, the rules of which are not determined by civil authority, this cruel abuse flourishes in full vigor.

A minute and deeply interesting recital of the proceedings at Osiut, written by Faris to the Missionaries, is appended to this dispatch, marked A. I also communicate herewith a translation (marked B) of the Cadi's letter to the Moudir, justifying the outrage, and the Moudir's reply thereto (marked C) condemning severely the treatment of Faris. It will be seen that the Cadi admits and even glories in his misconduct, which he considers to be warranted beyond question by the approval and co-operation of the most distinguished and wealthy Mussulmans of Osiut, and by the precepts of his religion.

On Saturday, the 3d of August, having received a letter from our Consular agent at Osiut inquiring as to the title of Faris to United States protection, I returned a peremptory order to give him all the official aid his circumstances might require.

On Monday, August 5th, I visited the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in company with Mr. Robert Wilkinson, the United States Vice Consul at Cairo, and Mr. Lansing, the American Missionary, and one of the employers of Faris.

After laying before his Excellency the facts relating to the outbreak at Osiut, I requested of the Government a steamer to convey myself or my agent up the Nile to insure an impartial investigation preliminary to the punishment of the crime. He replied that he would present my request for a steamer to the Viceroy and answer at once, but as for the punishment of those who had assaulted Faris he could not say, for it had not appeared that Faris was an American protege, no formal and regular notice to that effect having ever been served by the Consul General on the Egyptian Government. In reply, I said it was quite immaterial to my purpose whether Faris was or was not an American protege in the usual sense of the term. Faris was the agent and representative of two American citizens engaged in a lawful missionary enterprise. An outrage on him was an outrage on them, and I should demand satisfaction as urgently as if they and not their representative had been thus maltreated. The case, in my opinion, was one to be settled not by diplomatic technicalities, but on its substantial merits, and on the obvious principles of justice and common sense. His Excellency assured me that it would be settled amicably; and I withdrew, awaiting the result of my request.

On the following morning a verbal message came to me from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that a Government steamer would go to Osiut in a few days, and that I should have notice in time to avail myself of that conveyance.

Finding that this foreign office discussion was not likely to expedite my business, I resolved to make a direct appeal to the Viceroy, who, with the most courteous readiness, granted me an audience for nine o'clock on the morning of the 8th instant. Attended as before, I called at the palace of his Highness at the time mentioned. After answering his inquiries respecting our national struggle for the maintenance of the United States Government, I changed the subject by adverting to a small insurrection in his own dominions, which I hoped he would treat with the same vigor which we applied to such troubles at home. I then unfounded the case to his Highness, and told him that my Government and millions of people throughout the world would await his decision with interest. Not only the numerous and influential religious associations of Christendom, but the friends of civilization everywhere would hold this to be a test question as to the progress of just government and religious toleration in Egypt. If his Highness were to reconquer Syria and repeat in his own person the military triumphs of his father, Mehemet Ali, he would not gain such a degree of the confidence of foreign nations in the strength and justice of his Government as by a satisfactory settlement of this affair. The Viceroy replied that it was difficult at present to enforce the doctrine of toleration in Upper Egypt, and that some allowance should be made for the peculiar opinions and ways of the people there. The Government would always exert itself to promote harmonious and just relations between foreigners and the native population, and to do right to people of all religious creeds. He also suggested that there might be some exaggeration in the stories of the outbreak at Osiut. In response, I remarked that a perusal of the report of his own officer, the Moudir, would probably convince him that there was no exaggeration. I did not rely on the statement of Faris, alone, which, however, bore internal evidence of its truth. I would be willing to rest my case on the report of the Moudir, which my friend, Mr. Lansing, had brought with him. I would almost consent to take the letter of the Cadi, confessing and justifying the atrocity he had perpetrated. The Viceroy then declared he would give me ample satisfaction, and asked me what I desired. A steamer should be put at my disposal in forty-eight hours to convey myself or my commissioner of investigation to Osiut. I told his Highness that there was danger in delays; that the opinion of the Moudir concluded all the investigation I desired. I now did not wish for investigation, but for immediate justice and punishment. I would rest the case on the report of the Moudir, made after his examination, and ask his Highness to award penalty on the basis of the facts therein contained. The Viceroy assented, and said that while I was sitting there, he had ordered the Moudir, by telegraph, to do me justice. He also took the letter of Faris and other documents handed him by Mr. Lansing, and promised to consider them.

On the 15th instant I sent Mr. Wilkinson to inquire of the Viceroy what had been done, and to specify what measures I would wish him to adopt in case he desired definite information. His Highness said he had deposed the Cadi and his subordinate from their offices. Mr. Wilkinson told him that I required the imprisonment, not only of the Cadi and Mufti, but of all the ringleaders in the outrage mentioned in the Cadi's letter. I would also expect a fine of $10,000 to be exacted from their property to compensate Faris for the injuries he had sustained. His Highness thought this penalty too severe, but promised to inform me what he would do further in a few days.

On the 21st of August his excellency Noubar Bey, a high functionary of the Government, called at the United States Consulate and informed me that the Viceroy, after removing and degrading the officers of the Cadi's court, did not wish to punish the other offenders without further investigation. I then said that this mode of proceeding was too dilatory. I wished his Highness to chastise offenders against my Government as promptly as he would chastise offenders against his own. There was no need of further investigation. The same facts which warranted, in the opinion of his Highness, the punishment of the Cadi, would justify the punishment of the Cadi's accomplices. I would not be satisfied without the imprisonment of them all, in addition to a heavy fine. His Excellency replied that the Viceroy was extremely desirous to meet my wishes, but feared such severe penalties would only produce fresh animosities against the Christians; would not milder penalties serve my purpose better? To this I answered that half-way measures irritated rather than subdued the disorderly, tempting them to try their strength with the Government. For the dispersal of mobs, in my own country at least, the superior efficacy of bullets over blank cartridges had been conclusively tested. I again urged the importance of immediate action, that I might report to my Government a satisfactory solution of the matter by the next mail.

On the following morning, Noubar Bey brought to the Consulate the message that his Highness had considered my suggestions, and would immediately fine and imprison the thirteen men. He thought, however, that I expected too much; that two or three thousand dollars was as much as they could pay, and a month a long enough term of confinement. I replied that, in consideration of the prompt and handsome manner in which his Highness had treated my wishes, I would consent to reduce the pecuniary award to $5,000; but, when so small a period as one month was suggested, I feared his Highness did not appreciate the enormity of the crime he proposed to punish. For the culprit who steals my spoons one month might be sufficient; but here was a crime against civilization—a crime which it was the interest of the Egyptian, not less than of my own Government, to rebuke, and the minimum of punishment I could accept was one year. I begged his Excellency to assure the Viceroy that he would never regret having embraced the opportunity I thus gave him of commending his Government to the sympathies of the world, and, as I had heard that the Viceroy was intending to sail that day for Constantinople, I trusted he would send me a favorable response before his departure. His Excellency then returned, promising to report the result of his interview.

About three hours later I received a message that the Viceroy had ordered the thirteen men whose names I had mentioned to be imprisoned for one year, and that the fine of five thousand dollars should be exacted from them, each paying according to the degree of his culpability. In order, however, that the payment of Faris might not be delayed, the Government would at once pay the money, reimbursing itself afterwards by the collection of the fine.

Accordingly, this morning, just two months since the day of my arrival in Egypt, I had the satisfaction of seeing the messenger of the Government deposit a bag containing the five thousand dollars in gold in the office of this Consulate General, where it is now held subject to the order of the beneficiary.

In regard to the woman in whose behalf Faris encountered his persecution, I am informed that, having since reasserted before the Moudir her rejection of Mohammedanism, she has been placed by that officer in charge of the Coptic Bishop, and is allowed to follow her new faith without molestation. This extraordinary decision of a Muslim Governor in Upper Egypt is quite as significant of the advance of religious toleration as was the satisfaction awarded to Faris.

The admirable decision of the Viceroy in this affair is warmly approved by all classes, except, of course, the most bigoted portion of his native subjects. Its effects will be widespread and highly auspicious. Religious intolerance has been, for the first time, efficiently rebuked in its most populous stronghold in Upper Egypt, and a fanatical outbreak, which, if unchecked, might have culminated in the bloody tragedies of Jeddah and Damascus, has, by the firm policy of the Viceroy, been suppressed and quelled.

I trust it will not be deemed unbecoming also to remark that the success of this consulate in disposing the Viceroy to his praiseworthy course will perhaps be taken as a sign that the efforts of the enemies of our Government at home have not as yet destroyed its influence abroad.

Before closing this dispatch, I cannot refrain from acknowledging my indebtedness in the prosecution of the case of Faris to the efficient co-operation of the American missionaries, Messrs. Lansing, Hogg, and Barnet, and also to the experience and active services of Mr. Wilkinson, the United States Vice-Consul at Cairo.

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

WM. S. THAYER,
U. S. Consul General.

To the Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington.

A.

*Copy of a letter from Faris el-Hakim, Osiut, to the American Missionaries in Cairo and Alexandria. Received at Cairo, August 5th, 1861.*

[TRANSLATED FROM THE ARABIC ORIGINAL.]

After compliments, I beg to inform you, reverend gentlemen, that I have already written you briefly of my having been bastinadoed by a Muslim mob in the Court of Justice at Osiut, by order of the Cadi and Mufti, until I was nearly killed.

At that time, however, I was still in a state of great weakness, and therefore was unable to give you a lengthened account of the matter. Now that, by the grace of Jesus, who hath said, "my strength shall be made perfect in weakness," and by means of medicine and surgery, I am somewhat recovered, it behooves me to inform you of the whole matter more in detail, as also what was done in my behalf by my European friends, Messrs. Casavetti and Nicolopulo, and by others, such as the agent of our own exalted Government, Abd-el-Messiah, the agent of the French Government, and Messrs. Yarfeh and Giuoreh. The following is a brief statement of the case:

The Ulama (learned men) of the Mohammedans were in the habit, from the first opening of the (missionary) book-shop, of coming to me singly and in companies to inquire what was my object in selling books at so cheap a rate. I informed them it was the beneficence of benevolent people, who, in accordance with the command of God which says "Love thy neighbor as thyself," knowing that on account of various reasons, one of the chief of which is the ignorance of the mass of the people, of their duty to possess it, the word of God is not yet diffused throughout all the world, had given diligence in publishing these books containing the divine covenants, as also in distributing them at a low price, in order to facilitate the possession of them by those who might wish them.

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

## RAILROADS, ETC.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAILS,
AT THE WASHINGTON CITY POST OFFICE.

The *Northern Mail* closes at 1 o'clock and at 9 o'clock P. M., daily; and arrives at 6.10 A. M. and 6 P. M., daily.

The *Western Mail* closes at 1 o'clock P. M.; and arrives at 10.30 o'clock A. M., daily.

The *Northwestern Mail* closes at 1 o'clock and at 9 o'clock P. M., daily; and arrives at 6.10 A. M. and 6 P. M., daily.

The *Alexandria Mail* closes at 4.30 P. M.; and arrives at 3 o'clock P. M.

The office will open for delivery at 8 o clock A. M., daily, and close at 8.30 P. M., daily, except on Sunday, when it will open at 8 and close at 10 o'clock A. M., opening again at 6 P. M. and remaining open till 7 P. M. LEWIS CLEPHANE, *P. M.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY ROUTE!

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS!

On and after MONDAY, September 23, 1861. Passenger Trains between Washington and Baltimore will run as follows:

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

Morning Express leave Washington 6 A. M. Arrive at Baltimore at 7 45 A. M.; Philadelphia 12.50 P. M.; New York 6 P. M.; Harrisburg 1.15 P. M.

Morning Accommodation leave Washington 7.30 A. M. Arrive at Baltimore 9.10 A. M.; Philadelphia 3 P. M.; New York 8 P. M.

Evening Express leave Washington 2.30 P. M. Arrive at Baltimore 4 10 P. M.; Philadelphia 9.30 P. M.; New York 3 P. M.

Evening Accommodation leave Washington 5.45 P. M. Arrive at Baltimore 7.30 P. M.; Harrisburg 1 A. M.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave New York at 7 A. M.; Philadelphia 11.30 A. M.; Baltimore 8.45 P. M. Arrive at Washington 5.30 P. M.

Leave New York at 6 P. M.; Philadelphia 10.30 P. M.; Baltimore 5 A. M. Arrive at Washington 6.40 A. M.

Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 8.40 A. M., and 5 P. M., and arrive at Washington 10.35 A. M., and 6.45 P. M.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M., and Baltimore at 8 40 A. M. and 5.45 P. M., make direct connections for Annapolis at the Junction.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Washington at 6.55 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 6 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., and Baltimore at 8 A. M., and 3.45 P. M. will *stop only at Annapolis Junction and Relay Junction.*

Way Passengers are requested to take the *Accommodation Trains* or the Regular Tonnage Train, which will have passenger car attached.

Trains will leave the Washington Depot *promptly upon card time.*

All articles of freight (not contraband of war) will be transported over the line. Regular Tonnage Trains will leave Baltimore at 4 A. M. Leave Washington at 3.30 P. M.

By order of the Secretary of War:
R. F. MORLEY,
General Manager.

THOMAS H. CANFIELD,
Assistant Manager.
sept 27—tf

SPECIAL NOTICE—SUNDAY TRAIN.

Leave Washington at 2.30 P. M. for New York and Philadelphia.

From New York and Philadelphia, arriving in Washington at 6.10 A. M.

R. F. MORLEY,
General Manager.
July 29

DANCING ACADEMIES.

PROFESSOR BARNES, of New York, respectfully announces that he will open his Academies for instruction in Fashionable Dancing at the following places:

Franklin Hall, Ninth street, corner of D, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at three o'clock, beginning on the 16th instant, for ladies, misses, and masters, and in the evening at seven o'clock for gentlemen and ladies. Assemblies every Wednesday evening at nine o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Hall, Eighth street, Navy Yard, Monday and Thursday evenings at seven o'clock, for ladies, misses, and masters, and eight o'clock for gentlemen. Assemblies every Monday evening at nine o'clock, commencing Thursday evening, October 17, 1861.

Hall corner of Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

An afternoon private class, exclusively for ladies, misses, and masters, Monday and Friday afternoons at three o'clock, commencing Friday, the 25th of October.

Mr. Barnes will teach his classes all of the dances usually danced, including the new Mazurka, Varsovienna, Waltz with changes, Highland Schottische, a new Spanish Dance, Danish Dance, Polka, and schottische; the Lancer's Quadrille in elegant style; Mehemet Quadrille, Caledonian Quadrille, &c., &c.

Circulars, terms, and references may be obtained by calling on Mr. Franklin, at his store, under the Hall.

The Franklin Hall will be to let four evenings each week, to respectable parties only, for dancing assemblies, which will be kept in the very finest order. For terms, inquire of Mr. Barnes, at the Hall, school days and evenings. oct 5—1m

THE GREAT RUSH TO ARMS HAS caused SMITH to rush North and replenish his stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, which he offers at remarkable low prices, at No. 400 Seventh street, opposite Post Office. oct 3—1m

NOTICE.

SALE OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO
RAILROAD.

By virtue of a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, in a cause in chancery therein depending, wherein Charles Moran and others are complainants, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company and others are defendants; and pursuant to auxiliary decrees of the circuit courts of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, the district of Indiana, and the northern district of Illinois, respectively, in causes depending in chancery in said courts respectively, wherein the same parties are complainants and defendants respectively, as in said cause first above mentioned, the undersigned, John Ferguson and Thomas E. Walker, as grantees in trust and trustees in one of the several deeds of trust or mortgage upon which said decrees are founded, and also as special master commissioners of said courts respectively, duly appointed by said courts respectively for that purpose, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, but for not less than the sum of $500,000, at the United States court house, in the city of Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and four o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described property, to wit:

The railroad of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, including the right of way therefor, the road bed thereof, the superstructures of all sorts thereon, its water and other station houses and shops, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, and all tools and implements used or provided to be used therein, and in constructing and repairing cars and machinery for said road, or the track and superstructures aforesaid; all turn-table, all depots and buildings and fixtures and structures of whatever name or nature, and the lands and grounds connected therewith, used or provided to be used in operating said road and belonging thereto, and wherever situate; and all cars, engines, and rolling stock belonging to said company, and all supplies of timber, lumber, iron, fuel, and every other thing provided by said companies, or by the several original companies which were consolidated into said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, to be used in operating said road, wherever situate, by the same title by which the same are holden by said company, or by said original companies, severally together, with all corporate franchises of said company, and of the said original companies severally including the right and franchise of said several companies to be and act as a corporation, to be sold as an entirety.

Said decrees provide that the purchaser, upon the confirmation of the sale and full compliance with the conditions thereof, shall hold all the property, rights, franchises, and the appurtenances thereof so sold, by the same title by which they are held by said Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company and each and all of said original companies, free from the lien of all said mortgages, and free from all liability for any debts against said original or consolidated companies [illegible] and from all claims on account [illegible] stock; but subject, nevertheless, to the liens, if any such exist, upon any real estate included in the sale, for purchase money thereof not provided by said decrees to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale or by some other orders or decrees to be paid otherwise. The right of way, depot grounds and lots, and lands in the city and vicinity of Chicago, purchased by said companies since the pendency of said suits, and the bridge property and other real estate of the company at the city of Pittsburgh, are subject to mortgage liens. The same will be included in the sale, but subject to such incumbrances, no provision having been made for the payment thereof.

JOHN FERGUSON,
THOMAS E. WALKER,
Trustees, and Master Commissioners,
sep 30—tOct24 as aforesaid.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU;

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bladder, | Kidneys, | Gravel, | Dropsy, |
| Bladder, | Kidneys, | Gravel, | Dropsy, |
| Bladder, | Kidneys, | Gravel, | Dropsy, |
| Bladder, | Kidneys, | Gravel, | Dropsy, |
| Bladder. | Kidneys, | Gravel, | Dropsy, |

ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE

| | | |
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| Sexual Organs, | Sexual Organs, | Sexual Organs, |
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| Sexual Organs, | Sexual Organs, | Sexual Organs, |

arising from excesses, early indiscretions, exposures, and imprudences, and removing all improper discharges, whether existing in

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| Male or Female | Male or Female, |
| Male or Female, | Male or Female, |
| Male or Female, | Male or Female. |

IT IS A FACT long since established, that persons suffering with any disease of these organs are affected in bodily health and mental powers, and experience many alarming symptoms, among which will be found: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance, and Eruptions on the Face, Pains in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the Eyes, with temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, want of Attention, great Mobility, Restlessness. These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow—*Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits.*

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

Is a certain, safe, and speedy cure, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of

How Long Standing, How Long Standing,
How Long Standing, How Long Standing,
How Long Standing, How Long Standing,

It is taken without Hindrance from Business, and little, if any, change of diet.

Is pleasant in its taste and odor,
And immediate in its action.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments

*PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE,*
*PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE,*
*PROCURE THE REMEDY AT ONCE.*
*HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,*

As a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid.

*NO EQUAL IS TO BE FOUND,*
*NO EQUAL IS TO BE FOUND,*
*NO EQUAL IS TO BE FOUND.*

Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5, delivered to any address. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Depot, 104 South Tenth street,
Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS
AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

Who endeavor to dispose "OF THEIR OWN" and "OTHER" ARTICLES ON THE REPUTATION OBTAINED BY Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

" " Extract Buchu.
" " " Sarsaparilla.
" " Improved Rose Wash

Sold by Z. D. HUMAN,
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WALTE,
S. C. F. RD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. H. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.

And by all Druggists everywhere.

Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure. sept 5—3m

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
*September 9, 1861.*

Notice is hereby given that the Library of Congress will not be open until the 1st of October next.

JOHN G. STEPHENSON,
sep 10—tf Librarian.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Great Bargains in all kinds of Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Shirts, Ties, Collars, Hats, and Caps, at SMITH'S, No. 400 Seventh street, opposite Post Office. Call and see his new stock of Goods, which will be sold at astonishing low rates. oct 3—1m

## GOVERNMENT ADV'TS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
U. S. MARINE CORPS,

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 28, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS, for each class separately, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday, 20th of November next, for furnishing to the United States Marine Corps, during the year 1862, the following supplies, to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermaster of the corps, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, free of expense to the United States, in such quantities as may from time to time be ordered, viz.:

CLASS No. 1.

14,000 yards of Sky Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

6,000 yards Dark Blue Kersey, all wool, free from hair, 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces to the yard, (indigo wool-dyed.)

3,000 yards Dark Blue Twilled Cloth, all wool, for uniform coats, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 22 ounces per yard.

100 yards of Scarlet Cloth, all wool, (cochineal-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 16 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 2.

8,000 yards of 6-4 Dark Blue Flannel for oversacks, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 54 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards of 3-4 Dark Blue Flannel, for shirts, all wool, (indigo wool-dyed,) 27 inches wide, to weigh 6½ ounces per yard.

1,200 Gray blankets, all wool, to weigh four pounds each, with letters "U. S. M." in black, four inches long in the centre; to be 7 feet long and 5 feet wide, and free from grease.

6,000 pair of Woolen Socks, three sizes, properly made of good fleece wool, with double and twisted yarn, to weigh three pounds per dozen pairs, free from grease.

CLASS No. 3.

6,000 yards White Linen for Pants, 80 inches wide, to weigh 13 ounces per yard.

10,000 yards White Linen for Shirts, 80 inches wide, to weigh 11 ounces per yard.

16,000 yards Canton Flannel for Drawers, 27 inches wide, to weigh 7 ounces per yard.

CLASS No. 4.

1,000 Uniform Caps, complete, (except Pompons.)
1,000 Pompons, red worsted, ball shaped, 5 inches in circumference.
3,000 Fatigue Caps, (with covers) to be made of blue cloth, indigo wool-dyed.
2,000 Stocks.

CLASS No. 5.

600 Gross Coat Buttons, (Eagle.)
400 Gross Jacket Buttons, (Eagle.)
100 Gross Vest Buttons, (Eagle.)
1,500 Pairs Yellow Metal Cross scents and Scale Straps.
250 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Sergeants and Corporals.
2,000 Setts Epaulette Bullion for Privates.
50 Red Worsted Sashes.
2,500 yards of Yellow Binding.
2,500 yards of Red Cord.
100 Swords for Sergeants.
50 Swords for musicians.
50 Drums (tenor,) complete.
50 Drum Slings.
200 Batter Drum Heads.
50 Snare Drum Heads.
100 Drum Cords.
100 Setts of Drum Snares.
100 Boxwood "B" Fifes.

CLASS No. 6.

10,000 Pairs Army Boots, (infantry pattern.)

CLASS No. 7.

1,200 Cartridge Boxes.
1,200 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,200 Percussion Cap Pouches.
1,200 Cartridge Box Belts.
1,200 Bayonet Belts.
1,200 Waist Belts.
1,200 Waist Plates.
1,200 Breast Plates.
250 Sword Frogs.

CLASS No. 8.

1,200 Knapsacks.
600 Haversacks.
600 Canteens.
600 Musket Slings.

CLASS No. 9.

For making and trimming the following articles, viz.:

Watch coats; sergeants', corporals', musicians', and privates' uniform and fatigue coats; woollen and linen pants; flannel and linen shirts, drawers; flannel sacks; and red and blue jackets for boys.

The above-mentioned articles must conform, *in all respects*, to the sealed standard patterns in the office of the Quartermaster Marine Corps, Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Quartermaster, office Marine Corps, 1220 Spruce street, Philadelphia; and at the Marine Stables, Brooklyn, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, where they can be examined.

And whenever the articles named above, or any portion of them, shall be considered as not fully conforming to samples, they will be rejected, and the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind at once, or the Quartermaster will supply the deficiency at the expense of the contractor.

Payment will be made upon the accepted delivery of the whole quantity which may from time to time be ordered, withholding ten per cent. from the payment of account rendered under first order, until second order is filled, and ten per cent. from account rendered under second order until third order is filled, and so on, until contract is completed.

Each proposal must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

*Form of Guarantee.*

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for supplies, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract, as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted. A B, Guarantor.
C D, Guarantor.

E F, Witness.

——, 1861.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee. G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this Office for examination.

The bidder's place of business, or manufacturing establishment, must be specifically stated in the proposal.

The above list of articles is believed to be about the quantity of each article that will be required during the year, but the Quartermaster reserves the right of ordering a greater or less quantity, should the interests of the service require it.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Supplies for Marine Corps for 1862," and addressed to Major W. B. SLACK,
sep28 Quartermaster M. C., Washington, D. C.

THE UNION WILL STAND,
NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!

Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and continue to pursue my occupation of

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING!

GILDING in all its branches. Old GLAZING promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.

All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and fellow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.

You will please mind your steps, and stop at
M. T. PARKER'S
Painting Establishment,
No. 53 Louisiana avenue (north side),
between Sixth and Seventh streets.

P. S.—Signs put up free of charge, as usual.
nov'60

JUST RECEIVED, one of the largest stocks of new and fashionable Clothing ever offered in Washington, which must be sold within the next thirty days, to make room for winter goods. Persons wanting Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, should call soon, as now is the time for bargains, at No. 400 Seventh street, opposite Post Office. oct 3—1m