National Republican.

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS.
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A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
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A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
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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

Male or Female.

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

Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its

TASTE AND ODOR,

But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of

HEALTH AND PURITY.

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

THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Unprincipled Dealers

Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Original and only Genuine.

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!

Ask for

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no other.

Sold by E. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. S. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. S. RITTENHOUSE,
J. R. MAJOR.

And by all Druggists everywhere.

mar 1—3m

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. 55 Louisiana avenue (north side),
between Sixth and Seventh streets.

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

nov26

TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

MUNN & CO., proprietors of the Scientific American, and agents for procuring American and Foreign

PATENTS,

With Sixteen Years Experience in the Business.

Refer to Hon. Judge Mason, Hon. Joseph Holt, Hon. W. D. Bishop, ex-Commissioners of Patents, and to more than fifteen thousand inventors who have had business done through Munn & Co.'s Patent Agency.

Pamphlet of advice sent free by mail.

Patent Laws and Regulations, 100 pages, 25 cents mail.

No charge for consultation, orally or by mail.

Preliminary Examination in United States Patent Office, $5.

Offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York; Washington, corner of F and Seventh streets, opposite the Patent Office. mar 14—tuf

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S
REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE!

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
2. The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
4. The Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
5. Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

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.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE
FOUR ENGLISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD
COMMENCE JULY, 1861.
EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews, per annum.....$5
For any two of the four Reviews, " " 8
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For all four of the Reviews, " " 9
For Blackwood's Magazine, " " 3
For Blackwood and one Review, " " 5
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " " 7
For Blackwood and three Reviews, " " 9
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Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $36; and so on.

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N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

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nov 26 No. 54 Gold st., New York.

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Formerly over Galt's Jewelry Store.
mar 20—dim

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EXPRESS COMPANY.
ALL RAIL FROM NEW YORK.
Forty-one Hours.

This Company is prepared to forward all kinds of goods to and from

NEW YORK.....Office 52 Broadway,
BOSTON.....Office 7 Congress street and 2 Congress Square,
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ANNAPOLIS, FORTRESS MONROE,
NEWPORT NEWS, PORT ROYAL,
And the Southern Blockading Squadrons,
AT FAIR RATES.

jan 28—

SOLDIERS' MONEY
and
ALLOTMENT DRAFTS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will forward
SOLDIERS' REMITTANCES
to their families at any place on the lines of their Express, at a charge of
TWENTY FIVE CENTS

For any sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars; and a proportionate additional charge to places reached by connecting Expresses.

The remittance, whether Gold, Treasury Notes, or Allotment Drafts, should be enclosed in an envelope and securely sealed, and have the full address (including town, post office, and State; and in cities, the street and number) of the person to whom to be sent, and the amount legibly marked thereon.

Envelopes for this purpose may be had at our office.

To facilitate prompt delivery, the charge for remittance should be prepaid

mar31—1m ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

CHARLES'
LONDON
CORDIAL
GIN

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 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 beggetters.

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

The New York Herald says: "We are surprised at its beneficial effects; it is a certain safe-guard to health."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "It has no superior, if an equal, in medicinal virtues."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There is no remedy on earth for dyspepsia equal to it."

The Boston Journal says: "As a beverage, as a preventive, or as a remedial agent, we want no other. It is our sole excuse."

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

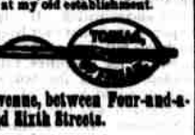
B. BALDWIN & CO.,
Sole Importers,
91 Liberty street, New York.

Sold in Washington by
LOVELL, COLLES & CO.,
316 E street, near Pa. avenue,
And dealers generally.

dec 12—1y

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.



496 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets.

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to suit. The trade supplied.

oct 16—1y

BATES & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,
CONSISTING OF
Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Sauces
Jellies, Fruits, Olives,
Sardines, Salad Oils, Choice Relishes,
Condensed Milk, Mustards,
PRESERVED MEATS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors by the Package
CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Agents for Tilden's Extract of Coffee, with Sugar and Milk combined.

289 Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

dec 17—tf

EVANS & WATSON'S
PHILADELPHIA
SALAMANDER,
FIRE AND
BURGLAR PROOF
SAFES.

Store, 16 south Fourth street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders received by
W. D. SHEPHERD,
Corner of Seventh and D streets,
Washington, D. C.

jan 17—1y

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

MASON, FENWICK, & LAWRENCE,

CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

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.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS at very low prices, at L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 363 Seventh, between I and K streets.

mar 21—3m

EVERYBODY'S ATTENTION IS CALLED to our new stock of Spring Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, opposite the Post Office. mar 20—dim

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862-63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 9, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities only of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of red oak of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing whisky, molasses, and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havana sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 64 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ⅞-inch thick; the barrels and half barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1¼ inch in width and 1-10th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼ inch in width and 1-10th inch thick and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one third the quantity to be in half barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that white oak staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels and half barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ⅞-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel and half barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three penny iron hoop on each bilge 1¼ inch in width, and 1-10th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-10th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs
Dried apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	50 000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract, the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A receipt or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanished (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he of they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving those that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846. ap 8—1aw4w

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
OR
SPERMATORRHŒA,

Is positively incurable by any means but those I advocate. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer actually cures himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post paid, superscribed envelope to Box 178, Charlestown, Massachusetts. mar1—3m

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

A Trip to Manassas and Vicinity.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE WAY TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

Having partaken of a good breakfast, we set out for the battle ground. It had rained during the night, and the morning was wet and misty. No horses or conveyances of any kind could be procured, so that we were obliged to walk, the distance being about four miles. We could procure no guide, and therefore relied upon some general directions given by our colored landlord. The fields were very wet, the occasional roads muddy, and the dripping woods more disagreeable than either.

On the way, we encountered several parties of soldiers and civilians, and we agreed to keep together as a measure of mutual safety, inasmuch as it was generally understood in the neighborhood that rebel troopers and disloyal citizens were prowling over the fields for hostile purposes; and, since my return, I have learned that a body of rebels in that vicinity cruelly murdered some of our pickets, and added to their slaughter the barbarous atrocity of cutting their throats, and then hanging the bodies upon trees, where they were found.

ABANDONED HOMES—THE GENERAL DESOLATION.

Every farm house had been deserted by its owner, while the mansion and all that the rebel master saw proper to leave was in the keeping of some of his slaves. In some cases, slaves and all had disappeared, and the house and its contents left to the mercy of marauders. In passing one of these deserted mansions, some Pennsylvania soldiers, who were traveling with us, entered, and, despite our efforts to the contrary, commenced the work of destruction, and continued it until there was nothing more to destroy.

In all this region, the desolations of war were painfully visible. The fences were gone, and the fields badly cut up by army trains. Not a horse or an ox did we see. One farmer had four cows, and another three or four pigs, and a colored family a few chickens hid away in a cellar. No preparations were being made to cultivate the fields for the approaching season. Upon some plantations all the timber had been cut off, so that the great problem now is, how to make fences. But the rebel owners will not return until they hear that Congress has not had nerve enough to pass a confiscation act. Then they will return and resume their former power, and again control the affairs of their county, and by a political union control the State. The only way to prevent this, is at once to confiscate their estates, and sell them in small farms to Northern men, who will settle upon them, and thus regenerate and reorganize the Old Dominion, and establish liberty where it has never been known before.

On our way we passed through several log cabin encampments, and saw others in every direction. There were no masked batteries, no forts or earthworks of any kind, between the railroad and the battle-ground.

GRAVES.

As we approached the field of blood, graves became more frequent. Some of them were indicated by a little hillock of earth, others were enclosed within a fence, some had trees, bushes, or rails thrown over them—and upon the edge of a small pond we found a number of graves, some of them in the water; some of them had head-boards, with the name of the deceased. One was the grave of a Virginia soldier, and the inscription told us he was of Lexington. The legend about these graves is, that on the day of the battle, some soldiers stopped to drink, and were killed while thus engaged.

Near the pond we discovered a grave recently made, with this inscription upon the head board: "Fourteenth N. Y. S. M., found March 14th, 1862."

THE RUINS OF A HOUSE WHICH STOOD IN THE MIDST OF THE BATTLE.

The next object of interest was the ruins of a house destroyed during the battle, as the story goes, by the shells of both parties. It stands upon a hill, a short distance from the Centreville turnpike, and the storm of war raged fiercely around and about it. Within the door yard there is a solitary grave, covered with rails, but no inscription. The people of the neighborhood say that it is the grave of a colored woman who was killed in the house during the fight.

Human bones, and parts of the body, with the skin dry and hard, were found in abundance in the immediate vicinity of this ruin; and so were musket balls, bent and broken bayonets and swords, old gun stocks and pieces of gun barrels, and a variety of other warlike instruments; but they are all fast disappearing, as almost every visitor carries off something as a souvenir.

Near the house is a monument erected over the grave of a rebel hero, who is said to have fought with so much gallantry, that Beauregard promoted him upon the field, and within the next hour, he fell in the thickest of the fight, and was buried upon the field of his glory, and a monument erected to his memory. The stone is fast disappearing, for soldiers and civilians clip off small pieces and carry them away.

AN OLD VIRGINIA TAVERN.

Leaving the ruins of the shelled house, we descended the hill, crossed Young's Branch and the Fairfax and Warrenton road, upon the side of which was a house formerly kept as a tavern by a man named Mather or Matthews. His house was much injured during the battle, by the flying balls, and the walls still bear the impress of their power. After the fight, the rebels took possession, and kept it until the general stampede. The old landlord has returned, but he found nothing but a house battered to pieces, and he certainly presented a very sorrowful appearance as he sat upon his door-step relating to us the story of his wrongs. He did not speak in the highest terms of the rebels, for they had desolated his home, destroyed everything, used up all his whisky, and ruined him. He said he could soon make a fortune now by keeping a hotel, but he had nothing to keep it with, and he seemed to have no other business than to sit and brood over his melancholy condition. A young man, supposed to be his son, was with him, and he gave great offence to the military gentlemen present by his rebel talk. He was a thorough secessionist, made no disguise of it, and was quite offensive in his remarks. Some of the "boys" proposed to take him prisoner, but they finally concluded that he would be harmless, and they let him remain. The inside walls of this old tavern are covered with soldiers' names and inscriptions, some of them quite amusing.

BONES AND BODIES BURIED UPON THE FIELD—AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

We were told at the tavern that within a hundred yards, the bodies of several Union soldiers killed in the battle were still lying upon the surface of the ground, unburied. A large crowd had already assembled about them; bones, and parts of bodies, were scattered about in every direction. Some of the arms and legs were still covered by the uniform worn by the gallant soldier when he rendered up his life. The spot where they were found, was the place occupied by the Twenty-seventh New York, and the bodies were supposed to have belonged to company H. Several of the Twenty-seventh were there, and recognized the locality, and the very spot where company H fought, and where many of them fell; they also recognized the clothing as belonging to their regiment. Several bodies were discovered in a gully, formed by the late rains, and through which the waters from the hill had been coursing for some time, and thus exposed the remains.

While contemplating this illustration of the horrors of war, a large party of civilians arrived, among whom were Prof. Cambridge, of Mass.; Mr. Coalsbed, of the New York Evangelist; Prof. Haywood, late of Charlottesville, Va.; Dr. Bennell, of New York; J. L. Freyland, Esq., of N. J.; Rev. Charles Parker, of Kansas; and Mr. Van Vleet, of the Washington City *National Republican*.

Some one of this party proposed that the remains be immediately collected and buried. Mr. Van Vleet took charge of the ceremonies, dispatched a soldier to the tavern for a spade, and had the bones and fleshy remains collected and placed at the foot of a tree against which a wounded soldier had reclined during the heat of the battle. The old tavern keeper refused to give the soldier a spade, but an *imperative* demand being made, he gave it up. The Rev. Mr. Parker then took the spade, and broke ground for the grave; it was soon finished by the gallant Twenty-seventh, and then the remains of their brother heroes were deposited, we hope, in their final resting place. The soldiers and civilians now gathered around the grave, and uncovered, listened to an eloquent and patriotic address by Mr. Parker, who concluded by an appropriate prayer, and the pious ceremonies were finished by burying the dead. The bodies in the gully were also covered with fresh earth, and a new channel made for the descending water, so that they will not again be disturbed. Many hard-featured, weather-beaten soldiers, shed tears over this grave, as the impressive words of the speaker fell upon their ears. Others less pious, muttered curses and vengeance against their enemies, for their inhuman treatment of Union soldiers.

HEADLESS BODIES—REBEL BARBARITIES.

Much has been said about rebel barbarities, and no doubt truthfully. It is said that large numbers of human skulls, which once belonged to Union soldiers, were kept as trophies by the men at Manassas. Wherever we went, we uniformly heard some story, illustrating the intense hatred borne by Southern soldiers to the Yankees; and all who knew anything on the subject told us that the rebels cut off the heads of Union soldiers, and that many graves had been opened for that purpose. One man, who had witnessed the violation of graves and the decapitation of bodies, told us how the horrid work was accomplished. He said that, after digging into the grave a short distance, a fence rail was inserted, the shoulders pried up, the head cut off, and the grave left uncovered, so that a portion of the body would be left exposed.

In corroboration of these stories, we would remark that all the unburied bodies we saw were headless, and a grave near the new one we made, had the appearance of having been violated; one end of the body was partially exposed, and the head was gone. These extraordinary facts led to the inquiry which there elicited the barbarous practices of the rebel soldiers and which subsequently were fully and unmistakably confirmed.

Not far from the field, a man, who said he was a surgeon, left at a farmer's house, a box of human bones, among them a perfect skeleton, which, he said, he had obtained upon the battle ground from among the heaps of slaughtered Yankees, and that he intended to take them to Richmond. The general stampede occurred before this enterprising surgeon returned, and the bones remain where he left them.

The subject of rebel atrocities has been before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and the members of it say that it is true, according to the testimony of Gov. Sprague and many others, that in some cases the graves which contained the bodies of our soldiers were opened, and the bones of the dead carried off, to be used as trinkets and trophies for secession ladies to append to their guard chains, &c., while skulls were used for drinking cups.—Those of our dead interred by them were placed with their faces downward, and in repeated instances buried one across another. The barbarities in respect to our dead are not, it is further said by the same authority, exceeded by anything in the history of the last four thousand years.

These savage barbarities were not only practised at Manassas, but there is testimony before the committee showing that the same practices prevailed at Pea Ridge. The testimony shows incontestibly that there our dead were not only scalped by the rebels' Indian allies, but in other respects outraged, and in some cases the brains of the wounded were beaten out by clubs.

Northern men cannot realize the intense hatred felt by Southerners for the "Yankees," as they call our free State men. The brutal atrocities perpetrated by them upon the living and the dead are some of the results of their fiendish hate, which the want of success will but inflame.

After a day of unusual interest and fatigue, our party returned to Manassas, and taking a Government train, tediously made our way homeward.

Further Particulars of the Great Battle—The Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—The *Commercial* has information, from a person who left the battle ground at Pittsburg Landing on Thursday evening, relative to the results of the battle. He estimates our loss in killed at from 1,200 to 1,500; wounded, from 3,500 to 4,000; and missing at 2,500. The rebels lost more in killed than we did, and not so many wounded. About 1,000 unwounded rebel prisoners were taken, and about 1,200 wounded. Up to the time he left, 2,200 rebels had been buried. Our troops, he says, retook on Monday all the batteries which we lost on Sunday, and captured twelve pieces from the enemy.

On Tuesday, Beauregard sent a flag of truce requesting permission to bury his dead, and saying: "Owing to the heavy reinforcements you received on Sunday night and Monday, and the fatigue of my men, I deemed it prudent to retire and not renew the battle." The permission asked for was not granted. The bearer of the flag admitted that Beauregard received a slight wound in the left arm during the battle.

Another Important Railroad Connection of the Rebels Severed by the Federal Troops.

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 14.—A force of 4,000 men, on five transports, left the Landing on Saturday night, accompanied by the gunboats Tyler and Lexington, and proceeded up the Tennessee to a point near Eastport, Miss., where they landed and proceeded inland to Bear Creek bridge, and destroyed the two bridges on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, one measuring 121 feet and the other 210 feet in length.

A cavalry force of 150 men was found there, who, after having four killed, retreated. The expedition returned on Sunday night, without having lost a man. This is one of the most successful operations of its kind during the war, completely cutting off the communication of the main body of the rebel army at Corinth with Alabama and the rest of the Confederacy, except New Orleans.

A flag of truce arrived at the outposts yesterday, with Governor Johnson's son, of Kentucky, asking for his father's body.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—Edward Stanly will leave here by the steamer of the 21st, to assume the duties of Military Governor of North Carolina. The people of San Francisco, who have long known him, consider him the best man that could be selected to bring North Carolina back to her allegiance.

The Legislature has passed an act levying a tax of $30 each, per year, on all the Chinese in this State, to be paid by laborers as well as those working in the mines.

Arrival of Gen. Halleck—Gen. Grant's Official Report.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Several gentlemen connected with the army at Pittsburg Landing, arrived here yesterday, among them Captain Logan, of General Grant's staff, who is the bearer of General Grant's official report of the battle of Pittsburg. He left the army on Friday night. General Halleck arrived there that day, and immediately assumed command.

General Grant, in his official report, estimates our loss at 1,500 killed, and 3,500 wounded. The number of the enemy killed and left on the field is greater than ours. An estimate of their numbers cannot be made, as many must have been sent to Corinth and other places. Our loss in artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shot—some batteries losing all their horses and many of their men. Not less than two hundred horses were killed.

The rebel army has its headquarters at the foot of Pea Ridge, extending two miles from Corinth.

The advance of the Federal troops is eight miles beyond Pittsburg, leaving a space of only two miles between the opposing armies. A battle may thus be brought on at any moment. We have strong assurance that our army is ready for the encounter.

Navy Chaplains.

A correspondent urges the appointment of a few additional chaplains in the U. S. Navy, for the following reasons:

The number of chaplains in the navy is 24, the complement for a peace establishment, when the number of men was limited by law to 800. There are now more than five times that number of officers and men employed in the service, and yet there has been no increase in the number of naval chaplains. Besides Norfolk, we have navy-yards at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pensacola, San Francisco, Cal. At Boston, New York and Philadelphia there are also receiving ships and naval asylums, in which are rarely ever less than from 300 to 500 men subject to be drafted into sea-going vessels, or who have returned disabled from service afloat. Several of the chaplains are considerably advanced in life, and more or less invalid and infirm. One-third of the whole number of naval chaplains might be properly employed at the above named places, leaving only 16 to be distributed among the ships in commission or on active service. In all the bills from the military committees that were passed at the last session of Congress, provision was made for the employment of regimental and brigade chaplains, and there are now about 480 in the army, or more than twenty times as many as those in the navy.

The following is a list of ships to which no chaplains are attached:

Sail. Vessel.	No. Guns		Officers & Men.
Sabine	50	about	500
Santee	50	"	500
St. Lawrence	50	"	500
Potomac	50	"	500
Savannah	24	"	300
Constellation	24	"	300
Steamers			
Colorado	40	"	400
Roanoke	40	"	400
Brooklyn	25	"	270
Hartford	20	"	270
Pensacola	20	"	270
Six other ships	100	"	1,200
	493		5,410

By a regulation of the Navy Department, chaplains are assigned only to flag ships. And since the introduction of steamers into the service, most commanding officers prefer for various reasons to hoist their flags on board one of those vessels, while the second, third, and fourth ships of his squadron may be a first class frigate, like the Santee, with 500 men or more, a rated frigate like the Savannah, or a first-class sloop-of war, like the Constellation, either of which may have more men, and all sailors, than the flag ship. And yet, by this arrangement, they have no chaplain to go with them, to share their privations and perils; to endeavor to elevate and improve their social and moral condition, and finally to say a word of admonition or warning to the living over the dead, when their lifeless bodies are launched over the lee side of the ship into their uncoffined graves.

To save from degradation so numerous a class of our fellow men as is now, and ever must be, made up of sailors, of every class, forms a grand political desideratum to our country. And to soften the toils of a life necessarily full of hardships, and fortify it against constant dangers, by imparting the hopes and consolations of the Gosp