Daily National Republican.

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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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National Republican.

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OFFICIAL.

NEW ENROLLMENT ACT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864.

General Orders, No. 224.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

[PUBLIC—No. 196.]

An act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service; and any such volunteer, or, in case of draft, as hereinafter provided, any substitute, shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, toward the quota of which he may have volunteered or assigned as a substitute; and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall receive, and be paid by the United States, a bounty of $100; and if for a term of two years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $200; and if for a term of three years, unless sooner discharged, a bounty of $300; one third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one third at the expiration of one half of his term of service, and one third at the expiration of his term of service. And in case of his death while in service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, if he shall have left a widow, if not, to his children, or if there be none, to his mother, if she be a widow.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct, or election district, or of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled; and in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall be accepted or received by the Government as commutation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee, and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State, and to the respective subdivisions thereof, which may procure the enlistment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That drafted men, substitutes, and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized into or assigned to regiments, batteries, or other organizations of their own States, and, as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries, or other organizations from among those of their respective States which at the time of assignment may not be filled to their maximum number.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the twentieth section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved February 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secretary of War shall discharge minors under the age of eighteen years under the circumstances and on the conditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter, if any officer of the United States shall knowingly enlist or muster into the military service any person under the age of sixteen years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited shall be immediately discharged upon repayment of all bounties received; and such recruiting or mustering officer who shall knowingly enlist any person under sixteen years of age shall be dismissed the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and shall be subject to such further punishment as a court-martial may direct.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That section three of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved February 24, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize and direct district provost marshals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, to make a draft for one hundred per cent. in addition to the number required to fill the quota of any district as provided by said section.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons reporting at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation from their places of residence; and persons discharged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed transportation to their places of residence.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That all persons in the naval service of the United States who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward, or State, by reason of their being in said service and not enrolled prior to February 24, 1864, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of the town, ward, district, or State in which they respectively reside, upon satisfactory proof of their residence made to the Secretary of War.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That if any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in prosecution of his usual business, the provost marshal of the district shall cause him to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such, until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the provost marshal of his district; but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability under this act.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or in any way affect the provisions of the seventeenth section of an act, approved February 24, 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes,'" approved March 3, 1863.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or change the provisions of existing laws relative to permitting persons liable to military service to furnish substitutes.

Approved July 4, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

au13

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.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, HOLDING A DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SAID DISTRICT.

To all whom it may concern, GREETING:

Notice is hereby given, that on the 3d day of August, 1864, the longboat J. H. D. Smout, Cargo, Tackle, &c., were seized for breach of the revenue law by the United States mortar schooner Adolph Hugle, and brought the same into this District for adjudication, and the same are libelled and prosecuted in this Court in the name of the United States for condemnation; and have been arrested by the Marshal for the reasons in the libel stated; and that said cause will stand for trial at the City Hall, in the city of Washington, on the Third MONDAY of September next, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interests. August 24, 1864.

au26-2awtsep9 R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

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 us 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 LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the treasurer of the United states, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in the denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon the receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

jy26-tf

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 B. 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 Spaulding,	"	N. Y.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, Pa. jy30-tf

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

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS.

M. J. METCALF & SON,
101 Union street, Boston, Mass.,

The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent, or in any variety.

Sold at wholesale at the Lowest Cash Prices. Also, the best of Indelible Stencil Ink, very cheap. Stencil Dies, and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to. jy22-3m

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 sub-depositories.

H. D. COOKE, President.
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier. au15-tf

List of General Hospitals

Under Direction of Surgeon R. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

1. Armory Square, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, between C and D streets south, in charge of Surgeon D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.
2. Carver, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charged of Surgeon O. A. Judson, U. S. V.
3. Campbell, Washington, D. C., Seventh street west, at terminus of city railroad north, in charge of Surgeon A. F. Sheldon, U. S. V.
4. Columbian, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street west, at terminus of city railroad, in charge of Surgeon T. R. Crosby, U. S. V.
5. Desmarres, Washington, D. C., corner of Fourteenth street and Massachusetts avenue, in charge of Surgeon J. S. Hildreth, U. S. V.
6. Douglas, Washington, D. C., corner of I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Wm. Thomson, U. S. A.
7. Emory, Washington, D. C., near Almshouse, east of the Capitol, in charge of Surgeon N. R. Moseley, U. S. V.
8. Fairfax Seminary, Virginia, two miles back of Alexandria, in charge of Surgeon D. P. Smith, U. S. V.
9. Finley, Washington, D. C., Kendall Green, Fourth street east, north of the city, in charge of Surgeon G. L. Pancoast, U. S. V.
10. Harewood, Washington, D. C., Corcoran's farm, Seventh street west, in charge of Surgeon R. B. Bontecou, U. S. V.
11. Judiciary Square, Washington, D. C., Judiciary Square, E street north, between Fourth and Fifth streets west, in charge of Assistant Surgeon Alex. Ingram, U. S. A.
12. Kalorama, (small-pox,) Washington, D. C., Rock creek, out Twenty-first street, in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon R. J. Thomas, U. S. A.
13. Lincoln, Washington, D. C., one mile east of the Capitol, in charge of Assistant Surgeon J. C. McKee, U. S. A.
14. Mount Pleasant, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, one half mile beyond city limits, in charge of Assistant Surgeon C. A. McCall, U. S. A.
15. Seminary, Georgetown, D. C., corner of Washington and Gay streets, in charge of Surgeon G. W. Ducachet, U. S. V.
16. Stanton, Washington, D. C., I street and New Jersey avenue, in charge of Surgeon J. A. Lidell, U. S. V.
17. Stone, Washington, D. C., Fourteenth street, opposite Columbian Hospital, in charge of Acting Ass't Surgeon P. Glennan, U.S.A.
18. St. Elizabeth, (Insane Asylum,) Washington, D. C., beyond Navy Yard west, in charge of Acting Assistant Surgeon C. H. Nichols, U. S. A.
19. First Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Fairfax and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon Chas. Page, U. S. A.
- Second Division General, Alexandria, Va., corner of Prince and Columbus streets, in charge of Surgeon T. R. Spencer, U. S. V.
21. Third Division General, Alexandria, Va., Washington street, between Queen and Cameron streets, in charge of Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. V.
23. Augur General Hospital, near Alexandria, Va., in charge of Surgeon George L. Sutton, U. S. V.

OFFICIAL.

NEWLY COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

[Circular, No. 61.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.

It is announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that an officer of a three years' volunteer organization, who receives a new commission at a date subsequent to that of his original entrance into service, *is held to service for three years from the date of his last muster-in,* and not for three years from the date of *original* muster-in.

No musters-in are authorized or recognized by the War Department, *for the unexpired term* of an organization. Musters so made have uniformly been revoked, so soon as brought to notice.

Where musters have been made by Commissaries of Musters, or their Assistants, *for the unexpired portion of a term,* and there is doubt as to the position of an officer, the case involved should be forwarded through the proper Commissary of Musters to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the decision of the War Department.

Regulations similar to the foregoing apply *to organizations mustered into service for a period less than three years:* the general rule being that a commissioned officer shall, in all cases, be mustered in for the period for which his regiment or company was originally so mustered.

If officers of veteran organizations do not desire to secure the advantages of their *former "commissions and rank,"* as contemplated by Section 2, of Paragraph 1, Circular No. 36, current series, from this office, they can decline to be remustered as therein directed, *and only serve out the unexpired term of the muster under which they may be acting at the time.*

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern:

Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that FERNANDO DE LA CUESTA has been appointed Consul of the Mexican Republic, at Philadelphia, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed to Consuls by the law of nations, or by the laws of the United States and existing Treaty stipulations between the Government of Mexico and the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the first day of September, anno Domini [L. S.] one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

F. W. SEWARD,
Acting Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 5, 1864.

The following officers, having been reported at the headquarters of the army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless, within fifteen days from this date, they appear before the Military Commission, to session in this city, of which Brigadier General John C. Caldwell, United States volunteers, is president, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

For attempting to enlist a colored boy as a substitute, and, failing in that, arresting him as a deserter, (he knowing at the time he was not,) with a view to securing money thereby.

Lieutenant N. B. Boutwell, 13th New Hampshire volunteers.

Disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

First Lieutenant J. Moore Wirtz, 3d Michigan cavalry.

Absence without leave.

Surgeon David G. Rush, 101st Pennsylvania volunteers.

First Lieutenant Hiram Swett, 1st Maine heavy artillery.

Assistant Surgeon Alson J. Gilbert, 7th Illinois cavalry.

Captain Francis E. Hale, 1st Michigan light artillery.

Chaplain Asa S. Fiske, 4th Minnesota volunteers.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

se6

BROWN'S BABY-TENDER.

A vertical and noiseless SPRING CRADLE, easily converted into a Baby-Jumper, Baby-Horse, Baby-Walker, High-Chair, Ottoman or Hobby-Horse; the whole designed to relieve Mothers, comfort and amuse children, obviate the evils of rocking them, and save the expense of a Nurse. Its motion is perfectly healthy and charming. Price $20 to $25. Send for illustrated circular.

BROWN & CO.,
483 Broadway, N. Y.

An enterprising agent wanted for Washington.

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APPETITE AND AFFLICTION.—It has been asserted by sundry sententious writers, that the test of sorrow is the condition of the appetite. Dr. Johnson, who, notwithstanding his piety was a good deal of a pig, and very fond of sensuous illustrations, intimates that it takes a severe affliction to interfere seriously with a healthy man's relish for his dinner, and one of the most popular of modern English essayists of the same opinion. Addressing the man who hugs himself with the idea that his welfare is an object of intense solicitude to all who know him, the essayist thus throws cold water on his vanity: "Solitary dreamer, fancying that your distant friends feel deep interest in your goings on, how many of them are there who would abridge their dinner if the black edged note arrived by post that will one day chronicle the last fact in your worldly history?" The question is a cruel cut at people who expect their graves to be kept perennially green by the tears of inconsolability, but the humbling suggestion it conveys is not to be disputed. As Sidney Smith might have said—small account is made of the cold meat of humanity.

We are told that the London crowds who rise an hour earlier than usual to be present at public executions, breakfast as heartily after the spectacle is over as if such things as halters, drops, death-caps, and legally-broken necks were unknown to civilized society. To be sure, in cases of this kind, there is some excuse for popular insensibility, inasmuch as the culprits themselves, who can scarcely be less interested in the matter than the spectators, not unfrequently break their fast on a pound or so of mutton chops before they leave the condemned cell for the scaffold. It may reasonably be argued, we think, that if the thought of his own violent death does not take away a criminal's appetite, the accomplished fact ought not to be expected to make much impression on the public. The legal presumption is that it fills the crowd with horror, is a very stupid presumption indeed—for the unhanged villains go straight from the gallows to plan and execute new crimes, and the more moral go home, sharp set, to their broiled ham, buttered toast, and coffee.

WET PRICES OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT, &C., ARE HIGH.—Standing at the entrance of Faneuil Hall market, yesterday morning, we saw a farmer drive up and sell a load of tomatoes to a market man for $1 per bushel. Before the farmer had taken them all from the wagon, the man was selling the very same tomatoes to a provision dealer from the south end for *two dollars and a quarter per bushel.* The provision dealer retails these same tomatoes for ten or twelve cents per quart. Now this is not an exception to the general practice of market men and speculators at the present time.

There are two remedies for this species of extortion. 1st: Combined and united self-denial on the part of the people, viz: refrain from buying a certain article for one week, and a combination to refuse some other article the next week, and so on, till all the necessaries are reduced to living rates. 2d: Let the city designate and fit up some convenient localities where farmers and countrymen can each morning drive their wagons, and sell their produce in open market to the *people direct.* This is done in Philadelphia and other cities, and has a tendency to keep down the price of those articles of every day consumption, *essential to the support of life.*

We think the latter a *practical* way to stop the present exorbitant charges of our market and provision men, and warmly recommend it to the consideration of the city fathers.—*Boston Traveller, 27th.*

VICTORIES, PAST AND FUTURE.—Wilmington is not only the great *entrepot* of foreign supplies for the rebels, but it is the means through which the rebel credit is kept up in Europe. An eminent citizen of this country, of foreign birth, and now resident in Paris, writes, in a recent letter, these words: "Let *Wilmington* be shut up or destroyed, so that the cotton loan in London will receive its last blow, and the confederate cause in Europe will soon sink down to zero." Now that so great a part of our navy is released from duty in the Gulf by the victory at Mobile, and now that we have so powerful an iron-clad as the Tennessee fit for duty, we have no doubt that the crying case of Wilmington will speedily be attended to.

The same gentleman also writes: "Let the Union army only achieve two great victories, and you will find that public opinion in France will quickly change in favor of the North." Last month we were enabled to achieve victories at Atlanta, at Mobile, and on the Weldon road. Nobody, certainly, will dispute that two at least of these victories were really great victories, and even that at Mobile, considering its results, is not unworthy of being called great. But still we expect to find naught but detraction and animosity from the tory and illiberal organs of France and England.—*N. Y. Times.*

A TOUGH GUN.—Recently Mr. Ames, of Falls Village, in trying one of his wrought iron guns, a lighter one than that just tried at Bridgeport, loaded it to within fourteen inches of the muzzle with powder and waddling, then put in a projectile eighteen inches long, projecting from the muzzle one third of its length. He then placed the gun close against an embankment ten feet thick, composed of several tons of iron backed up with earth, and set a slow match to the gun and fired it. The enormous gun recoiled sixty feet, and drove the projectile entirely through the solid embankment of iron and earth. A pretty good test.

U. S. T.—1860—X.—Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of imposters. Examine every bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes' signature on our private U. S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an imposter. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on two parties refilling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
201 Broadway N. Y.

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A New Project—Reconstruction, but no Restoration.

In the last issue of the New York *Mercury,* the sovereign outsiders are generously treated to "An Inside View of the Proceedings of the National Democratic Convention." That a split into a number of confederacies should be the natural result of the principle of secession once admitted and adopted, nobody ever doubted. But that Mr. Vallandigham and his co-partners in mischief should venture to propose and try to carry out substantially the plan—which he submitted to Congress during the session of 1860-'61—of dividing the United States into four separate and independent confederacies, is an item of information that will be "received with surprise" by the people, as it is alleged to have been by the convention. We give some extracts from this novel and entertaining account, from which it will be seen that the conditions of reconstruction, after undergoing appropriate discussion, were settled and adopted. Those who have been at a loss to comprehend what the Democratic cry of "Peace on the basis of Union" means, will henceforth understand it as a union of confederacies. The writer proceeds as follows:

"THE OLD UNION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

"Talk as we may of the old Union, under which the nation attained such a degree of prosperity, and advanced at once to the front rank among the nationalities of the world, its restoration is an impossibility. Only a zany would ever dream of its being restored. There will, undoubtedly, be a *reconstruction,* but never a *restoration* of the Union. The questions that are to be settled, the new condition of things consequent upon the disruption of the old, the changed relations of capital and labor, the increase of the quantity of power surrendered to the General Government by the people, the relation of the States to the Federal Union, the influence in the conduct of national affairs, which is sure to be accorded to the military element—all these considerations forbid the idea of our living under a Union such as that under which we lived and thrived from 1776 to 1861. This statement may appall the thousands of good people who live in the past and dream of days no more. These days not only are, but can be, no more. He is wilfully or stupidly blind who does not see the changed condition of public affairs in this country. We may hurrah for the Union, but it is not the old Union for which we hurrah. The nation has entered upon an entirely new phase of its existence, whether we are willing or not to acknowledge it.

This grand fact was duly recognized by those who formed this conclave at Niagara Falls. The problem they set to work to solve was to reconstruct the Union on a plan satisfactory to all sections, and to convince the Democratic party of the necessity of adopting this plan or one of similar import. After long and earnest deliberation, in which Messrs. Clay Holcombe and Sanders participated, the following general conclusion was reached, and was tacitly agreed to by the National Democratic Convention at Chicago:

"THE PLAN FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

"It was, that what was once the United States be divided into five separate confederacies, each independent of the other to the management of its local affairs, yet bound to each other in certain respects of which I shall speak hereafter. These confederacies, as divided, were to consist of the following States:

1. The Cotton and the South Atlantic States.
2. The Trans-Mississippi States.
3. The States of the Great Northwest.
4. The Middle States.
5. The New England States.

Here, we are told, was a hitch. The propriety and expediency of admitting the New England States was debated at considerable length. The old hostility to these States was conspicuous in the course of the discussion. The policy in relation to their admission was not determined, and the question whether six States are to be "left out in the cold," is still an open one. The writer interposes some stale abuse whi h we shall not inflict upon our readers. Regarding New England as one of the chosen seats of civilization, we have no sympathy with those whose jaundiced eyes discover there nothing but fanaticism and all other *isms.* New England's claims upon the higher estimates of humanity and enlightenment are too obvious to be thus slurred over. But she is able to take care of herself. The *Mercury* proceeds:

"Another important feature of this proposed Confederation is, a provision for admitting to it, in case circumstances warrant it, the provinces in British America, and what is now the Empire of Mexico. But this is an event so far in the future that it cannot claim more than a mere mention of its possibility. I therefore pass on to the conditions for the construction of this Union for the future.

"CONDITIONS OF THE UNION.

"Leaving to the separate Confederacies—I use the term in its general sense—the right to manage their domestic affairs as they may choose, they are to be bound to each other by alliances, offensive and defensive. Such questions as affect the interests of all are to be considered by a sort of general council, composed of representatives from each Confederacy, more analogous to our present Cabinet or Senate than the House of Representatives. There are to be no restrictions of any kind upon inter-Confederate trade or travel. In a word, it will be one grand Confederation of Confederacies, bound to each other by bonds of commercial union, each independent of the other, yet having a share and an interest in the control of affairs affecting the common welfare of all.

"It will readily occur to the minds of your readers that this plan is nearly identical in its essential features with the well-known Zollverein, or Customs Union of the German States.

"THE NEW CONFEDERATION AND THE DEMOCRACY.

"This project, I hardly need add, received the indorsement of the leaders of the Democratic party, and by them was interwoven with the action of the Chicago Convention. It is understood that Hon. August Belmont was the first to develop the plan; probably because of his intimate acquaintance with the Government of the German States. At first it was received with surprise; but the more it was discussed the more favor it obtained, until at last it was decided to incorporate the idea with the proceedings of the Democratic Convention. More than that, undoubted evidence was received that the plan is agreeable to the views of Jeff. Davis, though, for obvious reasons, he would refrain for the present from divulging it to the Southern people. Anxious for peace, but opposed to the restoration of the old Union, the Southern leaders to whom this project was broached at once assented to it, and are now desirous for the election of the Chicago candidate, in the hope that it may result in a reconstruction of the Union on a basis satisfactory and honorable alike to the North and the South.

"Of course, it was not deemed prudent to make all this apparent in the debates of the Convention, still less in the platform it adopted, but you may rely upon it that the leaders were well informed of it, and are pledged to carry it into execution in the event of the success of the Democratic party at the polls in November. Time and circumstances will doubtless cause certain changes in the minor details of this scheme, but they will not alter its important features."

Those who care to refer to Mr. Vallandigham's resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for a separation of the Union into four sections or confederacies, will find it in the proceedings of the House of Representatives, February 7th, 1861.

Whether the people are ready to admit that the Federal Constitution under which they have lived so happily and prosperously, is theoretically and practically a mistake, remains to be seen. For ourselves we believe that any attempts at separation, or surrender of our nationality, will be regarded by the people with instinctive abhorrence. Instead of running the hated doctrine of State sovereignty in the direction of the *Zollverein,* they will be satisfied with nothing less than a strongly consolidated and centralized Government, not a "confederation of confederacies," nor a confederation of sovereign States.

Dickens' New Story.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND, the new serial of Dickens, is now engaging much attention. The chapters wherein the characters of Mr. Podsnap, his wife, and daughter are developed, are quite in the Boslan style, and will afford the reader much amusement. Our extracts are taken from the chapters referred to:

MR. PODSNAP THE GENTLEMAN WHO IS WELL SATISFIED WITH HIMSELF.—Mr. Podsnap was well to do, and stood very high in Mr. Podsnap's opinion. Beginning with a good inheritance, he had married a good inheritance, and had thriven exceedingly in the Marine Insurance way, and was quite satisfied. He never could make out why everybody was not quite satisfied, and he felt conscious that he set a brilliant social example in being particularly well satisfied with most things, and above all other things, with himself.

Thus happily acquainted with his own merit and importance, Mr. Podsnap settled that whatever he put behind him he put out of existence. There was a dignified conclusiveness—not to add a grand convenience—in this way of getting rid of disagreeables which had done much towards establishing Mr. Podsnap in his lofty place in Mr. Podsnap's satisfaction. "I don't want to know about it; I don't choose to discuss it; I don't admit it!" Mr. Podsnap had even acquired a peculiar flourish of his right arm in often clearing the world of its most difficult problems, by sweeping them behind him, (and consequently sheer away,) with those words and a flushed face. For they affronted him. Mr. Podsnap's world was not a very large world, morally; no, nor even geographically; seeing that though his business was sustained upon commerce with other countries, he considered other countries with that important reservation, a mistake, and of their manners and customs would conclusively observe, "Not English!" when, presto! with a flourish of the arm and a flush of the face, they were swept away. Elsewise, the world got up at eight, shaved close at a quarter-past, breakfasted at nine, went to the city at ten, came home at half-past five, and dined at seven.

Mr. Podsnap's notions of the arts in their integrity might have been stated thus: Literature, large print, respectfully descriptive of getting up at eight, shaving close at a quarter past, breakfasting at nine, going to the city at ten, coming home at half-past five, and dining at seven. Music; a respectable performance (without variations) on stringed and wind instruments, sedately expressive of getting up at eight, shaving close at a quarter past, breakfasting at nine, going to the city at ten, coming home at half-past five, and dining at seven. Nothing else to be permitted to those same vagrants, the arts, on pain of excommunication. Nothing else to be—anywhere! As a so eminently respectable man, Mr. Podsnap was sensible of its being required of him to take Providence under his protection. Consequently he always knew exactly what Providence meant. Inferior and less respectable men might fall short of that mark, but Mr. Podsnap was always up to it. And it was very remarkable (and must have been very comfortable) that what Providence meant was invariably what Mr. Podsnap meant.

MISS PODSNAP, THE YOUNG ROCKING-HORSE. There was a Miss Podsnap. And this young rocking-horse was being trained in her mother's art of prancing in a stately manner without ever getting on. But the high parental action was not yet imparted to her, and in truth she was but an undersized damsel, with high shoulders, low spirits, chilled elbows, and a rasped surface of nose, who seemed to take occasional frosty peeps out of childhood into womanhood, and to shrink back again, overcome by her mother's head-dress and her father from head to foot, crushed by the mere dead-weight of Podsnappery. A certain institution in Mr. Podsnap's mind which he called "the young person," may be considered to have been embodied in Miss Podsnap, his daughter. It was an inconvenient and exacting institution, as requiring everything in the universe to be filed down and fitted to it.

The question about everything was would it bring a blush into the cheek of the young person? And the inconvenience of the young person was, that, according to Mr. Podsnap, she seemed always liable to burst into blushes when there was no need at all. There appeared to be no line of demarkation between the young person's excessive innocence and another person's guiltiest knowledge. Take Mr. Podsnap's word for it, and the soberest tints of drab, white, lilac, and grey were all flaming red to this troublesome bull of a young person. The Podsnaps lived in a shady angle adjoining Portman square. They were a kind of people certain to dwell in the shade, wherever they dwell. Miss Podsnap's life had been, from her first appearance on this planet, altogether of a shady order; for Mr. Podsnap's young person was likely to get little good out of association with other young persons, and had therefore been restricted to companionship with not very congenial older persons, and with massive furniture.

Miss Podsnap's early views of life being principally derived from the reflections of it in her father's boots, and in the walnut and rosewood tables of the dim drawing rooms, and in their swarthy giants of looking-glasses, were of a sombre cast; and it was not wonderful that now, when she was on most days solemnly tooled through the Park by the side of her mother in a great, tall custard-colored phaeton, she showed above the apron of that vehicle like a dejected young person sitting up in bed to take a startled look at things in general, and very strongly desiring to get her head under the counterpane again.

WASHING DAY I