THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$3.00
One square, four days.....3.50
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Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional.

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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 the 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 f91 Postmaster General.

NOTICE TO OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, No. 134 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-dtmy31.

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 prices 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,
ja5-tf Depot of Washington.

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. SHERIFF,
Office, Penna. ave., between 3d and 4½ sts. Yard and Mill, 4½ st. and Canal. mh15-1m

[For the National Republican.]

THE "OLD SIXTH CORPS."

God bless our noble army!
The hearts are strong and brave
That have willing come our standard
From treason's grasp to save;
But from the Western Prairie
To Atlantic's rocky shore,
The truest, noblest hearts of all
Are in the "Old Sixth Corps."

Then, ere we part to-night, boys,
We'll sing one song the more,
With chorus swelling loud and clear,
God bless the "Old Sixth Corps!"

In the thickest of the battle,
Where the cannon's fiery breath
Smites many a strong heart pressing
On to victory or death!
The foremost in the conflict,
The last to say, 'I is o'er—
Who know not what it is to yield—
You'll find the "Old Sixth Corps."

There's many a brave man lying
Where he nobly fought and fell;
There's many a mother sighing
For the sons she loved so well;
And the Southern winds are breathing
A requiem where they lie—
O, the gallant followers of the cross
Are not afraid to die!

Our truest, bravest heart is gone,
And we remember well
The bitter anguish of that day
When noble Sedgwick fell;
But there is still another left
To lead us to the fight,
And with a hearty three times three
We'll cheer our gallant Wright!

Then on! still onward will we press,
'Till treason's voice is still,
And proudly wave the "stripes and stars"
On every Southern hill.
We'll struggle till our flag is safe
And honored as before;
And men in future times shall say,
"God bless the Old Sixth Corps!"

Then ere we part to-night, boys,
We'll sing our song the more,
With chorus swelling loud and clear,
"God bless the Old Sixth Corps!"

MOLLIE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. H. Seward has passed successfully the trying ordeal of four years, acting the leading part amid events of the most stupendous importance, and to-day a very large majority of the intelligent friends of the country desire he should remain at his post until the contest of arms is at an end and the angel of Peace brings her joyous tidings to the palpitating heart of the nation. Few statesmen, living or dead, ever had more trying labors to perform—more complicated difficulties with which to deal. Taking place as the first Minister in March, 1861, just as a terrible civil war was beginning to convulse the nation, with the bitter opposition of an unscrupulous minority which had just been thrown from power, and with strong jealousies against him among the leading men in the loyal majority, which his commanding talents had aroused, his genius and wonderful power for work were at once brought into play to enable him to master the vast responsibilities from which there was no escape.

The suffrages of the American people had fairly placed the Administration in the control of the Government, yet history will declare that at the first inauguration of Abraham Lincoln its powers and offices but in part passed into its hands. Even in the States where rebellion never dared to publicly rear its insolent front much of the governmental machinery had so long been in the hands of the party in revolt that at first it reluctantly responded to the newly selected agents. In foreign countries secession influences had so long represented us that the Administration had to feel its way into control of what properly belonged to it. Treason had woven its network of evil everywhere. The Army and Navy were largely demoralized, and only by patience, labor, and skill could the loyal agents obtain control of the powers and offices of the government. There were dangers at home and abroad.

The foremost nations of Europe, with no inherent friendliness to our free institutions, hastened to place themselves in doubtful relations, if not in determined hostility towards us. Under the garb of assumed neutrality they early recognized in the rebels the character of belligerents. Though this was not in form a recognition of the independence of the insurgents, it gave them all its substantial advantages for war against the authority of the Union. The haste of the European governments to declare the rebels belligerents will stand as incontrovertible evidence that the South as against the North had secured the ear of the governing classes and the public opinion of Europe. This fact largely augmented the strength of the rebellion, vastly increased the difficulties of the Union Government, and rendered the management of our foreign relations among the most intricate, perplexing, and laborious that ever devolved on a statesman. The most momentous questions at once came before him for decision, and their pressing urgency admitted of no delay. With what vigor of intellect, with what resources of skill, with what unsleeping vigilance and industry, with what rapidity of thoughtful action, the Secretary of State applied himself to the task before him the public for the time but imperfectly knew. That he might the more effectively serve his country he felt obliged to forget himself, to be for the time misunderstood, in a measure to seem to forget his former political record, and even to put to a severe test strong popular friendships. Then came the time of trial for his public reputation. While unrelenting partisan opposition was maintained towards him, strong animosities were stirred up against him among the supporters of the loyal cause, and doubts were entertained in regard to his policy among those who gave no open dissent. The disappointed applicants for place and patronage were inclined to charge their defeat to his influence and helped raise the howl against him.

A large number of the earnest, true friends of the country distrusted him, fearing his course would prove inimical to human freedom, showing that they never fully understood the laws of his character, and how necessarily his political philosophy moulds his official conduct and leads him with logical and absolute certainty to the adoption of such practical measures as must finally result in the success of liberal ideas and institutions. An intellect less commanding, a brain less calm and fertile in its resources, would have been disturbed by this storm of abuse, and perhaps driven from the thorny path of responsibility. But his patience, his faith, his indomitable will firmly wedded to a genial optimism which affords him constant illumination, triumphantly carried him through those months of herculean labor and finally made him master of the position assigned him by the President and the popular voice. His diplomatic correspondence is a monument to his great versatility, to his enduring, patient industry, to his wealth of information relative to public affairs in both hemispheres and informer periods. He is not a Richelieu, a Pitt, nor a Gortchakoff. He is their peer in all that constitutes statesmanship, while in that calm, broad, liberal faith which affords the true light to the pathway of nations, in the magnitude of the events amid which he performs the work that must exert no little influence on the future of a nation which is soon to be the most powerful in the world, he occupies a higher altitude than the ablest ministers of monarchical governments.

It certainly need not be doubted that as a diplomatist he has been equal to the high trusts which have been in his keeping and worthy of the reputation which he has won in foreign lands against the sternest prejudice, and which his countrymen dimly seem willing to accord him. It is to be hoped that health and energy will be continued to him another four years so that William H. Seward will leave his present position with Abraham Lincoln, as they will go down the track of future history together.—*Augusta (Me.) Journal.*

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC—No. 105—*Continued.*]

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 thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.

PAWNEES.

For third of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars.

For support of two manual labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article of treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, four hundred and eighty dollars.

For eighth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, six hundred dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For grist and saw mill, and keeping the same in repair, three hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.

For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES.

For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dollars.

For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, seven hundred dollars.

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, five thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars.

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and permanent provisions for iron and steel for shops per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars; and to supply a deficiency in this appropriation for the current fiscal year, seven hundred and fourteen dollars.

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

QUAPAWS.

For education during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand and sixty dollars.

For farmer during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, six hundred dollars.

ROGUE RIVERS.

For twelfth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For balance due claimants under third article of the treaty of September tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, with the Rogue River Indians, for improvements made by land claimants on the Indian Reserve, eight hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-two cents.

SACS AND FOXES, OF MISSISSIPPI.

For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

SEMINOLES.

For the ninth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand dollars.

For the ninth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

SENECAS.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

For miller during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article of treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six hundred dollars.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents.

SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, one thousand and sixty dollars.

SHAWNEES.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars.

For twelfth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.

For last of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians, seventy thousand dollars.

UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)

For twelfth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and fifty dollars.

UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.

For first of five instalments, of the third series, of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For eleventh of fifty instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars.

For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

WINNEBAGOES.

For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty thousand dollars.

For nineteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of goods purchased for the Winnebagoes, Mississippi Sioux, and Yancton Sioux, to replace those lost by the burning of the steamer "Welcome" at Saint Louis, on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, fifty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty-three cents; and to replace the goods destined for Indians in New Mexico, which were burned on the steamer "Welcome" at Saint Louis on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty four, two thousand seven hundred and forty-five dollars and eighty-three cents; and to replace the goods destined for Indians in the Territory of Utah, which were burned on one of the wagons transporting the same from Nebraska City to Utah, on the twenty-second day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, six thousand three hundred and thirty-one dollars and thirty-eight cents: *Provided*, however, That any moneys to be recovered for insurance upon said goods shall be refunded to the treasury of the United States.

For the payment of awards made by the Secretary of the Interior, to be paid as damages growing out of the loss and destruction of improvements made upon the lands known as the Winnebago reservation, in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, by the bona fide actual settlers thereon under the pre-emption laws of the United States, before the same was selected and set apart as an Indian reservation, and which award was made pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of pre-emptors on the home reservation of the Winnebagoes, in the Blue Earth region in the State of Minnesota," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to be paid to the several parties named in the said award, seven thousand three hundred and two dollars and six cents.

YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.

For seventh of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty ninteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, sixty-five thousand dollars.

CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.

For first of five instalments of the second series of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand five hundred dollars.

PONCAS.

For the second of ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their future homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, ten thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, five thousand dollars.

For seventh of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

For sixth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, ten thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

MAKAH TRIBE.

For last of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, four thousand six hundred dollars.

WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.

For first of five instalments of second series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employees, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one hundred dollars.

YAKAMA NATION.

For first of five instalments, of second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair school buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

NEZ PERCE INDIANS.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school buildings and for providing suitable furniture, books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths' tinsmiths', gunsmith's, carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For six of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming, and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nine thousand four hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For first of five instalments of second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, eight thousand dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employees, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred dollars.

For sixth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, five hundred dollars.

[*To be Continued.*]

A New Method of Buying and Selling.

A Paris letter describes a most extraordinary revolution in the ordinary course of affairs is about to be inaugurated. On the site of the old Theatre Lyrique a huge building is in the course of construction by a company of tradespeople, who are about to start a new principle in the art of buying and selling.

There will be sold in this gigantic warehouse every imaginable article of food, dress, furniture ironmongery, &c. The purchaser on paying for his goods will be handed a receipt which he will keep, until by successive purchase he has receipts for 100 francs (£4), on presenting which the company will exchange them for a bond for that sum. At the end of every year a lottery will take place, and if the purchaser be in luck and his number comes out he will be repaid the whole sum spent; but if Dame fortune be not propitious, he may have to wait fifty-nine years to recover the money he has spent. Thus if I buy a coat, price £4, at the end of two years, if I am fortunate, my £4 is paid back to me, or to my grandson, A. D., 1923. This sounds awfully like a joke, but the company is positively formed; it starts which a capital of 20,000,000 francs, and has paid down three millions for the ground purchased.

THE Manitowoc (Wisconsin) papers say that a young girl in that place, named Mary Moore, having heard that arsenic was good to improve the complexion, procured a supply at a drug store, and before it could be ascertained what she had taken, the poison had done its work.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

BY MILES O'REILLY.

Bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!
He's a cowld-hearted *bodhagh*, or sayeret Secesher,
Whose heart for the Ould Flag has never been right,
An' who takes in the fame of his country no pleasure.
Och, murther! will none o' yez hould me, me deare!
Or it's out o' me skhin wid delight I'll be jumpin';
Wid me eyes swimmin' round in the happiest tears,
An' the heart in me breakt like a pistoh-rod thumpin'!

Musha, glory to God! for the news you have sint,
Wid your own purty fifth, Misther President Linkin!
An' may God be around both the bed an' the tint
Where our bully boy Great does his sittin' an' thinkin'!
Even Sitanton, to-night, we'll condhn he was right,
While he played the ould scratch wid our *heer-gos hit-cavlier*;
An' to gallant "Pill Sherry" we'll clinink wid delight,
On whose bright plume o' fame not a spot o' the dark is!

Let the chapels be opened, the althars illumined,
An' the mad bells ring out from aish turret an' stheeple;
Let the chancels wid flowers be adorned an' perfumed,
While the *Sogarth*—God bless 'em!—give thanks for the people!
For the city is cure that "Mac" sought from the start,
As our boys through its streets "Hail Columbia" are yellin';
An' there's Peace in the air, an' there's pride in the heart,
An' our Flag has a fame that no tongue can be tellin'!

To the divil wid the shoddy contractors, 'pon all
Them gold speculators, whose pla is now "humble"!
The cost o' beef, praties, an' whisky will fall,
An' what more could we ax—for the rials too will tumble!

On the boys who survive, fame an' pinsions we'll press,
Every orphan the war's med, a home we'll decree it;
An' aish soldier's young sweetheart shall have a new dhress,
That will tickle her hayro, returnin' to see it.

Oh, land o' thrue freedom! oh, land of our love,
Wid your generous welcome to all who but seek it;
May your stars shine as long as the twinklers above
An' your fame be so grand than no mortal can speak it!

All the winds o' the world as around it they blow,
No banner so glorious can wake this emotion;
An' wid Peace in our own land, you know we may go
Just to settle some trifflin' accounts o'er the ocean!

So come, me own Eliezal, come Nora an' Kate,
Come Michael an' Pat, all your Sunday dudes carry!
We'll give thanks in the chapel, an' do it in state,
An' we'll pray for the souls o' poor Murtagh an' Larry.

Woe's me! at the black swamps before it they sheep,
But the good God to-night—whose thrue faith they have shertished—
His angels will send o'er the red fields asleep,
In aish cowld ear to breathe,—"Not in vain have you parished!"

So bad luck to the man who is sober to-night!
He's a cowld-hearted *bodhagh*, or sayeret Secesher,
Whose heart for the Ould Flag has never been right,
An' who takes in the fame of his country no pleasure!

Och, murther! will none o' yez hould me, me deare!
For it's out o' me skhin, I'll afeard, I'll be jumpin';
Wid me eyes swimmin' round in the happiest tears,
An' the heart in me breakt like a pistoh-rod thumpin'!

NEW YORK, April 3, 1865.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE BRITISH CONSUL AT SAVANNAH.—On the arrival of Gen. Sherman at Savannah, he saw a large number of British flags displayed from buildings, and had a curiosity to know how many British Consuls there were there. He soon ascertained that these flags were on buildings where cotton had been stored away, and at once ordered it to be seized. Soon after that, while the General was busily engaged at his headquarters, a pompous gentleman walked in, apparently in great haste, and inquired if he was Gen. Sherman. Having received an affirmative reply, the pompous gentleman remarked, that "when he left his residence, United States troops were engaged in removing his cotton from it, which it was protected by the British flag."

"Stop, sir!" said Gen. Sherman, "not your cotton, sir, but my cotton; my cotton, in the name of the United States government, sir. I have noticed," continued Gen. Sherman, "a great many British flags here, all protecting cotton; I have seized it all in the name of my government."

"But, sir," said the Consul, indignantly, "there is scarcely any cotton in Savannah that does not belong to me."

"There is not a pound of cotton here, sir, that does not belong to me, for the United States," responded Sherman.

"Well sir