THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2.00
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Every other day advertisements, 25 per cent. additional.

Twice a week advertisements 75 per cent additional

Eight lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in by 12 o'clock, m.

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress, approved February 17, 1865 which is in the words and figures following, viz:

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

"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 invite proposals by public advertisement, for the period of sixty days, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco, respectively, for mail steamship service between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and some port or ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and one or more ports in Japan, by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships, to be of not less than three thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum between said ports, and to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for said service for a term of not more than ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for China:

Provided, That no bid shall be considered which shall amount to more than five hundred thousand dollars for the twelve round trips per annum, nor unless the same is from a citizen or citizens of the United States, and accompanied by an offer of good and sufficient sureties (also citizens of the United States) for the faithful performance of such contract.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster General may execute, under the authority of this act, shall go into effect on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts provide that the steamships accepted for the service shall be constructed of the best material and after approved models, with all the modern improvements adapted to sea-going steamships of the first class, and shall 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 the Government of the United States 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. That suitable fines and penalties may be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of the service, 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.

"Approved, February 17, 1865."

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until three o'clock, p. m., of TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, for conveying the mails of the United States by means of a monthly line of first-class American sea-going steamships of not less than three thousand tons burden each, Government measurement, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round trips per annum, between the port of San Francisco, in the United States, and some port or ports in the Chinese Empire, touching at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and at one or more ports in Japan, for a contract term of not more than ten years, to commence from the day the first steamship of the proposed line shall depart from the port of San Francisco with the mails for China.

Bidders must designate the port of terminus in the Chinese Empire, also the intermediate ports in Japan and China at which the steamships are to call on their outward and homeward passages to land and receive mails.

Bids proposing several terminal ports, either one of which may be selected by the Department, will be considered.

The Department reserves to itself the right of changing the terminal port of the Chinese Empire, upon reasonable notice to the contractor, and graduating the pay, pro rata, within the limit prescribed by the act of Congress aforesaid, at any time during the continuance of the contract.

Each bid should name the time proposed to be occupied in performing the passages each way between San Francisco, and the port or ports in the Chinese Empire proposed for the terminus of the route, including stoppages at Honolulu and other intermediate ports; and also the length of stoppages at each of the intermediate ports named, and each proposal should be accompanied by a map or diagram of the route. Schedules of 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; such schedules, however, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster General and to alteration by his order, from time to time, as the interests of the postal service may require.

The steamships offered for the service must be American steamships of the first class in all respects, 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 particulars to the provisions and requirements of the aforesaid act, approved February 17, 1865, and must be properly guaranteed, with satisfactory testimonials that the bidder or bidders and their guarantors are men of property and abundantly able to make good their tender and 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.

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 address; and they should be dispatched in time to be received at this Department on or before the 15th day of August next, which will be the last day for receiving proposals under this advertisement.

WILLIAM DENNISON,
mh24 f26 Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 1 F, NEAR 21st STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1865.

The attention of officers and enlisted men, formerly in the service of the United States, is called to the large amount of personal property stored in the Government warehouses connected with this depot.

The Government requires the space occupied by said property for the effects of those now in the service.

A description of each article should be given, with the name, company, regiment, or other marks, accompanied by an oath or affirmation, showing that the claimant is the authorized party.

The goods will be forwarded to the address of the persons so entitled at his expense.

All of the above-mentioned property remaining unclaimed ninety days from this date will be sold at public auction.

JAS. M. MOORE,
Capt. Asst. Qr. M. U. S. Army.
mh3-dtm2w.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 4, 1865.

All dealers in Drugs, Hardware, Lumber, Leather, Office Furniture, Harness and Saddlery are requested to send to this office, on the MONDAY of each week, a sealed proposal or list, in duplicate, of the articles they are prepared to furnish to this depot at short notice, with the price of each marked in plain figures, so that, in case the exigencies of the service require it, the article or articles can be obtained without delay, and at the lowest price.

Dealers wishing to sell to this Depot will be required to furnish the list punctually every Monday morning. D. H. RUCKER,
Brig. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.
ja24-tf

KINDLING AND STOVE WOOD, prepared in the best manner, or in the sticks, delivered to any part of the city at the shortest notice. G. L. SHRIVER,
Office, Penna. ave., between 3d and 4½ sts.
Yard and Mill, 4½ st. and Canal. mh3-1m

SPEECH OF VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The following is a report of the speech of Vice President Johnson, yesterday afternoon at Willard's Hotel, to the crowd in Fourteenth street:

The Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President of the United States, was discovered in the crowd, and, upon being vociferously called for, was introduced to the crowd by Mr. Wetmore, the military agent of the State of Ohio

The Vice President expressed his thanks for the fervid reception accorded to him by the vast crowd, and said:

"As I have been introduced I will make one or two remarks, for I feel that no one would be justified in a tempting to make an address on such an occasion, when the excitement is justly at so great a height.

"We are now, my friends, winding up a rebellion—a great effort that has been made by bad men to overthrow the Government of the United States—a Government founded upon free principles, and cemented by the best blood of the Revolution. [Cheers.] You must indulge me in making one single remark in connection with myself. At the time that the traitors in the Senate of the United States plotted against the Government and entered into a conspiracy more foul, more execrable, and more odious than that of Cataline against the Romans, I happened to be a member of that body, and, as to loyalty, stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States.

"I was then and there called upon to know what I could do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman [cheers], but as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, I would arrest them; I would try them; I would convict them, and I would hang them. [Prolonged cheers.]

"As humble as I am and have been, I have pursued but one undeviating course. All that I have—life, limb and property—have been put at the disposal of the country in this great struggle. I have been in camp, I have been in the field, I have been everywhere where this great rebellion was; I have pursued it until I believe I can now see its termination. Since the world began, there never has been a rebellion of such gigantic proportions, so infamous in character, so diabolical in motive, so entirely disregardful of the laws of civilized war. It has introduced the most savage mode of warfare ever practised upon the earth.

"I will repeat here a remark, for which I have been in no small degree censured. What is it, allow me to ask, that has sustained the nation in this great struggle? The cry has been, you know, that our Government has not been strong enough for a time of rebellion; that in such a time she would have to contend against internal weakness as well as internal foes. We have now given the world evidence that such is not the fact; and when the rebellion shall have been crushed out, and the nation shall once again have settled down in peace, our Government will rest upon a more enduring basis that ever before. [Cheers.]

"But, my friends, in what has the great strength of this Government consisted? Has it been in one-man power? Has it been in some autocrat, or in some one man who held absolute government? No! I thank God I have it in my power to proclaim the great truth, that this Government has derived its strength from the American people. They have issued the edict; they have exercised the power that has resulted in the overthrow of the rebellion, and there is not another government upon the face of the earth that could have withstood the shock. [Cheers.]

"We can now congratulate ourselves that we possess the strongest, the freest, and the best government the world ever saw. [Great applause.] Thank God that we have lived through this trial, and that, looking in your intelligent faces here to-day, I can announce to you the great fact that Petersburg, the outpost to the strong citadel, has been occupied by our brave and gallant officers and our untiring, invincible soldiers. [Great cheering.] And not content with that, they have captured the citadel itself—the stronghold of traitors. Richmond is ours, and is now occupied by the forces of the United States! [Tremendous cheers.] Her gates have been entered, and the glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of Union, of power, and of supremacy, now float over the enemy's Capitol. [Great cheering.]

"In the language of another, let that old flag rise higher and higher, until it meets the sun in his coming, and let the parting day linger to play upon its ample folds. [Cheers.] It is the flag of your country, it is your flag, it is my flag, and it bids defiance to all the nations of the earth, and to the encroachments of all the Powers combined. [Renewed cheering.] It is not my intention to make any imprudent remarks or allusions, but the hour will come when those nations that exhibited towards us such insolence and improper interference in the midst of our adversity and, as they supposed, of our weakness, will learn that this is a Government of the people, possessing power enough to make itself felt and respected. [Cheers.]

"In the midst of our rejoicing we must not forget to drop a tear for those gallant fellows who have shed their blood that their Government might triumph. We cannot forget them when we view the many bloody battle fields of the war, the new-made graves, our maimed friends and relatives, who have left their limbs, as it were, on the enemy's soil, and others who have been consigned to their long narrow houses with no winding sheet save their blankets saturated with their blood.

"One word more, and I have done. It is this: I am in favor of leniency; but, in my opinion, evil doers should be punished. [Cries of 'That's so.'] Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death was too easy a punishment. [Loud cheers.] My opinion is that treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, though they must be made to feel the penalty of their crime. You, my friends, have traitors in your very midst, and treason needs rebuke and punishment here as well as elsewhere.

"It is not the men in the field who are the greatest traitors. It is the men who have encouraged them to imperil their lives, while they themselves have remained at home expending their means and exerting all their power to overthrow the Government. Hence I say this: the halter to intelligent, influential traitors! [Loud cheers.] But to the honest boy, to the deluded man, who has been deceived into the rebel ranks, I would extend leniency; I would say, return to your allegiance, renew your support to the Government, and become a good citizen; but the leaders I would hang. [Great cheering.]

"I hold, too, that wealthy traitors should be made to remunerate those men who have suffered as a consequence of their crime—Union men who have lost their property, who have been driven from their homes, beggars and wanderers among strangers. It is well to talk about these things here to-day in addressing the well-informed persons who compose this audience. You can, to a very great extent, aid in moulding public opinion, and in giving it a proper direction. Let us commence the work. We have put down these traitors in arms. Let us put them down in law, in public judgment, and in the morals of the world. [Great cheers.] Permit me now to propose three cheers for the capture of Richmond."

Three times three cheers were given with immense enthusiasm, when three cheers were proposed for the Vice President, and given with hearty good will.

Vice President Johnson then suggested three cheers for "our brave officers and men who have achieved these great results," and they were given with great unction.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 105.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending thirteen June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, 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 following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes—

For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, namely:

For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of Indian agents, eighty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For pay of sub-agents, six thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs, five thousand dollars.

For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For pay of interpreters, twenty-eight thousand four hundred dollars.

For presents to Indians, five thousand dollars.

For provisions for Indians, eleven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof, ten thousand dollars.

For contingencies of the Indian department, thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:

BLACKFOOT INDIANS.

For last of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and promoting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, fifteen thousand dollars.

CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

For two thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight hundred dollars.

For two thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For two thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For two thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents.

For eleventh of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for agricultural implements, and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand and forty dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

For ninth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand two hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For one third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake, six hundred dollars.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

For second of ten instalments for ten yoke of work oxen, per fifth article treaty eleventh March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, one thousand dollars.

For the employment of a sawyer, at the discretion of the President, per sixth article treaty eleventh March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six hundred dollars.

For compensation of female teachers on the reservation, who shall instruct the Indian girls in domestic economy, one thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS ON SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK AND BLACK RIVER.

For last of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twelve hundred and forty dollars.

For the last of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President, two thousand dollars.

For last of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements, three thousand dollars.

CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine, three thousand dollars.

CHOCTAWS.

For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, twenty-five thousand dollars.

CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.

For the second of five instalments, being the second series for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, eighteen thousand dollars.

For expenses of transportation of the second of five instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, seven thousand dollars.

CREEKS.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twelfth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant and shop and tools during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty, three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron and steel for shop during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two hundred and seventy dollars.

For wagon maker during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, six hundred dollars.

For assistance in agricultural operations during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars.

DELAWARES.

For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one hundred dollars.

For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine for education, two thousand three hundred and four dollars.

IOWAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

KASKASKIAS.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, ten thousand dollars.

RICKAROOS.

For twelfth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes, five thousand dollars.

For twelfth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand dollars.

MENOMONEES.

For tenth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

For last of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twenty thousand dollars.

For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF KANSAS.

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, nine hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars.

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

MIAMIES OF INDIANA.

For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, eleven thousand and sixty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

MIAMIES—EEL RIVERS.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirteenth September, eighteen hundred and nine, three hundred and fifty dollars.

WEAS, PIANKESHAWS, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.

For eleventh instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, twelve hundred dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer and assistant, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand seven hundred dollars.

OMAHAS.

For the eighth of ten instalments of this amount, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirty thousand dollars.

For pay of miller and assistant miller, farmer, blacksmith, and assistant, for iron and steel, supplying smith's shop with tools and keeping the same in repair, keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and for pay of an engineer and assistant engineer, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, four thousand eight hundred and forty dollars: *Provided*, That any tolls or profits arising from the working of the mill or shops shall be accounted for to the agent and by him applied to the use and benefit of said Indians.

OSAGES.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of fifty-four sections of land set apart second June, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

For eighth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, thirteen thousand dollars.

For the balance due the confederated tribes of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, arising from the sale of their "trust lands" by William Brindle, late receiver of the Land office, as reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, held by said late receiver Brindle, unaccounted for and not deposited in the United States treasury, six thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty cents: *Provided*, That when said sum shall be received, it shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.

For last of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight thousand dollars.

For last of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

For last of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred and six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, ten thousand three hundred dollars.

For last of ten equal annual instalments on thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand five hundred dollars.

[*To be Continued.*]

Gold Falling.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Upon the receipt of the fall of Richmond gold declined and at the afternoon board closed at 145.

THE CAPTURE OF RICHMOND.

Union Rejoicings.

THE EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The city is in a fever of excitement over the glorious news. Third street is crowded with rejoicing multitudes. Flags are flying everywhere.

By order of Mayor Henry, the State House bell on Independence Hall is now ringing over the downfall of Richmond.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Some ten thousand people assembled simultaneously in front of the U. S. Custom-house on Chestnut street this morning for mutual congratulation on the capture of Richmond. Speeches were made by Hon. Simeon Draper, P. Master Wetmore, M. O'Dell, Major General Butterfield, William Evarts, Rufus W. Andrews, and others.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed during the proceedings. The vast assemblage united in singing Old Hundred as expressive of their joy and thanksgiving.

A grand celebration is in preparation for an early day in Union Square.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The excitement continues intense. The State House bell is ringing joyfully, and the fire companies are racing the streets, ringing the bells and cheering over the news.

The Board of Brokers have adjourned with cheers. Business is at a stand-still.

Chief Engineer Lyle, of the fire department, has issued a request for a general illumination of the houses of the fire companies to-night, and probably the illumination will be made general.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 3—Evening.—The scene in the vicinity of Third and Chestnut streets to-night is one of grand brilliancy and excitement. The offices of the *Ledger*, *Inquirer*, *Press*, *Evening Bulletin*, *Telegraph* and *Sunday Dispatch* and *Transcript* are illuminated, and Chestnut street is crowded with enthusiastic spectators. The fire-engine houses and many private residences were illuminated. The general rejoicing is at its height.

REJOICINGS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Our citizens seem more than overjoyed at the great good news received from the Secretary of War. The expressions of joy are of a universal character. Flags are floating from the housetops, windows, and every available point. Staid merchants are actually embracing each other in the streets.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, April 3, Evening.—The joyful excitement has continued in this city all the afternoon and evening. Very little business has been transacted. Many merchants closed their shops, and the meeting in Wall street was continued until past four o'clock. The Petroleum Board and the Drug Merchants and Tobacco Exchange, all of which meet at the Merchants' Exchange, in Pine street, adjourned with enthusiastic cheers. The Produce Exchange was deserted, and the Stock Board had but few present, whilst the gold room was almost entirely empty.

The greatest enthusiasm has been manifested by all our citizens. The streets have been crowded all the afternoon, and the salutes have been continuously reverberating from all points—the battery, the forts and the park.

An immense meeting is going on this evening, in Union Square, and cannons are roaring all over the city, whilst fireworks are being let off in profusion. Many public and private buildings are also illuminated.

REJOICINGS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 3.—The Legislature met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, but no business could be done, and a motion to adjourn was unanimously carried, the members of both Houses joining in singing "America," "Old Hundred," and other pieces.

SALUTE AT HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, April 3.—By direction of Governor Curtin, one hundred guns were fired from Capitol Hill this afternoon, in honor of the recent Union victories.

SALUTE AT ANNAPOLIS.

ANNAPOLIS, April 3—12 o'clock m.—One hundred guns are now being fired in honor of the occupation of Richmond by our forces. JNO. S. BANNY,
Adj't General.

ALBANY, April 3.—In the Legislature, to-day, the occupation of Richmond was announced and received with great cheering. In honor of the event the House took a recess until evening.

Virginia Legislature—Extra Session.

SENATE.—Thursday, March 30, 1865. In this body, to-day, seventeen members appeared in their seats. Mr. Newman, of Mason, called to order; after which, on motion, the Senate resolved into secret session in order to determine the constitutionality of transacting business in the absence of a quorum when the requisite number were detained from their seats in consequence of the movements of the enemy.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The House met at 12 o'clock; but no quorum being present, a motion to adjourn was agreed to.

SIGNIFICANT SIGNS.—A lady who has paid some attention to small matters, says she always watches with much interest the ingress and egress of husbands and wives to and from the dining-room of fashionable hotels. "If, said she, the wives enter and depart a little in advance of their husbands, be sure they wear the Oh-no-we-never-mention-'ems. If, on the contrary, the husbands take the lead, you may rest assured they take the lead in everything else. This idea, we fancy is perfectly original, and we shall be somewhat particular hereafter, in satisfying ourselves of such significant signs.

Not long since a married couple in Farmington, Van Buren county, Iowa, early one morning, found a cow and a calf in their lot; the cow had a rope on with a note attached, requesting that she should be taken care of until called for. Some nights afterwards a basket was found at their door containing an infant, about a week old, and a note saying that the baby was the owner of the cow.

THE Honolulu *Advertiser* publishes the annual commercial statistics of that port, prepared by the Collector General of Customs. During 1864 the exports increased sixty per cent., and the imports fifty per cent., over the previous year. The increase was mainly attributable to the rapid development of the sugar interests of the islands.

SINCE the war began, the New England colleges have been steadily decreasing in the number of their undergraduate students. Last year the whole number in them was not far from 2,