National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862 NO. 110.

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.

A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

ARISING FROM

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in

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Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use

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Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by

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We desire to run on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Theirs is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

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Take no other.

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KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. B. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.
And by all Druggists everywhere.

mar 7—3m

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

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

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nov 28

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mar 14—6m

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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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For Blackwood and one Review, "	5
For Blackwood and two Reviews, "	7
For Blackwood and three Reviews, "	9
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nov 26

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mar 20—d3m

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jan 28—

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He has also a fine assortment of TIN WARE and BLOCK TIN WARE, together with HOLLOW WARE, tinned and enameled.

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Is distilled in London, and put up solely in quart and pint bottles, to meet the requirements of Druggists, and those to whom **Pure and Unadulterated** liquor is a **Necessity or a Luxury**.

It is the oldest established of all the Gins (!) which have started into existence upon the basis of its well-deserved and hard earned celebrity.

It has no connection with, and is in no way like the trashy mixtures sold as "ENGLISH GIN," or "OLD TOM," or "LONDON DOCK," or "LONDON GIN," &c, &c., no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is assumed by their begetters.

Dr. **Valentine Mott**, of New York, says: "It is far preferable to even Pure Holland Gin, and is the *best article of its kind I have ever seen.*" So say thousands of physicians.

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Women of America, *for you it is particularly adapted.* In sickness or health, it is your greatest friend.

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SOLE IMPORTERS,
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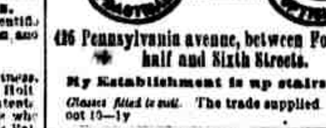
Sold in Washington by
LOVELL, COLLES & CO.,
316 E street, near Pa. avenue,
dec 12—1y And dealers generally.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a 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 old establishment.



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My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.

oct 15—1y

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ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,

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Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Sauces, Jellies, Fruits, Olives, Sardines, Salad Oils, Choice Relishes, Condensed Milk, Mustards,

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dec 17—tf

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FIRE AND

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Corner of Seventh and D streets,
jan 17—1y Washington, D. C.

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ROBERT W. FENWICK,
Fifteen years in Patent Agency Business.

De WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Late member of the Patent Office Appeal Board.

OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTE.—Patents procured. All information necessary to obtain a patent sent free of charge.

jan 23—tf

JUST RECEIVED AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh between I and K streets, a new stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS.

L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, is the place to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS, at New York prices.

COME ONE AND ALL AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS.

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mar 21—3m

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, PROFESSIONAL Gentlemen, and others.

The undersigned are prepared to print Speeches, Briefs, Pamphlets, Reports, or any description of Book-work, and solicit orders.

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Office corner Indiana avenue
nov 21—tf and Second street, up stairs.

PENSION OFFICE, JUNE 6, 1861.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Application having been made under the act of 3d 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. 68,273, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Hezekiah Smith, and was granted June 26, 1857—April 6, 1862.

No. 37,004, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Jacob Brader, and was granted August 19, 1856—May 3, 1862.

No. 45,422, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Charlotte, widow of Walter Cole, and was granted January 26, 1856—May 17, 1862.

No. 46,063, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March, 1855, in the name of Mary Haner, widow of John Haner, and was granted November 16, 1856—June 7, 1862.

No. 70,561, for 40 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of James Scrivner, minor child of William Scrivner, deceased, and was granted August 14, 18[illegible]—June 14, 1862.

No. 76,147, for 160 acres, (act 1847,) in favor of Patrick Brady, private, of company K Second regiment U S Infantry, bearing date 31st December, 1851.—June 21, 1862.

JOSEPH H. BARRETT,
Commissioner.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

GOSLING RESTAUR'NT,

247

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

SOUTH SIDE,

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Has the Name and Fame of being

ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN TOWN.

Give us a trial, and judge for yourself—as Everything in the House is of the

BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.

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between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets,
mar 10—1m South side.

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OF THE

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These Portraits are Superior to any now in the Market, and are remarkable for the faithfulness with which the likeness is portrayed. Printed on cards of the same size as "*Cartes de Visite*," they are adapted to the Photograph Album, or can be sent to distant friends by mail.

LIST OF PORTRAITS ALREADY ISSUED OR PREPARING.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Gen. Washington.	Gen. Rosecrans.
" Scott.	" Chas. F. Smith
" McClellan.	" Augur.
" McDowell.	" Howard.
" Sherman, at Port Royal.	" Hooker.
	" Meade.
" Kelly.	" Sigel.
" McCall.	" Lyon.
" Halleck.	" Fremont.
" Sumner.	" Hunter.
" Mitchell.	" Keyes.
" Nelson.	" Benham.
" Mansfield.	" F. J. Porter
" Dix.	Col. Berdan.
" Butler.	" Geary.
" Wool.	" Wistar.
" McClernand.	" Hoffman.
" Cullum.	" Friedman.
" Anderson.	" Ellsworth.
" Pope.	" Cross.
" Sturgis.	" J. W. McLane.
" Grant.	" Van Wyck.
" Lander.	" Baker.
" Negley.	" J. S. McCalmont.
" Buell.	" T. F. Gallagher.
" Wadsworth.	" E. B. Harvey.
" Cox.	" J. H. Taggart.
" Reynolds.	" Geo. S. Hays.
" Schoepff.	Lt. Col. Kane.
" Banks.	" Beckman.
" Burnside.	Capt. Easton.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Com. L. M. Goldsborough	Com. R. F. Goldsborough,
" Foote, in command of the Miss. Fleet	at Port Royal.
	Capt. David D. Porter.
" Dupont	Lieut. Fairfax
" Wilkes	

CIVILIANS.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States.
Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President United States.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.
Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury.
Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.
Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General.
Edward Bates, Attorney General.
Hon. Joseph Holt.
Hon. Andrew Johnson.
Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.
Hon. Alfred M. Ely.

REBELS.

Jefferson Davis.	Gen. Buckner.
Gen. Beauregard.	Com. Hollins

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mar 29—1m

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF CATTLE.

Sealed Proposals are invited till the 15th day of April, 1862 at 12 o'clock, m., for supplying the U. S. Subsistence Department with 6,000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof.

The Cattle to be delivered at Washington city, and each animal to average 1,300 pounds gross weight; no animal admitted which weighs less than 1,000 pounds gross.

The Cattle to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as the Government may require.

Cattle will be required under this contract soon after the contract is closed.

Heifers and Bulls not wanted.

A bond, with good and satisfactory security, will be required.

Government reserves to itself the right to pay in Treasury notes.

No bid will be entertained when put in by contractors who have previously failed to comply with their contracts, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, and all bids to be accompanied by two guarantees.

The names of firms should be stated in full, with the precise address of all the members of the firm.

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.

This guarantee must be appended to each bid.

mar 31

WANTS.—WANTED, TO HAVE EVERYbody to know that they can buy Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats, and Caps, at the lowest price, at SMITH'S, No. 460 Seventh street.

mar 20—d3m

New Prices! New Goods!

AT

WILLIAM TUCKER'S
WILLIAM TUCKER'S
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GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
GROCERY WAREHOUSE,

325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue,
325 Pennsylvania Avenue.

DO YOU KNOW
DO YOU KNOW
DO YOU KNOW

That He Sells,

Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7¼ cents per pound
Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7¼ cents per pound.
Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7¼ cents per pound.

Having been Purchased

OF

Bankrupt Merchants,
Bankrupt Merchants,
Bankrupt Merchants,

AND OTHERS.

He also sells

TEAS

Cheaper Than

Any Other Man,
Any Other Man,
Any Other Man,

Good Green Tea.........at 50 cents per pound.
Good Green Tea.........at 50 cents per pound.
Good Green Tea.........at 50 cents per pound.
Good Black Tea.........at 50 cents per pound.
Good Black Tea.........at 50 cents per pound.

Grocery Merchants,

Hotel Proprietors,

Restaurant Keepers,

Sutlers,

Families,

Or Any One Else Who Desires

GROCERIES,

AT

A HALF THE USUAL PRICES,

Are invited to Call.

Good Coffee.............16 cents per pound.
Good Coffee.............16 cents per pound.

WHISKY, WHISKY,
BRANDY, BRANDY,
WINE, WINE,

[AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES,

By the

Barrel,

Gallon,

Or Bottle.

Havana Cigars........$1 to $3 per thousand.
Havana Cigars........$1 to $3 per thousand.
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Near Seventh Street. Near Seventh Street.
Near Seventh Street. Near Seventh Street.

mar 12

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Hayti and the Haitians.

BY REV. HAMILTON W. PIERSON, D. D.,
PRESIDENT OF CUMBERLAND COLLEGE, KY.

My first view of Hayti was from off the "Mole St. Nicholas," the northwest point of the island. We were perhaps twenty miles east of the point to be doubled in order to enter the bay of Port au Prince. A bold, mountainous shore presented itself as far as the eye could reach, and far in the interior we could see the cloud-capt summit of "Monte au Diable," towering more than five thousand feet above us. Being awakened suddenly from sound sleep it was as if the island had sprung in an instant, by magic, from the depths of the wide waste of waters by which we had been for many days surrounded.

The scenes of that early morning hour are engraved indelibly upon my memory, and are among the most pleasing reminiscences of my life. Daylight had but just dawned, and the bold shore towered before me draped in the gray morning mist, and covered with a wealth of verdure such as I had never seen before. There is a luxuriance, we can almost say a prodigality in the robes with which nature here decks herself, that amazes and bewilders one who, for the first time, opens his eyes upon a tropical scene. The air was more delightful than I had ever imagined that of the most genial climes to be. I stood hatless, near the stern of the ship, gazing spellbound upon the scene before me; and as we were borne along by a gentle breeze, the mild soft winds played with my, as yet, uncombed locks, and fanned me with a gentle dalliance, even the memory of which is delicious.

Doubling the "Mole" we sailed in a south easterly direction down the bay, about a hundred miles, to the city of Port au Prince. A range of bold highlands skirts the shore, now with bald and jagged summits, burning and glowing under a tropical sun, and now retreating farther into the interior, and covered with the most rank and luxuriant vegetation.

In going down the bay we pass a beautiful little island about twenty miles in length called Gonave. Nature has lavished upon it her bounties with the same rich profusion that characterizes all her works here. Mahogany, logwood, tropical fruits, and other productions abound, and it seems a fit residence for fairies; yet no human being is allowed to dwell upon it. Passing this island we were in full view of both shores of the bay, which present the same magnificent appearance. Near the city of Port au Prince the bay is dotted with several little islands, which, however, add more to its beauty as a scene for a painter, than to its convenience or safety for purposes of navigation. The mountain ranges terminate nearly with the bay, and a level country opens up beyond the city which lies at its head.

Thus much for Haitian scenery; now for an introduction to the people. As we near the city a boat approaches, rowed by two blacks, hatless and with a scanty allowance of clothing, bringing a more respectably attired personage, not less black. It is the pilot. As soon as a pilot touches the deck of a vessel, he is in full command; the responsibility of the captain is at an end, and he is only as a passenger. It was very amusing to watch the queer and comical expressions upon the faces of our sailors when their new superior came on board, took his station, and gave his orders "Port," "Steady," "Starboard," &c. It was evidently not easy for them to yield him all the respect due to his station; but certain significant looks from the captain kept all in order, and we were taken safely to the harbor. Soon another boat came alongside, and we were boarded by three other officials. These were the captain of the port, rather a short stout man (a thorough black), in military dress, composed of a flat crescent shaped cap, epaulet blue broadcloth coat with figured gilt buttons, &c. Next came the captain of the pilots, a tall, well formed man, in official dress. He had spent some time in the United States and now acts as interpreter, the French being the language of the country. And last, the clerk of the port, a young man several shades lighter, in citizen's dress of the latest Parisian style. Broadway does not often furnish a more perfect "exquisite." These received the ship's papers, went through the forms of entry to the custom-house, and placed a black soldier on board as a guard against smuggling. The captain and myself (the only passenger) were then conducted ashore to "La Place," the office of the governor of the city, where, after registering our names, and going through a brief form we were dismissed and at liberty to go on shore when and where we pleased.

The first few hours spent upon any foreign shore will not easily be forgotten. When after an hour or two I was again on board of the vessel for the night, my mind seemed to have been moved and excited by more new and strange emotions, than in whole years before. Every thing animate and inanimate, was new and strange—the people and their habits, the animals and their equipage, the style of the buildings, the trees, plants, vegetation, fruits, and various productions of the earth. All were new and consequently sources of mental excitement and pleasure. I had travelled many, many months and miles in our own southern climes, in the precarious search for health, until, wearied with my wanderings by land, I had gone on board this vessel simply for the benefit of a voyage at sea; not knowing, or caring for what particular island or port we were bound. I was glad that night that the monotony of my life had thus been broken, and that I had fetched up just where I had; a place so rarely visited* by travellers, and affording, though so near home, so fresh a field for observation and study.

I have described our entrance to Port au Prince. This city contains from twenty to twenty five thousand inhabitants. These, with the exception of a few foreigners, are natives of the island, and are always distinguished as "blacks"—those of unmixed blood—and "colored"—those of every tinge from "snowy white to sooty." To one accustomed to the state of things in our own country, and especially to one who has spent a good deal of time in the Southern States, it seemed singular, to say the least, to see only black senators, judges, generals, and all the various grades of civil and military officers necessary to conduct the affairs of government, and these all presided over by a black emperor. This remarkable personage is the great object of curiosity, for which sailors, captains, and all others inquire, and however much there may be to interest the stranger passing before his eyes, all are on the *qui vive* until he is seen. I have gathered the following facts in regard to his previous history:

The present Emperor of Hayti, Faustin Soulouque, or as he is officially known, "His Majesty, Faustin the First," had, previously to his election as president, been unknown to fame save as a military chieftain. His first connection with the army was in the capacity of a servant to a distinguished general. He has ever been regarded by those who have known him as a man of moderate abilities and acquirements, but of undoubted bravery.

My first view of him was as he was riding through the city of Port au Prince, as his custom is on every Sunday morning. His color is the dingiest coal black; he has not the thick lips and other characteristic features that usually accompany this color. He rode a fine gray horse imported from the United States, and was accompanied by a hundred or more of his lifeguards on horseback, preceded by cavalry music, and passed through the principal streets of the city, uncovering his head and dispensing his bows and his smiles to the crowds as he rode rapidly past them. He was dressed, as he has always been when I have seen him, far more richly than I have ever seen any of our military officers dressed. He wore the common crescent-shaped military cap, with rich plumes and heavy golden trimmings. His coat was blue broadcloth with standing collar; and the entire front, the collar, the seams of the sleeves and the back, the edges of the skirts, &c., were overlaid with heavy golden trimmings. Besides this, various figures were wrought in gold upon the back and other parts of the coat, so that a large part of the cloth was covered. But a part of his vest could be seen, as his coat was buttoned with one button near his neck; but all that did appear showed nothing but gold. His trowsers were white, trimmed on each side of the seams with gold lace. He was not, however, in full dress, as he had on common boots, instead of a pair most richly trimmed with velvet and gold that he sometimes wears. His age is a little above fifty, his form erect, near six feet in height, and well proportioned. His horsemanship is of the most accomplished character. This attracts the attention of all foreigners, and their universal remark is that in this respect he is rarely equalled. He usually rides to the Bureau of the Port, the custom house, and through several of the principal streets of the city, attended by a few of his guards, twice during the week. As I had seen him thus riding rapidly through the city, I was perplexed to reconcile his face, which seemed amiable and benignant, with what I knew of his character; but subsequently, as I stood near him, when he dismounted at church, and then sat within a few feet of him during a long service, I have been relieved of this difficulty, for I could see in his face when in repose an index of his stern and merciless heart. * * * * *

It is not easy to give a truthful impression of the real state of things upon this island. A gentleman who, for many years, occupied the chair of history in one of our distinguished institutions, and whose knowledge of the past history and present state of the world is equalled by very few of any land, remarked to me that he found it more difficult to get satisfactory views of the state of things in Hayti, than of any other part of the world. Probably every one who has given any attention to what has been passing here for the last half century has experienced the same difficulty. I will therefore make this general remark in regard to the island, which will serve to explain the conflicting statements that are made by those who visit it. In Hayti you have every thing from extreme Parisian refinement and civilization down to the lowest African superstition and degradation! You may therefore believe any statement that would be true of any state of society between these wide extremes.

From all that I had known of them, of their revolutions and their almost constant sanguinary conflicts, I had not supposed that any portion of them were as far advanced in civilization as I found some of them to be. Those who transact the commercial and mercantile business of the city have an air of intelligence quite similar to the same class in our own cities. Their style of dress is so remarkably neat and tasteful that it attracts your attention at once. The climate being warm, their clothing is generally light, and most of it the most pure and beautiful white I have ever seen worn. This is the result of much bleaching in a tropical sun, and of great pains taking and skill in washing. The dress of the common working people, however, what little they wear, is of the very opposite extreme. These, however, dress differently on certain occasions, which I shall hereafter describe.

Another characteristic of the people that at once arrests your attention, is their remarkable politeness. A foreigner who has resided among them for some years told me that this was the great matter in their education; that the better class of Haitian mothers flogged their children oftener for delinquencies in this matter than for any thing else. In walking with them in the streets, or whenever they are meeting others, they are constantly disciplining them to make a handsome bow and salutation. To a foreigner the people are especially polite. In passing through the streets and meeting those of the higher class, they lift their hats to you, and with a graceful bow, give you a respectful "Bon jour," or "Bon soir, Monsieur." I have seen an entire family who were sitting upon an outer gallery, in the cool of the evening, rise to their feet and bow most gracefully to a foreigner and his wife who were passing. A gentleman from Alabama, who spent some weeks on the island, remarked as he was about leaving, that he should have to be very careful when he reached home, or he should find himself tipping his hat to every negro he met on his plantation. A waggish down-east captain broke out, one day as I met him; "Don't these people make most beautiful bows? I've been practising since I've been here; and I believe I've got so I can lift my hat *up* about as handsome as they do, but somehow it won't come down right." To explain these things I need only remind the reader that there is not a little French blood coursing in the veins of these people, and that their education and habits are derived from that nation. From speaking their language, their intercourse and associations have been mainly with them, and those of them who have been educated abroad, have almost invariably been educated in France. These facts, and the remarkable powers of imitation inherent in the negro character, will, I think, prepare the reader for the statement (which I should not dare to make without these preliminaries) that I have never seen in any city of the Union ladies of more cultivated and accomplished *manners*, than some I have seen in Port au Prince. For reasons that I need not here state, I am excused for being entirely ignorant in regard to balls and dancing-parties. But a lady whose opinion and judgment would not be called in question if I might name her, assured me that she had never seen in New York or New England more elegant dancers than in Port au Prince.

I had not been long upon this island before I had an opportunity of witnessing one of their religious fete days, when the custom house and public offices were closed; there was a general cessation from business, and the entire people gave themselves up to the enjoyment of the holiday. These days are very numerous with the Haitians, as in addition to the regular Catholic festivals, they have a large number of a national character, commemorating important events in their history. These are great occasions for dress and display with all classes. I have never on a public occasion, that called out the great mass of our people, seen them as a whole so neatly dressed. You wonder as you pass among the throng, where can be the miserably clad objects that you have been accustomed to see in the markets, on the wharves, and about the streets of the city. I was told in explanation of this that these people resort to every possible expedient, even to sadly wronging their poor stomachs, in order to acquire the means to make a handsome appearance on these public days, and that the most wretchedly clad beings I saw upon the street, were almost sure to have one handsome dress for these occasions.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

*More than fifty vessels from the United States arrived at Port au Prince during my stay upon the island, in which there were but two passengers—one a young lawyer sent by an insurance company to look after a vessel that had been wrecked; and the other an agent for a commercial house

At New Orleans there are thirteen gunboats on the ways to be plated with railroad iron.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN MARYLAND.
From the Baltimore Evening Express of March 28.

In whatever light we may look at the President's policy of emancipation, with compensation by the Federal Government, as announced in his famous message of the 6th of March, there can be no doubt that it is the interest of Maryland to accept Mr. Lincoln's proposition, and prepare to act upon it without delay. But, it will be said, the bill for calling a convention failed, and how can the people of Maryland act in the premises, without the medium of a convention? The way is perfectly easy and simple. The Legislature can be called together by Gov. Bradford, for the specific purpose of passing a bill authorizing the assembling of a convention. The future safety of Maryland and her highest interests demand such an action on the part of the Governor, in view of the existing state of things, and of President Lincoln's suggestion, and the adoption by Congress of his resolution.

We take it, there are very few men in the State of Maryland who will need to be instructed that it is her interest to emancipate the slaves within her borders, and take her position amongst the free communities of the earth. They who deny this self evident proposition, are only those who are governed by their prejudices, and we do not believe they constitute more than some twenty or thirty thousand people in the whole State. But let them think or do as they may see fit in this matter, it cannot be doubted that the slumbering embers of rebellion against the Federal Government in Maryland can never be extinguished until slavery is removed by law from her soil. This consideration ought to be sufficient for the loyal portion of her inhabitants to will the extinction of slavery within her limits, by the exercise of their sovereign will in convention assembled, especially as all the inconveniencies to result therefrom—if there be any, which we seriously doubt—would be remedied by liberal compensation to the slaveholders, to be paid by the Federal Government. If Maryland is to be a component part of the United States, hereafter, in peace and safety, and without military occupation, then she must put away the unclean thing from her midst.

Where the Volunteers Come From.

A canvass has just been made—and in fact is not yet quite complete—of the towns in New London county, to ascertain the number of men sent to the war from each, and the number and *politics* of the voters who have gone to the war. A similar canvass has been in progress throughout the State, and so far as its results have transpired, they show a large majority of Republicans in the ranks of the Connecticut regiments. As the returns come in from the towns in this county they exhibit an almost unvarying preponderance of Republicans, in the average proportion of about two to one Democrat.

The whole number of enlistments reported from all the county except the towns of Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, Lisbon, Montville, and Stonington, in which the canvassers are exceedingly slow in their movements, is 876—of which number 562 are voters.

Of these 562 electors, 366 are Republicans, and 196 Democrats.

New London has contributed in all 305 men. Of these 216 are voters, divided as follows: Republicans 149, democrats 67.

Norwich has sent 340 men. Number of electors 157; republicans 87, democrats 70.

Lebanon, total number enlisted 37. Electors 31; republicans 30, and only 1 democrat.

Colchester, 37 enlisted. Number of voters 18; republicans 13, democrats 5.

North Stonington, 22 enlisted. Electors 19; 17 republicans and 2 democrats.

East Lyme, 26 enlisted. Voters 12; 10 republicans and 2 democrats.

Old Lyme, 11 enlisted. Voters 11; 9 Republicans and 2 Democrats.

Lyme, 8 Republicans and not a single Democrat.

There are but two towns from which more Democratic electors than Republicans have enlisted. These are—

Franklin, 3 Republicans and 7 Democrats.
Preston, 10 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

N. L. Chronicle.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR MARCH.—The number of American sea going vessels reported last month as lost and missing, is very large, amounting to 58 vessels. The Gloucester fishermen have a melancholy prominence in the list, no less than fifteen of them having been lost in the severe gales of February. Two of these only were heard of, and the crew saved, but the remainder, with all on board, numbering 138 souls, are supposed to have foundered.

The entire list comprises 2 steamers, 10 ships, 6 barques, 9 brigs, and 31 schooners. Of these 15 were wrecked, 3 foundered, 3 burnt, 16 abandoned, 20 missing, and 1 run down.

THE NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS IN CANADA.—On Thursday last, in the Legislative Council, Attorney General Cartier announced that the vacancies in the Cabinet had been filled up, and that his Excellency the Governor General had made the following appointments:

Hon. Mr. Sherwood, Commission of Crown Lands.

Hon. Mr. Patton, Solicitor General, Upper Canada.

Hon. J. B. Robinson, President of Executive Council.

Hon. Mr. Carling, Receiver General.

Sir Narcisset Belleau, Minister of Agriculture.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—By the arrival in New York on Monday evening of the schooner Euphemia, Capt. Bayley, we have advices from Vera Cruz to March 8th. The English forces had withdrawn, and the Spanish were also leaving as fast as possible. The French having taken possession, there were rumors of battles in the interior, but they need confirmation. There was considerable sickness and many deaths among the allied troops.

The savings banks in the State of New York, according to a report made to the Legislature, have now an aggregate deposit of $64,000,000, about $1,000,000 only less than was reported at the same time last year. There are in all about 300,000 depositors, showing a falling off, within the year, of less than 200.

A large lot of Enfield rifles, purchased for the State of Massachusetts, were entered at the Boston custom house Saturday. The Enfield rifles in England are made on machines manufactured in this country.

The Salem *Gazette* says Massachusetts has furnished four generals for the rebel army, namely: William H. Chase Whiting, Albert G. Blanchard, Daniel Ruggles, and Mansfield Lovell, son of the late Surgeon General Joseph Lovell.

The anti crinoline movement in England is progressing. The Earl of Shrewsbury, it is expected, will soon denounce hoop skirts in Exeter Hall. They have been denounced in every other hall in the world.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times states that Government has decided to make Cairo a permanent naval depot.

The amount of dry goods thrown on the New York market since Jan. 1 is $14,962,834, against $22,111,321 last year, and $31,000,000 in 1860.

The half brother of the late Gen. Zollicoffer died at Terre Haute, Indiana, on Monday of last week. He has been some time confined as a Confederate prisoner of war.

It is said that the New Orleans *True Delta* has lately contained several articles in favor of a restoration of the Union.