National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862. NO. 146

HELMBOLD'S HELMBOLD'S
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS,
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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS,
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,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
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

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 $6.
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 Z. D. GILMAN
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. S. WAITE,
T. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. S. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.
And by all Druggists everywhere.
mar 7—3m

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

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1. The London Quarterly, (Conservative.)
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3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
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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.

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

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For any one of the four Reviews, per annum.....$5
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For Blackwood's Magazine, " " 3
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For Blackwood and two Reviews, " " 7
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MASON, FENWICK, & LAWRENCE.

CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

ROBERT W. FENWICK,
Fifteen years in Patent Agency Business

DR 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

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

Having received a large quantity of

RED ASH EGG, AND STOVE COAL,

Will dispose of the same at moderate prices. In all cases, 2,240 pounds to the ton.

G. L. SHERIFF,
nov 1—3t Yard, Pa ave., bet. 3d and 4½ sts.

PATENT OFFICE BUSINESS.

Soldiers' Pensions & Bounties.

SOMES & ALEXANDER.

The undersigned have entered into a co-partnership, as ATTORNEYS and SOLICITORS, for the procuring of PATENTS, and all other kinds of business at the Patent Office.

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Office corner of Seventh and F streets, opposite the Patent Office. DANIEL E. SOMES,
C. M. ALEXANDER.
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1862. mar 15-dawtf

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

$12 Per Quarter, French and Music included.

Mme. A. ZAPPONE, Principal,
No. 61 K street,
Near the Circle.

Unfurnished Rooms for Rent, on very moderate terms, in the same building. dec 31—tf

DR. A. ZAPPONE,

Regular Physician and Professor of the various Branches of Science connected with Medicine,
Office, No. 61 K street, near the Circle.

These are no better remedies than those used by Dr. Zappone, for the Cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dropsy, Fever, Dyspepsia, and other diseases prevalent here. Delicate Ladies especially would find it to their greatest advantage to consult Dr. Z. He promises to give satisfaction and prompt relief. Medicine sent anywhere, of the best and freshest kind, constantly kept on hand, and carefully inserted. Charges very moderate. ap 9—tf

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER WOLDENMA is continuing his course on the

PIANO AND IN SINGING

by his New and Simplified Method, at his residence, No. 461, Tenth street, between E and F.
apr 15—1m

PENSIONS,
BOUNTIES,
LAND WARRANTS,
AND ARREARS OF PAY

Secured for Soldiers, or their legal representatives at low rates, by the subscribers.

Also, claims of citizens of the United States against Costa Rica, under treaty of July 2, 1860 and claims of any description necessary to be presented at the Departments of Government, in this city.

CLARK & GAYLORD,
No. 360 Pennsylvania avenue,
mar 14—3m Washington, D. C.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION This Cures Gravel, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pallid Countenance and Eruptions.

HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

See advertisement headed

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

in another column. mar 7—3m

FRANKLIN & CO.,

OPTICIANS,

344 PENN'A. AVE., NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN TWELFTH AND THIRTEENTH STREETS.

EYE-GLASSES, with the genuine Pebble (quartz) Lenses, correctly fitted to the particular condition of the organs of Sight.

MICROSCOPES, OPERA GLASSES,
MILITARY FIELD GLASSES,
COMPASSES, SURVEYER'S
And MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
At the Lowest Eastern Prices.
mar 19

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 10—1y

PASSENGER TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1862, the Passenger Trains between Washington, Baltimore, and the West, will run as follows:

Five Daily Trains arrive at and depart from Washington daily during the week, and two on Sundays.

FOR PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK—Leave Washington at 6 a. m., 7.40 a. m., 11 a. m., and 6 p. m.

FOR ANNAPOLIS—Leave Washington at 7.40 a. m., and 5 p. m.

FOR FREDERICK—Leave Washington at 7.40 a. m., and 5.30 p. m.

FOR ALL POINTS WEST,
And for Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, and Winchester, leave Washington at 7.40 a. m.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

Leave New York at 7 a. m.; Philadelphia 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 3.50 p. m. Arrive at Washington 6 45 p. m.

Leave New York at 6 p. m. Philadelphia 10.50 p. m.; Baltimore 4.30 a. m. Arrive at Washington 6.35 a. m.

Leave New York at 11 p. m.; Philadelphia 3.30 a. m.; Baltimore 7.40 a. m. Arrive at Washington 9.35 a. m.

Local Accommodation Trains leave Baltimore at 10 a. m. and 5.10 p. m. for Washington; arrive there at 12 a. m. and 7.00 p. m.

On Sundays at 4.30 and 7.40 a. m. only from Baltimore. No Annapolis or Frederick connections on Sunday.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 7.40 a. m. and 5.00 p. m., and Baltimore at 7.40 a. m. and 5.10 p. m., make direct connections for Annapolis at the Junction. The 7.40 a. m. train connects at Relay for Frederick, Hagerstown, Harper's Ferry, Martinsburg, Winchester, Wheeling, Parkersburg, &c., except Sundays.

Trains leave Annapolis for Baltimore and Washington at 6.50 a. m. and 3.40 p. m.

Passenger Trains leaving Washington at 6.00 a. m. 11 a. m. and 5 p. m., and Baltimore at 4.30 and 7.40 a. m. and 3.40 p. m., will stop only at Annapolis Junction.

Way Passengers must take the Accommodation Trains only.

W. P. SMITH,
ap 3 Master of Transportation, Balt.

DR. LELAND'S
Anti-Rheumatic Band!
PERMANENTLY CURES
RHEUMATISM, in its various forms,
GOUT and NEURALGIA,
STIFFNESS and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,
IMPURITIES of the BLOOD,
And the Bad Effects of Mercury.

It is a conveniently-arranged BAND or BELT, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the body, about the waist, EQUALLY EFFICACIOUS ALL PARTS, wherever the disease may be, and can be worn without injury to the most delicate person.

By this treatment, the medicinal properties contained in the BAND, being of a highly aromatic and volatile nature, and capable of being readily absorbed through the pores of the skin, come into direct contact with the Blood and general circulation, without first passing through the process of digestion, which would tend, not only to detract from their curative powers, but to impair the internal organs and derange the digestion also—thus avoiding the injurious effects, so often the result of internal remedies, and effecting a perfect cure, by purifying and ennobling the circulation of the purest fluid, and restoring the parts affected to a healthy condition. This BAND is also a most powerful "ANTI-MERCURIAL AGENT," and will entirely relieve the system from its pernicious effects.

Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving unsolicited testimonials—to which we invite inspection at our office—of their efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

Price Two Dollars. Sent by mail upon receipt of $2, or by express everywhere, with all necessary instructions, from the principal office of

G. SMITH & CO., Proprietors,
491 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Descriptive circulars sent free.

This Band will not interfere with the soldier's duties. nov 18—ly

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY SPRING Clothing, Trunks, Hats, and Caps, at No. 466 Seventh street. mar 25—dtf

CHARLES BIGGS, (late Register of the U. S. Treasury,) and CHARLES E. SHERMAN, Counsellors at Law, will devote their entire attention to the prosecution and settlement of demands against the United States, appertaining to the War Department, including the Accounts and Claims of Sutlers, Contractors, and Disbursing Officers; applications for the restoration of property illegally taken or sequestered, and for compensation for the use of private property for Government purposes, and for damages for the injury of such property by the army; for military pay, pensions, and bounty lands; and for distributive shares and moneys payable at the Treasury and due to sub-contractors and others.

They will also give legal advice to claimants, contractors, and to unprofessional agents in litigated cases; and prepare written arguments when desired.

With Non-resident Agents, who may send them claims, an equitable division of commissions will be made.

Undisputed Demands will be collected and promptly remitted for a commission of from a half to two and a half per cent—depending on the amount; and negotiations with the Departments conducted on moderate terms.

By prompt attention, moderate charges, long experience, and a thorough knowledge of the laws, rules, and usages of the Departments, they hope to render their services useful to claimants and public creditors.

Reference may be made to Members of Congress, and officers of the Government; and especially, by permission, to the firm, Samuel Wetherbee, Fiscal Commissioner of the Treasury.

Address "Messrs. BIGGS & SHERMAN, Washington, D. C."

Office, No. 419 F street, near Treasury and Willards' Hotel. nov 6—6m

CHARLES'
LONDON
CORDIAL
GIN

Is distilled in Bonded Stores, and put up exclusively 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," so, no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is assumed by their bogsetters.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, says: "It is the preferable to every brand 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 in our safe season."

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

R. 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

EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS.

OPTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE,
327 Pennsylvania Avenue,
Opposite Willards' Hotel.

Devoted to the treatment, MEDICALLY and Surgically, of all Maladies of the
EYE AND EAR,
IN CHARGE OF
DR. F. A. VON MOSCHZISKER,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
From Clinton Place, New York City.

TESTIMONIALS.

In publishing the following Testimonials, Dr. Von Moschzisker begs to state that he is only induced to do so as they proceed from sources so high and reliable as to render it a matter of gratification to him not only to possess, but to publish them:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 8 1862.

In attestation of the skill of Dr. Von Moschzisker as an Aurist, I would state that I have been afflicted with deafness, which required a very loud voice to enable me to hear. Under the treatment of Dr. Von Moschzisker, in the course of three months, I have so far recovered that I can now hear conversation in ordinary tone of voice, and all the disagreeable feelings which accompanied the deafness, such as noises in the head, and discharges from the ear, have nearly, and I trust will very soon cease entirely. W. H. COOKE.

From the Hon. Senator J. F. Simmons.

Mr Cooke's case of deafness has been long known to me, as I found much difficulty in making him hear, requiring a great elevation of voice. It gives me pleasure to add my testimonial to the professional skill of Dr. Moschzisker, as I am now able to converse with my friend, Mr. Cooke, as with other person in my usual tone

J. F. SIMMONS, U. S. S.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1862.

This is to certify that the hearing of my son, a boy of thirteen years of age, has been greatly impaired for some years. I am proud to state that his hearing is now restored by the treatment of Dr. F. A. Von Moschzisker, to whom I would recommend all who are afflicted in that way.

WM SLADE,
583 Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Georgetown, April 19, 1862.

This is to certify that my hearing having been much impaired for some time past, I placed myself under the professional treatment of Dr. Von Moschzisker. After a few weeks of his care, I experienced a very perceptible improvement, and at this time my hearing is as good as it has been at any time within my recollection. B. ADDISON, Mayor

Persons wishing to be treated by Dr. Von Moschzisker for any malady of the EYE or EAR should not delay calling on him in order to have the full benefit of his attention during his stay in Washington. my 9-1m

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

The great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Burns, Scalds, Piles, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders, External Injuries, &c.

All sufferers should give it a trial.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
Norwich, Conn.

For sale by CHARLES STOTT, General Agent for Washington, and by all dealers.
feb 24—dawly

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.
320 Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C. dec 17—tf

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

LINES

Written on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Act—the first cause of all our troubles, and the passage of the late Emancipation Act of this District.

In times of old, as people say,
When Webster fought as well as Clay,
For what should be in after time
One straight, one true dividing line
Twixt *slavery*, and its *dreadful* wiles,
And *freedom*, with its genial smiles;
Instead of landscapes dark as night
Should be a country ever bright.
North of this line 'twas said it should be
Forever absolutely free.
To this the country all assented,
But afterwards the South repented;
Repealed, alas! with fraude and lies,
This great Missouri Compromise,
And gave what now in great derision
is held by us, *Dred Scott* decision—
Where *Taney* then hereafter gave
Slavery must follow with its woes.
But times have changed, the South rebel,
Our forts are taken, Sumter fell;
Tombs beneath hill march with force and will
And call his roll on Bunker Hill.
How vain the boast! how loud the call!
Their masters lodge in Warren's Hall,
And now are looking through the grates
To watch the slaves from their estates,
Whose mind's their own, whose limbs are free,
Our *banner* floats o'er land and sea.

The doctors say, to act on human laws,
If you are sick you *must* remove the *cause*;
Slavery has caused us all these dreadful ills,
We break its neck, to *break* their *cursed wills*.
We have heard an Adams and a Giddings plead,
We have seen a Sumner and a Lovejoy bleed,
We have heard our statesmen raise the warning voice;
This District's *free*, and we will all rejoice.

K.

THE DEFENCES OF NORFOLK.

We subjoin, from the Baltimore *American*, a description of the rebel defences of Norfolk against an attack by water, and which appear to have been formidable. But no important defences landward, seem to have been constructed, and it was always easy to capture it by marching a force landed at either one of the many available landing places in the vicinity.

THE CRANEY ISLAND FORTS.

The forts on the island are in four or five separate sections, and have been constructed with the best engineering skill and most admirable workmanship. They were left in most admirable condition, as were also the extensive barracks, which had accommodated during the winter a garrison of over two thousand men.

The forts were all finely sodded, and all the appurtenances for immediate service were in readiness, with supplies of ammunition in shade near each of the forty heavy guns mounted in different parts of the works. The forts bore evidence of having been in charge of a skilful officer and of a well disciplined garrison. There was not much rubbish left in the barracks, and but very little of the usual camp furniture left. On the main front of the island, commanding the approaches by the river channel, the works were casemated. Nine of these casemates were finished, in each of which were nine or ten inch guns, principally Dahlgrens, and the work of erecting five more casemates was in progress at the time of the evacuation, in one of which a gun was mounted. On top and in front of these timbers there is about three feet of earth, beautifully sodded. The fort at the head of the island, called the Citadel, was not casemated, but mounted five heavy guns. The whole number of guns mounted was thirty-nine, of which two were Parrotts and a number of rifled Dahlgrens. There were also about six guns in the works which had not yet been mounted. None of them had been removed.

RIVER DEFENCES.

On the line of the river leading from Craney Island to Norfolk there are not less than six heavy earthworks, mounting in all about 60 cannon, all of which are still in position, except those that were in the works near the Naval Hospital. These are said to have been taken to Richmond during the past week.

Not far above Craney Island is the famous river barricade, of which so much has been said. Although the river is here nearly a mile wide, a line of piles have been driven from shore to shore, with the exception of an opening in the centre of the channel for vessels to pass in and out. Here were two steam pile-drivers, which had been used for this work; and near the opening was moored the bulk of the old frigate United States, which it was proposed to sink here in case our vessels should have succeeded in passing the fortifications. There she stands, however, having refused to sink, it is said, or to take its position at the appointed place. Well done for the old United States.

Immediately commanding this river barricade is a most magnificent casemated battery, forming a half circle, and mounting 11 heavy guns. It is beautifully sodded, and is most formidable. On the opposite bank of the river is another battery, with two or three other small works, before you reach old Fort Norfolk, on one side of the river, and the Naval Asylum batteries on the other. On all of these works, including that of Sewell's Point, the rebel flag has been lowered by the fleet and the American flag substituted.

In addition to the amount of ammunition left in the battery sheds, the magazines, of which there was a great number, were well filled. The amount of powder in the magazines is estimated at 5,000 pounds, and the fixed ammunition could be enumerated by the cargo.

In the excavations now taking place at Pompeii, two hundred and twenty workmen are employed, and a railroad has been laid through the city to facilitate the carrying off the super-incumbent soil. It is one hundred and twenty years since Pompeii was exhumed, and only one-third of the city has been yet brought to light.

The number of postage stamps sold in the New York post office has been gradually increasing for the past two months, and is considered a sure indication of the revival of business generally. The amount now averages about $2,300 per day, and will no doubt soon reach, and possibly exceed, the amount collected there for stamps before the rebellion. The daily sales then were at the rate of nearly a million dollars a year.

The editor of the Vermont (Ind.) *Banner* relates the following incident:

Three brothers of the editor of this paper, who had not seen each other for over four years, met on the Pittsburg Landing battlefield amid a rain of bullets in the heat of the contest on Monday, the second day of the fight. One had been in the hottest of the fight all day Sunday, and the other two arrived early on Monday morning and participated with the third in the second day's contest. This might be called a right warm meeting.

Garibaldi has just received at Cremona a very singular compliment. He addressed a letter to the youth of the city urging them to abstain from vice, and to love and seek education. The concluding words of this address the scholastic authorities of Cremona have decreed should be *written in letters of gold* on the threshold of their gymnasium. They read as follows:

"Had Italy been better instructed, she would long before this have known that her boundary was not the wall of a town or the hedge of a garden, but the high Alps and the broad sea. She would have swept from her all that defiles her."

LIBERIA—TESTIMONY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

The fierceness of opposition, and the easiness of popular credulity, have combined in casting the most cruel aspersions upon the condition and prospects of Liberia. The least examination will show that these assertions are without adequate basis, and that the Republic, both in climate and the prosperous condition of its inhabitants, presents the most flattering inducements. The concurring testimonies of prominent officers of our navy, who have visited and examined Liberia, establish, beyond the possibility of question, its striking fitness as the asylum of the colored race.

In confirmation of these disinterested and respectable witnesses might be added the free and unsolicited testimony of many others, who have been in the settlements and conversed with the residents, all uniting in representing it as the abode of peaceful content and smiling plenty.

Flag officer Matthew C. Perry, who commanded the first fleet under the existing treaty, thus wrote to the Secretary of the Navy, from Monrovia, January 5th, 1844:

"Having had an agency while serving many years ago on this station as first Lieutenant of the U. S. ship Cyane, in the selection of Cape Mesurado as a suitable place of settlement for the colonists—since then I have visited it twice, and each time have noticed, with infinite satisfaction, its progressive improvement. The Cape has now upon its summit a growing town, having several churches, school houses, a building for the meeting of the courts, printing presses, warehouses, shops, &c. * * * I cannot but think most favorably of these settlements. The experiment of colonizing the free colored people of the United States upon this coast has succeeded beyond the expectations of many of the warmest friends of colonization, and I may venture to predict that the descendants of the present settlers are destined to become an intelligent and thriving people."

Flag-officer Joel Abbott thus records his impressions in a dispatch dated May 5, 1846:

"Although it is 'the day of small things' with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition, beyond what was anticipated—and, with the belief of their progressive improvement, and of their growing importance in all the various relations concerning Africa and the African race, that should interest the Christian, philanthropist, and statesman."

Captain Samuel Mercer gave this emphatic testimony in a letter written at Madeira, May 12, 1848:

"We have been at Monrovia three times, and at each visit I was ashore repeatedly, mixed freely with the colonists, and took pains to inquire of the most intelligent among them what were their future intentions and propects, and also as to their present state and condition. * * The people are moral and religious, and to judge from what I saw at Monrovia, I don't think, for the number of inhabitants, there is a greater amount of human happiness to be found in any part of the world."

Flag-officer F. H. Gregory, in a communication from his residence at Charlestown, Mass., March 16, 1855, says:

"Previously to my visiting Liberia, I had a hope that the Colonization Society would be successful. I considered it but an experiment, and entertained but little faith; but on my first visit to Monrovia, every doubt was dispelled. I visited the people collectively and individually, and had every opportunity desired of forming a correct judgment of their condition and prospects. I found among them many intelligent and estimable men—too many to enumerate here. I visited the families freely and socially; I found the women courteous and genteel in their manners; their houses comfortable, neat, and tidy; and the inmates industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more favored and refined regions. * * The remarks I have made apply to all the towns upon the coast of Liberia."

Flag-officer Thomas Crabbe addressed a friend from the Flag-ship Jamestown, December 1, 1856, thus:

"The city of Monrovia, which I have visited, shows signs of energy and civilization which certainly were not to be expected in such a climate. The commerce of the place appears to be gradually increasing, and from what I hear of the agricultural improvements in the interior, I should judge that the inhabitants were making considerable and steady progress, while from the satisfied appearance of the people generally, I have no doubt but that they must be prosperous and happy."

The volume by flag-officer Andrew H. Foote, entitled "Africa and the American Flag," contains much that refers to Liberia and its condition. We quote from page 198:

"Liberia contains a population exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants; not more than one-twentieth of this number are American colonists. Its growth has been gradual and healthy. The Government, from its successful administration by blacks alone, appears to be firmly established. The country is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send. To the colored man who regards the highest interest of his children; to young men of activity and enterprise, Liberia affords the strongest attraction."

In the "Journal of an African Cruiser," by Purser Horatio Bridge: edited by the popular Hawthorne, we have the convictions of a highly intelligent observer:

"After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion, that Liberia is firmly planted, and is destined to increase and prosper. This it will do, though all further support from the United States be discontinued. A large part of the present population, it is true, are ignorant, and incompetent to place a just estimate on the freedom, or even to comprehend what freedom really is. But they are generally improving in this respect; and there is already a sufficient intermixture of intelligent, enterprising, and sagacious men, to give the proper tone to the colony, and insure its ultimate success. * * My belief is firm in a favorable result."

Of the numerous British officers who have given testimony of the country from their knowledge and views from personal intercourse with the people, we shall content ourselves with that of the distinguished Sir Charles Hotham, commander of Her Majesty's naval forces on the coast of Africa. Speaking of the Liberians he says:

"So long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are deeply interested in their progress. It is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race."

We bespeak a careful perusal of the foregoing condensed testimony. These gentlemen were all unconnected with the Colonization Society, and their views may certainly be received as uninfluenced by party or personal considerations. The whole proves that the actual condition and reasonable prospects of Liberia are such as affords great encouragement in regard to its complete success, and the immense good to the colored race and to Africa which will flow through its instrumentality.

Twelve years ago, Mr. Seward introduced a bill into the Senate, abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. His own vote alone was given for the bill.

France, supported by Russia, has protested against the invasion of Montenegro by the Turks. The frontier, consequently, will not be crossed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1862.

MEMORIALS.

By Mr. WRIGHT: From citizens of Indiana, praying that Congress cease legislating upon the subject of slavery, and bend their energies to the single purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring the Government to the position it occupied previous to the rebellion.

By Mr. GRIMES: From Ferdinand E. Hassler, praying a revision of the laws relating to landlord and tenant in the District of Columbia.

CONFISCATION REPORT.

Mr. CLARK, from the select committee, to whom was referred all bills or amendments proposed to bills relating to the subject of confiscation of property (including slaves) of rebels, reported a bill for such purpose, and gave notice that he should soon call it up and urge its consideration.

WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD.

Mr. McDOUGALL gave notice that on Tuesday next he should call up, during the morning hour, the Washington and Georgetown railroad bill, as agreed upon by the committee of conference.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, consistent with the public interests, any information he may have of any designs on the part of any foreign power to intervene in the contest now existing in the United States, and whether any foreign nation has made any arrangement with the insurgents, or has it in contemplation to recognize the rebels.

WESTERN MILITARY CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., called up the joint resolution to suspend all payments under the act approved the 25th of March, 1862, entitled "an act to secure to the officers and men actually employed in the Western Department, or Department of Missouri, their pay, bounty, and pension," and for other purposes. After a brief consideration, it was overborne by the special order for half past twelve.

ARREST IN KENTUCKY.

The resolution of Mr. Powell, calling upon the Secretary of State for information relative to the arrest and imprisonment of citizens of Kentucky, coming up as the special order, the amendment of Mr. Sumner pending, a vote was taken thereon, resulting in yeas 30, nays 7.

Mr. POWELL offered an amendment, which the President *pro tem.* declared to be not in order, its substance having already been voted down in the original resolution.

Mr. POWELL appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The Chair was sustained—yeas 34, nays 1, (Mr. Powell.)

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate then resumed (from yesterday) the consideration of the various items embraced in the list of amendments proposed by Mr. Doolittle to the Indian Appropriation bill, which were examined and separately voted upon.

Pending the third reading of the bill, the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CENSUS INDEX.

Mr. WALTON, from the joint Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution requiring the Superintendent of the Census to keep a record of the names (in alphabetical order) of all adult males, heads of families, and freeholders.

Messrs. WALTON and BIDDLE spoke in favor of the resolution, and Messrs. COX and JOHNSON against it.

Mr. WALTON called the previous question on the engrossment and third reading.

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution.

The resolution was passed, by a vote of—yeas 84, nays 35.

Mr. ELIOT, from the select committee on confiscation, reported the following bills:

A bill to confiscate the property of rebels for the payment of the expenses of the rebellion, and for other purposes.

A bill to free from servitude the slaves of rebels engaged in or abetting the existing rebellion against the Government of the United States.

These bills were read a first and second time, ordered to be printed, and, on motion of Mr. ELIOT, were made the special order for Tuesday next, after the morning hour; and the consideration thereof to be continued from day to day, during the remainder of the week, if necessary; separate votes on each bill to be taken on Monday week.

Mr. SEDGWICK offered an amendment to the second bill, which was ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTION OF INQUIRY.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, offered a resolution, on the adoption of which he demanded the previous question, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to report to this House what reforms are necessary to be made in his Department, the unnecessary clerical force employed therein, and what legislation, if any, may be necessary to carry out this reform. Adopted.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Dawes in the chair,) and took up for consideration House bill No. 450, making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863.

Mr. CRISFIELD discussed the power of Congress to pass acts of confiscation; regarding them as unconstitutional.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the committee rose.

IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM offered a resolution appointing a committee of five on the impeachment of West H. Humphreys, judge of the several courts of the United States in the State of Tennessee, for high crimes and misdemeanors; adopted.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House again resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

Various amendments were offered to the bill, discussed, and then rejected.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Committee