National Republican.

THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH & Co., and is furnished to our subscribers (by carriers) at 12½ cents per week, or 55 cents per month.

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Single copies, THREE CENTS.

Daily National Republican.

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National Republican.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days $2.00
One square, four days 2.50
One square, five days 3.00
One square, six days 3.50

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional.

Twice a week, 75 per cent additional.

Eight lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 10 o'clock, m.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 17, 1864.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 28, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

"AN ACT to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to unite with the General Post Office Department of the Empire of Brazil, or such officer of the Government of Brazil as shall be authorized to act for that Government, to establishing direct mail communication between the two countries by means of a monthly line of first class American sea going steam ships, to be of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips or voyages per annum between a port of the United States, north of the Potomac river, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at Saint Thomas, in the West Indies, at Bahia, Pernambuco, and such other Brazilian and intermediate port or ports as shall be considered necessary and expedient: *Provided*, That the expense of the service shall be divided between the two Governments, and that the United States portion thereof shall not exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the performance of twelve round trips per annum, to be paid out of any money appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to invite proposals for said mail steamship service by public advertisement for the period of sixty days in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, respectively, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the same for a term of ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the United States with the mails for Brazil: *Provided*, That proposals for monthly trips—that is to say, for twelve round voyages per annum, out and back—are accepted and accepted by him within the limits aforesaid, from a party or parties of undoubted responsibility, possessing ample ability to furnish the steamships required for the service, and offering good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of such contract: *And provided, further*, That such proposals shall be accepted by the Government of Brazil, and that distinct and separate contracts with each Government, containing similar provisions, shall be executed by such accepted bidder or bidders, each Government to be responsible only for its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

"Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract with the Postmaster General may be executed under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships offered for the service shall be constructed of the best materials, and of the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for steaming steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General; that all the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodation for that purpose shall be assigned; that in case of failure from any cause to perform any of the regular monthly voyages stipulated for in the contract, a pro rata deduction shall be made from the compensation on account of such omitted voyage or voyages; the suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of its being underlet or assigned to any other party.

"Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the mail steamships employed in the service authorized by this act shall be exempt from all port charges and custom-house dues at the port of departure and arrival in the United States: *Provided*, That a similar immunity from port charges and custom-house dues is granted by the Government of Brazil.

"Approved, May 28, 1864."

PROPOSALS

will be received at the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 o'clock p. m. of SATURDAY, the first day of October, 1864, for conveying the mails of the United States by a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than two thousand tons burden, each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages *per annum* between a port of the United States north of the Potomac river and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1865, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

Bidders must designate the United States port of departure and arrival, and may, at their option, propose to embrace additional intermediate ports at which the steamships shall touch on their outward or homeward passages, to deliver and receive mails.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passages, each way, between the United States port of departure and arrival and Rio de Janeiro, and should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route, showing the intermediate ports at which the steamships are to call to deliver and receive mails. Schedules of the sailing days, stating the proposed days and hours of departure from each port as well as the proposed days and hours of arrival, should also accompany each bid; but such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Post Departments of the respective countries, and to alteration by said Departments from time to time, as the interests of the proposed international postal service may require.

The steamships offered for this service must be American steamers of the first class, and before acceptance will be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy.

Proposals must conform in all respects to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved May 28 h, 1864, and must be properly guaranteed, with a satisfactory testimonial that the guarantors are men of property, and abundantly able to make good their guarantee. The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, when a company offers, should be distinctly stated in the proposal.

The acceptance or non-acceptance of the bids will be determined by the Postmaster General as soon as practicable after the time limited for their reception; but no proposal can be accepted by this Department unless the bidder is also accepted by the Government of Brazil, as provided in the aforesaid act. And in case of such joint acceptance, distinct and separate contracts are to be executed by the accepted bidder or bidders with each Government, containing similar provisions, each Government to be responsible for only its proportion of the subsidy to be paid for the service.

Proposals should be sent, under seal, to "The First Assistant Postmaster General," "Foreign Desk," with the words "*Mail Proposals*"—"*Foreign Mails*" written on the face of the cover; and they should be dispatched in time to be received by or before the first day of October next, when will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster Gen'ral.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definitive act on has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries, but it is probable that by the 1st of October next, the limit fixed for the reception of proposals under this advertisement, certain information on that subject will have been received. When received, it will be made public.

jel8-w6w M. B.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 15, 1864.

Proposals will be received for the delivery, for the use of the Department, of about 800 tons of best quality WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, (2,240 lbs.) furnace size—Baltimore Company's Coal preferred—and for about 250 tons LYKENS VALLEY RED ASH, egg size, all to be weighed at the treasury scales, to be delivered at the Treasury Building at any time before the 30th September, at such ever point designated.

Also, for about 50 cords of best quality PINE WOOD, to be delivered at such times as may be required, and corded and measured upon the premises.

Bids will be received until MONDAY, the 29th instant, addressed to the General Superintendent of the Building, under an envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and be considered binding for two weeks after that date; the Department reserving the right to reject all or any portion of the bids received. au17-dtw

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, JULY 22, 1864.—This office having been necessarily closed for several days during the present month, the time for receipt of water rents is extended to the 31st August, after which date the water will be shut off from all premises of which the water rent is unpaid. No further notice will be given.

RANDOLPH COYLE, Water Registrar.

jy20-d

LAND SALES.

[No. 700.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In pursuance of law, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and make known that public sales will be held at the undermentioned Land offices in the State of Minnesota, at the periods hereinafter designated, to wit:

At the Land Office at MINNEAPOLIS, commencing on MONDAY, the fifth day of September next, for the disposal of the public lands within the following townships and parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

The SE ¼ and the W ½ of section 5; the N ½ of section 10 of township 114; sections 18 and 21; the N ½ of section 23; sections 27, 28, 31, and 33, of township 117, of range 25.

Sections 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the NE ¼ of section 20, of township 116; sections 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117; the S ½, SE ¼, and the SE ¼ of SW ¼ of section 33, of township 118, of range 26.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the N ½ of section 19, the N ½ of section 21, and the N ½ of section 23, of township 116; the S ½ of section 19, the S ½ of section 21, the S ½ of section 23, and sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117; the S ½ SE ¼, and the S ½ SW ¼, of section 31, of township 118, of range 27.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, and 13; the N ½ of section 15, of township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117, of range 28.

Section 1, of township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117, of range 29.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117, of range 30.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, and 23, of township 117; and sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 118, of range 31.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, of township 117; and sections 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 118, of range 32.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the N ½ of section 19, of township 116; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 117, of range 33.

At the Land Office at ST. CLOUD, commencing on MONDAY, the fifteenth day of August next for the disposal of the public lands within the following parts of townships, viz:

North of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian.

Sections 7 and 17; the N ½ of section 19, and the N ½ of section 21, of township 121, of range 26.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the N ½ of section 19, the N ½ of section 21, and the N ½ of section 23, of township 121; sections 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 29.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the N ½ of section 19, the N ½ of section 21, and the N ½ of section 23, of township 121; sections 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 30.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; and the N ½ of section 23, of township 121; sections 19 and 21; the S ½ of section 23; section 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 31.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the S ½ of section 19; the S ½ of section 21; the S ½ of section 23; and the S ½ of section 25; sections 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 32.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the N ½ of section 19, the N ½ of section 21, and the N ½ of section 23, of township 121; sections 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 33.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; and the N ½ of section 23, of township 121; sections 19 and 21; the S ½ of section 23; section 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 34.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the N ½ of section 19, the N ½ of section 21, and the N ½ of section 23, of township 121; sections 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 35.

Sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17; the W ½ of section 19; sections 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 122, of range 36.

The E ½, the NW ¼, and the N ½ SW ¼ of section 1, of township 121; sections 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, and 35, of township 122; sections 7, 17, 19, 21, 27, 29, 31, 33, and 35, of township 123, of range 37.

The E ½ NE ¼, of section 1, of township 121; sections 1 and 11, of township 122; the W ½ of section 1; sections 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, and 25; the N ½ of section 27, and section 35, of township 123; sections 13, 14, 15, 19, 29, 31, and 33, of township 124, of range 38.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, and other purposes, together with selections of swamp lands filed in your office by the Surveyor General, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above lands will be commenced on the days appointed, and will proceed, in the order in which they are advertised, until the whole shall have been offered and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 18th day of April, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President:
J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

All *bona fide* actual settlements under existing laws, subsisting prior to and up to the date of this proclamation, will be recognized; and all such settlers are hereby called upon to come forward and establish and enter their claims with the Register and Receiver before the day fixed in the foregoing for the commencement of the public sale.

J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the Department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations, except to such publishers as are specifically authorized by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

jel-tawlaw

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

FIFTEENTH STREET,

OPPOSITE UNITED STATES TREASURY,

Receive subscriptions for the

NEW U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

Authorized by the act of June 30, 1864. The notes will be issued under date of August 15, in denominations of

$50, $100, $500, $1000 AND $5000,

Payable to bearer or order, bearing interest at 7 3 10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity into six per cent. Five-Twenty Bonds.

We buy and sell

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
TREASURY NOTES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
AND COIN;

And pay the highest price for

QUARTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATE CHECKS.

jy27-dtf JAY COOKE & CO.

D. E. SOMES & CO.,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS,
COLLECTORS OF CLAIMS
AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT,
AND NEGOTIATORS OF CONTRACTS,
NO. 476 SEVENTH STREET,
Opposite the Post Office,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WE REFER BY PERMISSION TO

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President, Me.
" John Goodwin, M. C., Me.
" Edward H Rollins, " N. H.
" Alex. H Rice, " Mass.
" John S. Alley, " "
" Alfred A. Burnham, " Conn.
" Dwight Loomis, " "
" James M. Ashley, " Ohio.
" John Covode, " Pa.
" Robert McKnight, " "
" Justin S. Morrill, " Vt.
" John E. Potter, " Wis.
" Z. Chandler, U. S. S., Mich.
" James H. Lane, " Kansas.
" Cyrus Aldrich, M. C., Minn.
" John T. Nixon, " N. J.
" F. P. Blair, Jr., " Mo.
" Albridge G. Browning, " N. Y.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa. jy20-tf

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON has removed to its new Marble Building on Fifteenth street, between F and G, opposite the United States Treasury.

Sells exchange, loans money, receives deposits, purchases Government checks and vouchers, and transacts a general banking business.

Careful attention given to Government and city collections, and accounts of correspondents.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. au10-tf

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

"WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

From this time until the Presidential election, every loyal man who favors the re-election of Mr. Lincoln will want a newspaper published at the seat of Government, advocating the Union nominations for President and Vice President.

To all such, who desire a paper which will keep them promptly advised of all political movements, and their probable consequences, we tender the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, with confidence that it will fulfil their desires in this respect.

The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will continue to furnish in advance of all competitors the latest and most reliable news from our different armies, and especially from the Army of the Potomac.

Its literary and miscellaneous departments will receive special attention, and efforts are continually being made to establish the character of the WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN as a family paper.

Six months ago the weekly paper was enlarged to its present size and greatly improved in its typographical appearance. Our list has increased largely since that time, for which we thank our numerous voluntary agents throughout the loyal States. During that time, however, the prices of labor and of material have increased upwards of fifty per cent. In view of that fact we do not propose to increase the price of the paper, but to urge upon our friends, and the friends of the Union, who favor the re-election of our present worthy and patriotic Chief Magistrate, to use their utmost endeavors to increase our circulation. This is the only way by which we can be able to keep the WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN up to the high standard it has occupied during the last six months.

We desire a large number of subscribers for the political campaign, which has opened by the nominations made at the Baltimore Convention.

We propose to send our weekly paper for the period of six months, from the first of June to the first of December, which will cover the campaign, and full returns of the Presidential election, at the low rates at which it is now furnished to subscribers.

There is no city, town, or village in the loyal States which cannot furnish its some subscribers. Let the work of making up clubs commence at once. We have printed a large edition of the numbers for the present month, and can furnish back numbers to all who may desire them. Specimen copies will be sent, when requested.

The terms for the campaign are as follows: One copy, six months, $1; three copies, six months, $2.50; ten copies, six months, $7.50.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, August 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until SATURDAY, August 27, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for delivery to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster Depot of Washington, D. C., of the following quantities and descriptions of Lumber, viz:

1,500,000 feet White Pine Common Cullings, 4-4, from 12 to 16 feet long.
50,000 feet White Pine Common Cullings, 6-4, from 12 to 16 feet long.
100,000 feet White Pine Common Cullings, 8-4, from 12 to 16 feet long.
150,000 feet White Pine Tongued and Grooved Flooring 4-4, from 14 to 16 feet long.
50,000 feet Hemlock Scantling, 2x4, 12 feet long.
10,000 feet Hemlock Scantling, 3x4, 14 feet long.
200,000 feet Hemlock Scantling, 2x4, 16 feet long.
50,000 feet Hemlock Scantling, 3x4, 18 feet long.
50,000 feet Hemlock Scantling, 3 4, 24 feet long.
30,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x8, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x8, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x8, 18 feet long.
25,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x8, 14 feet long.
50,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x8, 16 feet long.
25,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x8, 20 feet long.
25,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x9 and 10 12 feet long.
75,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x9 and 10, 14 feet long.
150,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x9 and 10, 16 feet long.
30,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x9 and 10, 20 feet long.
50,000 feet Hemlock Joist, 2x9 and 10 24 feet long.
50,000 feet White Pine Timber, 4x6, from 16 to 40 feet long.
50,000 feet White Pine Timber, 6x6, from 16 to 40 feet long.
50,000 feet White Pine Timber, 8x8, from 16 to 40 feet long.
20,000 feet White Pine Selects, 3-8.
275,000 feet White Pine 8-inch Selects, 4-4, for coffin lumber, not less than 18 inches and upwards, dressed two sides.
200,000 feet 4-4 White Pine Selects, not less than 18 inches and upwards.
50,000 feet 6-8 inch White Pine Selects (wide.)
200,000 feet 4-4 inch White Pine Selects.
100,000 feet 6-inch White Pine Selects.
50,000 feet 1-2 inch White Pine Siding.
2,500,000 No. 1 White Pine Shingles, 18 in.
250,000 Plastering Laths.

Samples of shingles and laths proposed for will be required.

All of the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the lumber to be delivered within twenty five (25) days from the date of contract.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guaranty.

The full name and post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder, upon signing the contract.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the Quartermaster General.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Washington Depot.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

J. J. DANA, Colonel, Q. M. D.

[Philadelphia *Press, Inquirer*, and *North American* copy.] au19-10t

THE NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $500,000.

ORSON BLUNT, Pres't. JOHN L. CILLEY, Sec'y.

BRANCH OFFICE:
No. 474 FOURTEENTH STREET,
OPPOSITE WILLARDS' HOTEL.

WAR RISKS TAKEN ON LIFE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

The insuring of Limbs being the *speciality* of this Company, the attention of OFFICERS and SOLDIERS is particularly called to its merits.

Prospectus and circular, explaining the principles of the Company, can be had, with all other information, by calling at the office, No. 474 Fourteenth street.

EVERY OFFICER, SOLDIER AND SAILOR

Should insure his Limbs, thereby providing for *himself*, in case he should be so unfortunate as to lose a limb.

This is the only Insurance Company of the kind in the world, chartered expressly by the State of New York to meet the wants of this great rebellion.

GEO. S. WILLIS,
Managing Agent of Branch Office.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,

HAVE THIS DAY REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW OFFICE,
FIFTEENTH STREET, NEAR G STREET,
OPPOSITE
UNITED STATES TREASURY.

AUGUST 1, 1864. au1

HOW THE SOLDIERS TALK.

BY PRIVATE MILES E. REILLY.

We have heard the rebel yell,
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well
And mean to fight it out;
In victory's happy glow,
In the gloom of utter rout, [woe,
We have pledged ourselves—"Come weal or
By heaven! we fight it out."

'Tis now too late to question
What brought the war about;
'Tis a thing of pride and passion,
And we mean to fight it out.
Let the "big wigs" use the pen,
Let them counsel, let them spout,
We are half a million weaponed men
And mean to fight it out.

Our dead, our loved, are crying
From many a stormed redoubt,
In the swamps and trenches lying—
"Oh, comrades, fight it out!
'Twas our comfort as we fell
To hear your grateful shout,
Rolling back the rebel yell—
God speed you, fight it out!"

Oh, we've heard the rebel yell,
We have heard the Union shout,
We have weighed the matter very well,
And mean to fight it out;
In the flush of perfect triumph,
And the gloom of utter rout,
We have sworn on many a bloody field
"We mean to fight it out!"

[From the Cleveland Herald.]

A Jeremy Diddler—Major F. A. Merritt—The Heir of Fabn ous Wealth and he Purchaser of Tennessee Mineral Lands—His Universal Financial Campaign—His Penitentiary and Jail Experiences

A short time since a little four line paragraph went the rounds of the papers to the effect that Major F. A. Merritt, formerly of the Western gunboat service, had fallen heir to an immense estate in Maine, worth, if we remember correctly, about three million dollars. The paragraph had traveled extensively through the papers without our copying it, when a tall individual made his way into our editorial room and called attention to the paragraph in an Eastern paper, stating that the Major had many friends in Cleveland, who would, no doubt, be glad to hear of his good fortune, and suggesting its publication in the *Herald*. The man was a stranger to us, but he assumed the air of a citizen, and nothing led us to suspect the fact that it was the "Major" himself who had come to get his "good fortune" advertised.

A few days afterward another paragraph went the rounds explaining the circumstances of the good fortune that had befallen the Major. It seemed he was blessed with two uncles, one the Hon. A. T. Merritt, of Canada, and the other a very wealthy citizen of Portland, Maine. Knowing the great engineering and administrative talent of his distinguished nephew, who had originated the idea of a Western gunboat fleet, and had been employed by his friend, Major General Fremont, in carrying the idea into execution, the Canadian Merritt endeavored to induce the Major to enter the British service, tendering him a high position under the British Government, where he could superintend the creation of a gunboat department similar to that on the Mississippi. But the Major was a patriot, and although the unfortunate jealousies and troubles in the Western Department had temporarily thrown him out of connection with the United States Government, he was always ready to advise and assist, and would never aid a foreign power in constructing a fleet that might be used against us. So the Major spurned the British bribe. The Portland uncle was so exceedingly delighted with the patriotism of his "nevy" that he probably died of excess of joy, as his death took place as soon after as was convenient, leaving the Major the comfortable little fortune of a few millions as a reward for his self-sacrificing patriotism.

Just as that paragraph got fairly started we received a note from the Major, accompanying two Pittsburg papers containing the story. The Major said that Pittsburg was claiming him as a resident, and he wished Cleveland to have the credit of his residence. As the "big fortune" story appeared decidedly fishy, we were not disposed to rob Pittsburg of the honor of his residence, so did not comply with the Major's wishes.

The Major was then, as now, living in Cleveland with his wife and mother. On the strength of his great fortune he made the acquaintance of a number of our leading capitalists, railroad men, and business men generally. He proposed taking stock extensively in the new iron mill started this year, and was making arrangements for building and managing it. He imposed on other capitalists by talking of his large operations while in the service of the Government.

He professed great intimacy with Generals Fremont and Grant; having eaten, drank, and slept with the latter at Cairo during the General's stay there. He gave many anecdotes and minute details in reference to Gen. Grant's manners and habits, which were received with unquestioning faith; and his views on military matters were received with proper deference. He exhibited letters addressed in very intimate language to him from Fremont, Grant, and other distinguished Generals.

So far all went swimmingly with the Major; his hooks were well baited, and there were strong hopes for a good catch of flat fish. But misfortune was in store for him.

On the 23d of June last the Major went to the office of the Michigan Central Railroad line in this city, and handed Capt. L. A. Pearce a letter from T. A. Scott, vice president of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, representing Major Merritt to be going to Detroit on business for the company, and asking the usual courtesies for him. The letter, heading, and signature appeared all right, and the pass to Detroit and back was given him. In course of conversation Captain Pearce found the Major rather weak in railroad business, and suspected all was not right. He wrote to Mr. Scott, and got the following reply:

"Do not know the Major—have not written the letter—believe my friend Pierce has been successfully done for in this instance.

"Yours truly, THOMAS A. SCOTT."

Captain Pierce immediately employed Detective Gallagher to get the Major and bring him to his office. Gallagher found him in his room at the American House, and took him to Captain Pierce's office, where the letter of Mr. Scott was shown him, and the millionaire confessed to having forged the letter to save six dollars, pleading poverty as the reason.

Captain Pierce gave him into custody for forgery, and Gallagher took him up to jail. A few hours after, at the earnest pleading of Merritt's wife and mother, the former being in delicate health, he was released from custody on payment of the $6 fare and the officers' costs.

Soon after, Capt. Pierce was in Pittsburg with Mr. Tennis, and the two made inquiries in relation to the Major, who had formerly lived there. There they found that a year or two since he had played the confidence game to a considerable extent. Among his other victims was Mr. Richardson, jeweler, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, who was induced to furnish him with a gold watch, worth one hundred and eighty dollars. Richardson followed the matter up, and obtained a judgment note, by which he secured property enough to cover his loss, as well as that of two other victims who had been swindled out of a sewing machine and $50.

Merritt left Pittsburg, and was not heard of for some time. Last winter the brother-in-law of Mr. Richardson, who is warden of the Missouri State prison, visited Pittsburg, and said Merritt had been placed in the State prison for forging Government paper. He remained there some time, and then obtained a reprieve by counterfeiting paralysis. His State prison residence was probably the period when he was "connected with the Western Department."

A few days since, the indefatigable Major laid the wires for a fresh swindle. A paragraph appeared in the *Plain Dealer* and *Leader* stating that he had purchased 25,000 acres of mineral land in Tennessee. The same paragraph was inserted in the Cincinnati papers, and in that city the Major opened his new campaign.

Promoting himself to the rank of "General A. T. Merritt, of the United States Army," he took up his quarters at a hotel in the eastern part of the city, and induced the proprietor to indorse his notes to the amount of $3,000, the Maine estate and the Tennessee mineral lands being considered ample security. He also opened negotiations with Homans & Co., bankers, for $20,000. They drew on the General's friends in the East for the amount, with the promise that when the draft was honored they would pay the money.

This certificate the "General" deposited with his landlord, and on the strength of it ran up a larger bill, and borrowed more money. Just before the draft was heard from, the "General" said that the executor of the Maine estate was to pass through Cleveland and he must be seen on business, so, leaving his bills unpaid, and his securities locked up in the hotel safe, he came to Cleveland. It is scarcely necessary to state that the draft came back from Maine dishonored.

Letters from this city to the Adjutant General at Washington, inquiring as to the standing of "Major" or "General" Merritt, have been answered with the information that no such man ever held an office under the Government, or is known to the Department.

THE TAVERN KEEPER AND THE RAFT-WALKER.—There was a fellow once stepped out of the door of a tavern on the Mississippi, meaning to walk a mile up the shore to the next tavern. Just at the landing there lay a big raft—one of the regular old-fashioned whalers—a raft a mile long.

Well, the fellow heard the landlord say the raft was a mile long, and he said to himself, "I will go forth and see the great wonder, and let mine eyes behold the timber which the hand of man hath hewn." So he got at the lower end, and began to ambulate over the wood in pretty fair time. But just as he walked up the river, it walked down, both traveling at about the same rate. When he got to the end of the sticks, he found they were pretty near shore, and in sight of a tavern; so he landed and walked straight into the bar-room he had come out of. The general easiness of things took him a little aback, but he looked the landlord straight in the face, and settled it in his own way:

"Publican," said he, "are you gifted with any twin brother who keeps a similar sized tavern, with a duplicate wife, a comfortable woodpile, and corresponding circus bills, a mile off from here?"

The tavern-keeper was fond of fun, and accordingly said it was just so.

"And, publican, have you, among your dry goods, for the entertainment of man and beast, any whiskey of the same size as that of your brother's?"

And the tavern man said that, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, he had.

They took drinks, when the stranger said:

"Publican, that are twin brother of yours is a mighty fine man—a very fine man, indeed. But do you know I'm afeared he suffers a good deal with the Chicago diphtheria?"

"And what is that?" asked the toddy sticker.

"It is when the truth settles so firm in a man that it never comes out. Common doctors, of the catnip sort, call it lying. When I left your brother's confectionery, there was a raft at his door, which he swore his life was a mile long. Well, Publican, I walked that raft from bill to tail, from his door to your'n. Now, I know leg time, an' I'm just as good for myself as for a hoss, and better for that than any man you ever did see. I always walk a mile in exactly twenty minutes on a good road, and I'd be busted with an overloaded Injun gun if I've been mor'n ten minutes coming here, stepping over the blamed logs at that."

TALK of the "sharp practice" of a Yankee! Nonsense. A Tennessee rebel can cheat him out of his eyes. An amusing instance of "sharp practice" was related to us the other day. Some gentleman residing in the country, seeing the painful demoralization of the slaves, and their seeming incapacity to appreciate the Biblical, theological, scriptural, patriarchal, constitutional, conservative nature of their relations to their owners, and being very desirous, in fact we might say, "ardently desirous" of extracting some sort of work out of the muscles of his biped chattel, whom we shall denominate Charley, called him up, and with a smile like a morning sunset playing over the rosy cheek of an unclouded Orient, or the joy of a young rainbow making love to an enamored aurora borealis, gave him the following "permit:"

"Know all men by these presents, that my boy Charlie has permission to build a house on any of my lots in Nashville."

Charlie started off in ecstacies. He already fancied himself the proprietor of a saloon, for the remainder of the year, selling ginger pop, and pies to the soldiers, thereby accumulating treasures which "neither moth nor rust corrupt"—for these pests don't trouble greenbacks, although thieves do often break through and steal them. But hold!—thought Charlie; what means this—"My boy?" Bad eggs! exclaimed Charlie, and his suspicions were confirmed by a gentleman, who informed him that the paper was a permission to build a house for his owner—for nothing! The house is not built yet, nor likely to be.—*Nashville Times.*

THE ROSE.—The Ghebers believe that when Abraham was thrown into the fire by Nimrod, the flame turned into a bed of roses. The Turks have an idea that it sprung from the sweat of Mahomet, and they cause a rose to be sculptured on the monuments of all young women who die unmarried. Theosophological writers say that Apollo caused Rhodante, Queen of Corinth, in consequence of her extreme beauty to be changed into a rose. The rose is said to be given by Hypocrates, to the god of silence, to engage him to conceal the unbecoming conduct of his mother Venus; and hence it was made the symbol of silence. A rose was always placed above the guest in a banqueting hall, to banish restraint, and to denote that nothing said there should be repeated elsewhere; and hence originated the saying, *sub rosa*, when a secret was to be kept.

Rhodes is thought to owe its name to the immense number of roses it produces. At Suiray, in France, a curious festival is kept up, called the festival of roses. A young girl is selected from among three of the most distinguished for female virtues. Her name is announced from the pulpit. She is afterwards conducted to attend the vesper service. She was formerly accustomed to open the ball at night with the *signor*; now a present is bestowed upon her, and she is called *la rosiere*, because she is always adorned with roses. The perfume of the delicious flower is thus accounted for by the fabulous authors: "Love, at a feast at Olympus, in the midst of a lively dance, overset by a stroke of his wing a goblet of nectar, which, falling on a rose, embalmed it with its rich fragrance, which it still retains."

ANOTHER BABY'S DEAD, MAMMA!—"Another baby's dead; look, mamma," exclaimed a winsome wee thing toddling by the side of his mother down Westminster street, Providence, on Saturday. The child thus early had learned the sad significance of the mingled folds of black and white that draped the bell knob of the house they were passing. The sombre clad mother glanced at the mournful symbols, with an expression that told of a dead lamb in her own flock, a vacant cradle in her home, a pair of little shoes from feet that can never go astray, of simple playthings sacredly gathered in an inner drawer that opens but with a tear, of a sunny lock of hair moist always with a mother's kisses, of a flower-crowned mound in the cemetery, and a treasure laid up in Heaven—all this was depicted in the mother's passing glance, as the tide of the street rolled on,

"And the boy that walked beside her
He could not understand
Why slower to her's, O slower,
She pressed his warm, soft hand."

—*Joseph Barber.*

Whereabouts of Our Artists.

The studios still remain deserted, and to the tap of the caller for admittance returns only the echo of an empty sound; and only occasionally an artist, on business intent, makes a hasty run to the city.

Gifford is still at Mount Desert, or in the White Mountains or Adirondacks, studying sunsets and atmospheric and cloud effects. Hubbard is at Lake George. The doors, too, of Shattuck and Cushing are closed. De Haas is somewhere in the vicinity of Newport, sailing vessels and breakers. Hazeltine is passing a sad summer in the vicinity of Narragansett. Young Wier is also absent; he has been down with the Army of the Potomac, but is now in the White Mountains. J. G. Brown and Suydam are absent; the former making sketches of little country lads and lasses, to be used in some forthcoming picture, and the latter studying salt-meadows and broad reaches of sandy shore.

Descending to the second floor of the building we find no resting place save in Hays's room, who comes to town occasionally to water his plants, feed his fish in the aquarium, and keep the moths from his fine collection of stuffed birds and animals. La Farge's door is closed and locked. McEntee has been gone all summer, most of his time being passed at his country seat in the Catskills. Church, also, dwells within sight if not within the shadow of the same mountains, and the latch string of his door has been drawn in ever so many months. Until within a month the door of Gignoux's studio was open, but even he is now gone, and is eating lake trout at Hornlecon, while patiently waiting for the autumnal foliage to appear. William Hart's door is also bolted, and he is somewhere in the country making summer studies.

On the first floor we find the door of Whittredge's room cobwebbed with long disuse, and the owner gone none know where. Guy draws in occasionally, just