National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1862 NO. 113.

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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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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,

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mar 7—3m

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jan 26—

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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.

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dec 13—1y

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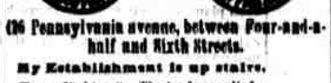

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My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.

oct 10—1y

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dec 17—tf

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mar 21—3m

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nov 21—tf

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jan 4—tf.

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ONE OF THE BEST RESTAURANTS IN TOWN.
Give us a trial, and judge for yourself.
Everything in the House is of the
BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
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" McDowell.	" Howard.
" Sherman, at Port Royal.	" Hooker.
" Kelly	" Meade
" McCall.	" Sigel.
" Stoneman.	" Lyon.
" Halleck.	" Fremont
" Sumner.	" Hunter.
" Mitchell	" Keyes
" Nelson.	" Benham.
" Mansfield	" F. J. Porter
" Dix.	Col. Berdan
" Butler.	" Geary
" Wool.	" Wood.
" McClernand	" Hoffman.
" Cullum.	" Friedman.
" Anderson.	" Ellsworth.
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" Negley.	" J. S. McCalmont.
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" Banks.	" Backman.
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Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President United States.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.
Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.
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mar 29—1m

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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 or 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 guranty 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 29—d3m

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New Prices! New Goods!
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GROCERY WAREHOUSE,
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That He Sells,

Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7½ cents per pound.
Extra Brown Sugar.....at 7½ cents per pound.
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Having been Purchased
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Bankrupt Merchants,
Bankrupt Merchants,
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AND OTHERS.

He also sells

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

Grocery Merchants,
Hotel Proprietors,
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Sutlers,
Families,

Or Any One Else Who Desires

GROCERIES,

AT

HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

Are Invited to Call.

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

WHISKY, WHISKY,
BRANDY, BRANDY,
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AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

By the

Barrel,
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Havana Cigars.....$1 to $3 per thousand.
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mar 12

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Hayti and the Haitians.

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

[CONTINUED.]

The following incident will give an idea of the transformations often effected by these changes of dress for public occasions. The ordinary dress for the mass of the laboring women—washwomen, &c.—is a single garment hanging loosely upon the body like a chemise, with perhaps an old pair of shoes on, slipshod. With these two articles they are very satisfactorily dressed. An American gentleman was sitting in his door upon one of their fete days, when a lady approached dressed in the highest ton of the country—a rich Madras handkerchief about her head, earrings and other jewelry, a dress of the purest white, white satin slippers, and other things in corresponding keeping. He rose, and with his salutation, "Bon jour, Madame," bade her enter and be seated. She gracefully returned his salutations, entered with a manner and bearing in keeping with her dress, saying, "and so you do not recognize me!" He looked—it was his washwoman!

The fete day to which I have alluded as the first that I witnessed, was "All Saints' Day." I went in the morning to the Catholic church, where some two or three thousand were assembled. All here were neatly, and many were richly dressed; and I was not a little surprised at their entirely decorous, respectful, and intelligent appearance. In the afternoon I witnessed one of these immense processions, which have such a peculiar charm to the people of all Catholic countries. Thousands upon thousands, "the whole city" assembled at the church, and from thence, preceded by a company of soldiers, the priests with their crosses, candles, &c., they moved on, without any order, a promiscuous mass, nearly filling the streets through which they passed. In company with an American friend I followed on, and entered their cemetery. This is situated some distance from the city, is enclosed by a high wall, and, being ornamented by rich tropical trees, and lying under the shadow of the mountain range on the south of the city, it presented, at that hour, a most beautiful appearance. In passing through this ancient and densely crowded "city of the dead"—while, as a Protestant, I had no sympathy with those thousands in the religious sentiments that prompted their services or in their estimate of their value,—I could but be moved by many of the touching and truly beautiful scenes that were around me. Here young bereaved mothers, aged smitten parents, sad and solitary widows, sorrowing orphans, and all the variety of stricken hearts were gathered around the graves that contained the objects of their cherished affections, and having strewed them with flowers and lighted their wax tapers over them, were devoutly kneeling and offering their orisons in their behalf. Even the graves of numbers that had been shot for political offences, and, in consequence, were buried without the wall, were not neglected. They had been visited at some less public hour of the day, by stealth perhaps, and the hand and heart of affection had left upon them the burning taper and rich bouquet. I leave others to imagine with what reflections I retired from the scenes of the day!

The Sabbath in Hayti is not only the busiest day in the week, but presents more scenes characteristic of the people than any other day. You are awaked at the earliest dawn by booming of cannon on the fort. This is the call for the various military companies to collect at their several stations, and prepare for a general parade and review by the Emperor. Soon the streets are all alive with bustle and confusion. The various companies are dashing by on horseback or marching to the music of a band. They assemble at first in the large yard in front and around the government house, the residence of Soulouque, where, amid the strains of martial music, various evolutions and exercises are gone through with, the significance of which I could never understand, as the Emperor never makes his appearance. After an hour or more spent here, they march to a large beautiful plain, lying back of the government house, where they prepare for a review by the Emperor. His majesty, Faustin the First, with not more than half a million of subjects, has a standing army of not far from 20,000, about twice the number of our own. I think I have seen half of this number at a Sunday morning review. They are formed into a hollow square, and after the proper officers have made the circuit of the lines, to see that all is in order, a company of officers is dispatched to inform the Emperor, whose approach is announced and greeted with an almost deafening salute of martial music, the roar and din of which is continued, while he, accompanied by his ministers of state, officers, and guards, rides rapidly around the entire line to the point of starting, where he makes a halt, and the entire army passes in review before him. This done, he makes the circuit of the city, as I have already described.

But, while all this is passing, the city is by no means forsaken or quiet. Every store and shop is open, and the goods displayed more attractively than on any other day of the week. Sunday is the greatest market day of all the week, and the streets of the city are full of people coming and going, some with mules loaded with vegetables, wood, grass, coal, &c.; some with bananas, plantains, sugar cane, &c., on their heads, some with a few chickens, some with one thing and some with another. Thus they crowd on, bartering, disputing, shouting, singing, laughing, all in the boisterous tones peculiar to such a state of civilization, making altogether a scene of confusion such as is rarely to be found. But the great scene and centre of confusion is the market. This is a large open square in the centre of the city, where perhaps two thousand persons, some of them from great distances in the country, are eager in driving their bargains and disposing of their various articles. This market-place has no building except a few open sheds or booths at the ends or sides of the square, where meat and such articles are sold as need to be protected from the sun. The entire area of the square is filled with people who, without any reference to regularity or order, have laid upon the ground, or a mat, their mule-load, or head-load of oranges, potatoes, beans, corn, plantains, yams, pine-apples, chickens, pigs, fish, charcoal, or whatever animate or inanimate articles they may have for sale. The noise, confusion, and picturesqueness of this scene entirely baffle my powers of description. Strangely enough to an untravelled American, the Catholic church is hard by, upon a slight elevation overlooking one of these large markets, crowded with worshippers. Old women from the country come along to the church, lay their baskets or bundles upon the steps, go in, cross themselves with holy water, kneel, count their beads, and go through with their devotions, and then come out and go on with their trading. Thus multitudes come and go, and those who are able to stay and engage in the services for a longer time, seem not to be at all disturbed by them.

Thus, with noise and excitement, the day passes on. By two or three o'clock business begins to subside, and sports of various kinds begin. The country people having made their sales, and got through with their "shopping," are leaving for home in groups. The boys of the city fly their kites, spin their tops, and run, and laugh, and shout in their various sports. The young men walk, or ride, or visit, as they may prefer. The more wealthy having finished a late dinner, amuse themselves with dancing or cards, and according to their taste, seek their pleasure. As the evening approaches, new and still stranger scenes begin. The more common and ignorant portion of the people assemble in large companies in the open air and engage in dancing, which is their great and almost sole amusement. These dances are unlike anything that we are accustomed to call by that name. There are several things characteristic of them all; though there is said to be a great variety of names and kinds of dances. Large numbers of them are regularly organized societies, with their mysterious rites of initiation, and their cabalistic ceremonies, which are said to be truthful representations of the heathen dances of central Africa, which have been handed down here from generation to generation. Others are entirely informal, the dancing of any promiscuous company that chance may bring together. These dances are uniformly in the open air, though many of them are under the cover of a tent or awning belonging to the "society." Their music is made by pounding with the palm of the hands upon a drum, which is made by stretching a skin over the head of a small barrel, like a drum head. To this they have various accompaniments, such as pounding with two sticks upon an old herring or soap box, the clicking of pieces of iron, singing, clapping of hands, &c. Though, to the uninitiated, the music thus made seems a monotonous, unintelligible jargon, there is said to be a great variety of tunes which they seem perfectly to understand. I procured from a Haitian musician some of this dancing music. These tunes are like the real plantation songs of the South, the productions of excited ignorant minds, having no knowledge of the science of music whatever. This music, executed in the manner already described, has an electrical effect, and immediately collects large groups, who will stand for hours in a charmed circle surrounding the dancers. Sometimes there will be quite a number engaged in dancing, sometimes half a dozen, and sometimes one or two will enchain the attention of the spectators with their movements. These are the most grotesque imaginable; now a shaking movement somewhat like those of our shakers, now a peculiar balancing of the body,—now dashing off suddenly in a whirling, sailing motion around the entire circle,—now with feet fixed upon the ground, moving the body up and down—as the Aztec uniformly did when told to dance—and continuing this motion more and more vigorously, until it would seem that they must dislocate every bone in the body,—and now leaping with great rapidity to a remarkable height in the air, like the bounding of an India-rubber ball. These are among the more common feats. As these dances form the almost sole amusement for the numerous holidays of the Haitians, I have very often witnessed them. They have a very ingenious way of making a foreigner pay for his amusement, after this manner: As soon as he is seen in the crowd, some one of the dancing women begins to move toward him holding out her hands for a gift, and continues to dance back and forth, before and around him, her hands still extended, until he is "the observed of all observers." After this was understood, I generally had some change ready so as to pay my tribute in the quickest time possible. One night, as I was going through the street, I passed an open yard where a company was dancing that seemed more merry and excited than usual, and without any forethought I turned in. I had hardly reached the group before one of the dancing women was before me with open palm. I thrust my hand into my pocket, found I had no change, and the first thing I could get hold of was a two-dollar Haitian bill, which I handed over as soon as possible. It was the best investment in this line that I ever made. She just glanced to see what it was, and then waving it to the air, went whirling and sailing around the circle, and, among other demonstrations, giving me an opportunity to see some almost incredible feats, that I had often heard described but had never witnessed. Placing a small crockery cup, about the size of a teacup, upon the top of her head, she danced, whirled, and sprung suddenly several feet, and back at the same bound, making, apparently, the most convulsive jerks possible, the cup, meanwhile, remaining untouched upon the top of the head. This jumping and jerking was gone through with several times, and far surpassed any feat of jugglery that I had ever witnessed. A colored woman, a member of the Baptist Mission Church, in Port au Prince, told me she had often seen her mother go through the same feats with a wineglass upon her head. So universal is this custom of dancing among the Haitians, upon their fete days and Sunday, that I have often thought, that including the various grades, from the regular balls in the city down to the lowest field dances, two thirds or even a greater proportion of the people of Hayti must be engaged in dancing. The influence of this habit is all pervading. Children catch the spirit, and will sway their bodies to and fro, keeping time to the music, when they can scarcely go alone; and as soon as they have strength to spring clear from the ground, without the hazard of a fall, they are ready on any occasion to exhibit their dexterity to a stranger. The music of a drum and fife, especially on a public day, is almost certain to set all the children in a street to hopping, and I have been greatly amused to see boys with no other dress on than a shirt, who were going along the streets, step, and balance, and whirl, and sail on, keeping time to the music. By sundown, upon Sabbath evening, the music of these dancing companies is heard in all directions, and the noise and dance continue until midnight, and often till the break of day. Thus the Sabbath ends with confusion, as it began.

Were I to stop here, after what I have said in regard to politeness, taste in dress, skill in dancing, &c., &c., that I found in Port au Prince, I am sure that a very wrong estimate of the character and condition of the people would be formed from what I have written. I have already alluded to the fact that there is here a strange blending of Parisian refinement and civilization, with native African barbarism and morals. Having said what I have of the first, my account would not be truthful were I to pass over the last.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE MANASSAS.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

I have seen a rough sketch of Hollins' celebrated gunboat, the "Manassas," or "Turtle" taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons at Columbus, who have seen her.—She is about one hundred feet long and twenty feet beam, and draws from nine to twelve feet water. Her shape above water is nearly that of half a sharply pointed egg shell, so that a shot will glance from her, no matter where it strikes. Her back is formed of twelve inch oak, covered with one and a half inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68 pounder, right in her bow.

There is only one entrance to her through a trap door in back. Her port hole is furnished with a heavily plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say.

This "Turtle" is certainly a formidable affair, a second Merrimac in its way, and appears to be capable of doing much damage, while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water.

Lord Palmerston is encouraging his Irish tenantry to emigrate to Canada.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE GRAIN AND FRUIT CROP.—A correspondent of the Steubenville Herald, who has traveled much through the country lately, speaks glowingly of the beautiful prospects for a good wheat crop. It is pronounced to be uncommonly forward and flourishing in present appearance, the best that he has seen for thirty years. In regard to fruit, the same gentleman says it has received no damage as yet, but he cautiously advises inquirers to "wait till the frosts and freezing winds of May are past."

HONORS TO W. G. BROWNLOW.—The mayors and committees from Chicago, Chillicothe, Springfield, (Ohio,) and other cities have called upon Parson Brownlow, tendering him the freedom of their respective cities, and soliciting him to visit them.

The Ohio Legislature have resolved to invite him to visit Columbus, and become the guest of the Legislature.

It is estimated that the aggregate value of the apparatus seized by the New York police in the recent raid upon the gamblers is about ten thousand dollars. Eighteen establishments out of the whole number that have been suppressed by the police have lost their entire stock-in-trade, the average value of each set of apparatus not falling below five hundred dollars.

About five hundred tons of confiscated Confederate pork was received at Cincinnati on Monday, from Nashville, to be re salted and smoked for the Government. It is this and not well cured, but an overbauling there, it is thought, will render it passable.

Among the numerous articles that are being prepared as presents from the British Government for the King of Madagascar, is a magnificent state umbrella, made of rich scarlet silk, lined with white, with gilt bullion fringe. The massive ivory handle is ten inches long, elaborately carved, and on the top is a gilt crown.

Since the last three or four days, (says Galignani, of the 17th), owing to the mildness of the weather, the gardens in the environs of Paris present a most agreeable aspect, the apricot, almond, and cherry trees being covered with their snowy blossom.

The Prussian Moniteur publishes a cabinet order, ordering that the brandy served out in the Prussian army shall be henceforth replaced by coffee. Each man will receive two-fifths of an ounce per day in time of peace, and a half ounce in time of war.

Mr. Mason, at the opening of the British Parliament, sat next to the black Ambassador from Hayti, and didn't dare to turn up his nose, lest the British abolitionists might suspect him of thinking himself better than a nigger.—Louisville Journal.

The Missouri Republican of the 2d gives a list of the rebel prisoners captured on the 6th, 7th and 8th ult., in the fight at Pea Ridge, brought to St. Louis, and nearly all of whom have been sent thence to the penitentiary buildings at Alton, Illinois.

The Richmond Dispatch is furious over the disasters of Hatteras, Fort Henry, Roanoke Island, Fort Donelson, Fernandina and Newbern," and says "they present a catalogue of blunders and defaults that would under experienced military governments be fatal to all by whom they were committed."

The Savannah correspondent of the Dispatch (March 14) complains that the military draft has crippled manufacturing establishments to such an extent that they "cannot carry on the almost essential business of the government."

The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says there will probably be a good demand for manual labor this spring. Employment may not be so abundant in the cities and towns as in former years, but the necessities of the agricultural interest will create a demand which the cities should supply.

THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI AFTER THE MAYOR.—Forty-six ladies of Cincinnati have petitioned the Legislature to impeach and remove from office Mayor Hatch of that city. This is doubtless on account of the Wendell Phillips mobbing affair, which, it is charged, was winked at by the Mayor.

THE ATLANTIC.—The Boston Traveler says that the Atlantic Monthly has increased its circulation ten thousand copies since the commencement of the present year. It is an excellent magazine and deserves to prosper.

Since the naval fight in Hampton Roads some 1,500 different schemes for sinking or otherwise disposing of the Merrimac, have been offered to the Navy Department by Yankee inventors.

The Norwegian corvette Norsen, from Havana on the 25th ultimo, reports that the United States gunboat Iroquois had just arrived there from St. Thomas when she left.

It is said that Daniel Ullmann lately made an effort to induce Dickens, the novelist, to make a lecturing tour in this country. But the novelist wanted $50,000 for six months, so the arrangement failed.

Count Lanskoy, for many years Minister of Russia, and an ardent friend of the Emperor's great emancipation scheme, has just died at St. Petersburg. The Czar visited him on his death bed.

It is reported that Governor Rector of Arkansas has called an extra session of the legislature, to take into consideration, it is inferred, the critical condition of affairs in the State.

The net proceeds of the office of