Daily National Republican.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

square, three days $2.00
square, four days 2.50
square, five days 3.00
square, six days 3.50
Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional.
Twelve week advertisements, 75 per cent. additional.
Eight lines or time constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in by twelve o'clock, m.

PROPOSALS.

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

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1865.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1864, which is in the words following, to wit:

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

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

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

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any contract which the Postmaster General may execute under the authority of this act shall go into effect on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five; and shall, in addition to the usual stipulations of ocean mail steamship contracts, provide that the steamships used for the service shall be constructed of the best materials and after the most approved model, with all the modern improvements adapted for ocean-going steamships of the first class; and shall, before their approval and acceptance by the Postmaster General, be subject to inspection and survey by an experienced naval constructor, to be detailed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, whose report shall be made to the Postmaster General; that the two Governments shall be entitled to have transported, free of expense, on each and every steamer, a mail agent to take charge of and arrange the mail matter, to whom suitable accommodations 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 regular performance of the service according to contract; and that the Postmaster General shall have the power to determine the contract at any time, in case of a breach of any other party.

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

Approved May 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY, the twenty-eighth day of August, 1865, for conveying the mails of the United States on a monthly line of first-class American steam-going steamships, of not less than two thousand tons burden each, and of sufficient number to perform twelve round voyages per annum between a port of the United States north of the Potomac river, and Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, touching at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, and at Bahia and Pernambuco, in Brazil, for a contract term of ten years, to commence on or before the 1st day of September, 1866, and to date from the day the first steamship of such line shall leave the United States with the mails for Brazil.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM DENNISON, Postmaster General.

NOTE.—This Department is not advised that any definite action has yet been taken by the Government of Brazil in respect to the establishment of the proposed steamship service between the two countries. jel27-1a5t

JOHN S. SILVANS & CO.,
87 Louisiana avenue and 302 C street,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
DEALER IN
METALS.

TIN—Banca (pigs); "Straits" (pigs); English (pigs); "Straits" (pigs in bars).
TIN PLATES.
LEAD—Pig, Bismuth, pig, German, pig, English; bar; sheet, 3, 4, 5, 6 lb.; pipe.
SPELTER—Slab.
ZINC—32, 24, 20 inch sheet.
THURBER'S ANTI-FRICTION METAL.
SOLDER—Grazier's; pewter.
COPPER—Grazier's; sheathing; do. tinned; ingot; bolt.
BRASS—Sheet.
TERMS—NET CASH ON DELIVERY.
apl1

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

Proposals for furnishing such Stationery as may be required by this Department and the Bureaus and offices thereof during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received until 12 o'clock, M., of WEDNESDAY, the 26th of July, 1865. Those unaccompanied by satisfactory testimonials of ability to fulfil a contract will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded to manufacturers of, or dealers in, the several classes of articles.

All articles furnished must be of the best quality of their kind, samples of which must accompany each bid. Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and must specify but one price for each article of the class bid for.

Articles not named in the Schedule, if required, are to be furnished at the lowest market price, and the right is reserved of ordering a greater or less quantity of each article enumerated for, as the public service may require.

Bond, with approved security, will be required of the individual or firm to whom the contract may be awarded. Should a contractor refuse or neglect to furnish when required any article or articles, the same may be purchased in open market, and, if a greater price shall be paid therefor than is specified in the contract, the difference may be charged to the contractor in his next quarterly account.

The subjoined Schedule specifies, as nearly as can now be done, the amount, quality, and descriptions of the articles likely to be required.

The bids will be opened in the presence of any of the bidders who may be present, and will be examined separately for each of the classes specified below, and contracts for one or more of the classes awarded as may be deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior, and be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery."

CLASS No. 1.—*Paper.*

Item.
1. 150 reams cap, best quality, white or blue, ruled wide, medium or close, and trimmed, to weigh not less than 14 lbs., per ream.
2. 50 reams legal cap, white or blue, trimmed and ruled, per ream.
3. 730 reams quarto post, white or blue, ruled various widths, to weigh not less than 10 lbs., per ream.
4. 75 reams white commercial or other note paper, highly glazed, hard calendered, lined, and gilt or plain, per ream.
5. 10 reams flat cap, white or blue, unruled, per ream.
6. 25 reams envelops, yellow or buff, royal, per ream.
7. 100 reams large brown envelope, 24 by 38 inches, per ream.
8. 150 dozen sheets patent blotting, 18 by 24 inches, per doz. sheets.
9. 10 reams brown envelope paper, 36 by 40 inches, per ream.
10. 15 reams straw wrapping paper, 30 by 40, per ream.
11. 50 sheets drawing paper, royal or medium, per sheet.
12. 100 sheets tracing paper, French, large size, per sheet.
13. 100 yards tracing cambric, per yard.
14. 12 dozen press copy books, not less than 500 pages, per dozen.

CLASS No. 1.—*Envelopes.*

15. 1,000 manila-lined, printed to order, 8¼ to 9¼, by 3¾ to 4¼ inches, per M.
16. 400,000 adhesive envelopes, white, yellow, or buff, heavy, 8¼ to 9¼ by 3¾ to 4¼ inches, printed to order, per M.
17. 25,000 adhesive envelopes, white, heavy, 9¼ to 11 by 5 to 6 inches, printed to order, per M.
18. 25,000 adhesive envelopes, white or yellow, heavy, letter, 6 by 3½ inches, printed to order, per M.
19. 20,000 adhesive envelopes, note, per M. Intermediate sizes ordered not to be charged higher than bid for size next larger.

CLASS No. 2.—*Pens and Pencils.*

1. 25 gross Perry's or Gillott's barrel pens, per gross.
2. 400 gross Perry's or Gillott's, or other good metallic pens, per gross.
3. 1,000 quills, No. 95, per M.
4. 20 dozen gold pens, with handles or silver cases, best quality, per dozen.
5. 5 dozen heavy barrel gold pens, with handles, best quality, per dozen.
6. 25 dozen ivory or gutta-percha ever-pointed pencils, large or small, with leads, per dozen.
7. 200 dozen Faber's, No. 1 to 4, or graduated, per dozen.
8. 15 cases Faber's polygrades, graduated, per case.
9. 20 dozen Faber's red and blue pencils, per dozen.

CLASS No. 3.—*Ink, Inkstands, Wafers and Wax.*

1. 10 dozen glass, any patent, large or small, inkstands, per dozen.
2. 8 dozen cast-iron double or single inkstands, per dozen.
3. 150 dozen Maynard and Noyes' ink, or any other American copying ink or fluid in market, quarts, per dozen.
4. 25 dozen Arnold's writing fluid, quarts, per dozen.
5. 25 dozen copying ink, quarts, Arnold's, per dozen.
6. 5 dozen best blue ink, quarts, per dozen.
7. 50 dozen David's carmine ink, ounce, No. 1, per dozen.
8. 2 M. seal wafers, best quality, red, No. 3, for office seal, per M.
9. 5 pounds best red wafers, common size, per pound.
10. 50 pounds best extra super scarlet sealing wax, per pound.

CLASS No. 4.—*Cutlery and Miscellaneous Articles.*

1. 35 dozen Rogers' knives, four blades, buck or pearl handle, per dozen.
2. 25 dozen Rogers' ivory-handle erasers, per dozen.
3. 10 dozen office shears, or scissors, extra, per dozen.
4. 100 dozen silk taste, in hanks, per dozen.
5. 500 dozen red tape, assorted, per dozen.
6. 500 dozen German tape, No. 22, red, per dozen.
7. 15 dozen paper-weights, assorted, per dozen.
8. 20 pounds prepared India rubber, per pound.
9. 10 pounds pounce, per pound.
10. 20 pounds linen twine, per pound.
11. 50 pounds best cotton twine, per pound.
12. 9 dozen mahogany rules, round or flat, 30 inches long, per dozen.
13. 15 dozen India rubber rulers, round or flat, Goodyear's patent, 30 inches long, per dozen.
14. 20 pounds best quality sponge, per pound.
15. 20 pounds gum arabic, per pound.
16. 20 dozen mucilage, large-size glass jars, with brush and metallic top, per dozen.
17. 30 dozen mucilage, plain, without brush or top, per dozen.
18. 120 dozen penholders, assorted, per dozen.
19. 20 dozen strong 6-inch ivory folders, per dozen.
20. 30 dozen packs Bristol visiting cards, per dozen.

CLASS No. 5.—*Parchment and Parchment Paper.*

1. 500 sheets of parchment, best quality, 15 by 20 inches, per sheet.
2. 500 sheets of parchment, best quality, 25 by 32 inches, per sheet.
3. 2,500 sheets of parchment paper, best quality, 10 by 16 inches, per sheet.
4. 250 sheets parchment paper, best quality, 15 by 20 inches, per sheet.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

——— ——— certify that ——— ——— is proper facilities, and ——— able to fulfill a contract for furnishing Stationery for the Department of the Interior during the year ending June 30, 186—, should ——— bid be accepted.

N. B. The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper *date*. jel5-ot20ly

(Chronicle, Philadelphia Press, New York Tribune, Boston Daily Journal.)

FREEDOM NATIONAL!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION VINDICATED!

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1863.

AND

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. TO THE UNION CONVENTION HOLDEN AT SPRINGFIELD, (ILL.,) SEPT. 3, 1863.

In Pamphlet Form, with Covers, Officially Revised and Corrected.

For sale at the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Office. Price—Ten cents per copy; 12 copies, $1; 25 copies $2. Mailed, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, June 15, 1865.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Timber and Materials for the Navy, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock, a. m., of the 11th day of JULY next, at which time the opening will be commenced.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards, upon application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard will inform bidders of the quantities of each article, where the sizes are variable.

This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes will only be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard, upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals, will be furnished.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of August 10, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may be deemed exorbitant.

The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be made from that date.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved by triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No.		No.	
1.	White oak logs.	24.	Lignumvitæ.
2.	White oak keel or keelson pieces.	25.	Iron—round, flat, and square.
3.	White oak carved timber.	26.	Steel.
4.	White oak plank.	27.	Iron spikes.
5.	White oak boards.	28.	Iron nails; wrought and cut.
6.	Yellow pine logs.	29.	Pig iron.
7.	Yellow pine boards.	30.	Lead.
8.	Yellow pine mast and spar timber.	31.	Zinc, tin, and solder.
9.	White pine deck plank.	32.	Hardware.
10.	White pine mast timber.	33.	Tools for horses.
11.	White pine logs, 36 inches and over.	34.	White lead.
12.	Hackmatack timber.	35.	Zinc paints.
13.	Ash logs and planks.	36.	Colored paints, dry, &c.
14.	Ash oars.	37.	Varnish.
15.	Hickory huts and bars.	38.	Linseed oil.
16.	Black walnut and cherry.	39.	Glass.
17.	Cedar and cypress timber, boards.	40.	Brushes.
18.	Locust timber.	41.	Pitch.
19.	White oak staves and headings.	42.	Rosin.
20.	Black spruce.	43.	Tallow, soap, and sweet oil.
21.	Locust treenails.	44.	Oakum.
22.	Mahogany.	45.	Junk.
		46.	Ship chandlery.
		47.	Task iron.
		48.	Ingot copper.
		49.	Spikes.
		50.	Bolts.
		51.	Rivets.
		52.	Poles.
		53.	Bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy Yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47.

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FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 21, 1865.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 1st day of July next, for the supply of 25,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF and 25,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Washington Navy-Yard and Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bids be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed and has the license required by law.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. jel21-10t

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, June 3, 1865.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 7th day of July, 1865, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866. The Wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be best White Ash Anthracite Egg Coal, free from dust and to weigh 2,240 lbs. to the ton; to be weighed, inspected, and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States, and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisitions of the Commanding Officer showing the quantities required agreeably to regulations. Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by said Commanding Officer.

A guaranty to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal; otherwise it will not be considered.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

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WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT the office of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The Obsequies of Mrs. Seward.

Saturday was a day of deep solemnity in Auburn. Every heart seemed affected, for every family in the city felt that in the death of Mrs. Seward it had lost a friend.

Mr. Seward bore the fatigues of the mournful journey home most wonderfully. And although heart-stricken by the terrible affliction which had come upon him, he was so calm and almost cheerful in his sorrow, that his friends found him, as they have in all the previous trials of his life, rather a comforter of others than one who needed comfort himself. Seated, from an early hour, under the arbors and amid the trees which himself and his sainted companion had planted in their early youth, he received his friends—who had flocked to this house of mourning from all parts of the State and country—with his accustomed courtesy, and with the calm and subdued cheerfulness of the Christian philosopher.

Whatever grief was in his heart, his was the only unmoistened eye, as he referred to his long years of domestic contentment, to his happy home, now darkened by the extinction of its brightest light, and to the accumulated sorrows of his household, which had found their culmination in this last and greatest sorrow. And as he passed through his spacious grounds, following the favorite walks of the deceased, and resting where she loved to pass her hour of retirement and meditation, pointing out the trees which they had planted in commemoration of the most interesting events in their domestic life, the statesman was lost in the husband, father, and friend. Those who saw him thus, had their life-long love and veneration strengthened, for they saw in those affecting incidents new developments of character and new evidences of real greatness.

During several hours of the forenoon, Mr. Seward, amid these pleasant shades, received all whose friendship drew them toward him. Among them were the poor and the rich, the black and the white. The hearts of all were alike in sympathy with him, and he received them with equal composure and courtesy. While few dared, in their grief for him, venture upon more than a pressure of the hand, he had a word of kindness and comfort for all. The spectacle, though deeply affecting, was one of real sublimity. It was a grand illustration of the power of the will, of intellectual greatness, and of the strength which our Heavenly Father imparts to those whom he "comforts with the comfort wherewith he comforteth his people" in their affliction.

At 12 o'clock, Mrs. Seward's remains were borne to her favorite arbor in the garden, and for two hours were viewed by great numbers, of all classes, who had known and loved her in life. No unmoistened eye gazed upon the calm features of the dead, but tears flowed most freely from the eyes of the poor and friendless, who had been the ever-welcome recipients of her bounty. In her death all who knew her feel that they have lost one who was a living illustration of all that was attractive and excellent; but the poor feel that they have lost an ever-ready and always sympathizing friend. No more sincere mourners followed her to the grave.

The body was borne from the house to St. Peter's Church, followed by thousands of citizens and of those who had come from all parts of the State to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. Among them were Major Generals Hancock and Butterfield, and Baron Stoekel, the Russian Minister.

The services in the church were simply those prescribed by the Litany, with the addition of the One Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Hymn, which, as her favorite hymn, was often sung by the deceased—commencing with the third verse:

Teach me to live, that I may dread
The grave as little as my bed;
Teach me to die, that so I may
Triumphing rise at the last day.

O may my soul on Christ repose,
And with sweet sleep mine eyelids close;
Sleep, that may me more vigorous make
To serve my God, when I awake.

When in the night I sleepless lie,
My soul with heavenly thoughts supply;
Let no ill dreams disturb my rest;
No powers of darkness me molest.

O when shall I, in endless day,
For ever chase dark sleep away,
And hymns divine with angels sing,
Glory to Thee, eternal King.

The remains were followed to the beautiful cemetery by an immense throng. The family of the deceased, with the bearers, occupied the enclosure during the services at the grave—Mr. Seward escorting his daughter Fannie and Mrs. Worden, the widowed sister of the deceased. As elsewhere, Mr. Seward, during these last sad moments, though visibly affected, was unexpectedly calm and composed. He remained until the grave was adorned with flowers and myrtle, planted by loving hands; and in the evening received his friends without the slightest indication of fatigue.

We have said thus much of this event, even at the hazard of encroaching upon the privacy of domestic grief, because it seemed to us appropriate and fitting to do so; and because we know how sincerely our readers sympathize with Mr. Seward in his afflictions, and how deeply their hearts have been affected by the great sorrow which has fallen upon him and his because of his love of country and his devotion to the cause of humanity and freedom.

It is Mr. Seward's purpose to return to Washington on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, by the special train which brought him to Elmira. There is much to hold him amid the peaceful shades of his quiet home; but his country requires his services, and neither personal suffering nor personal grief can keep him away from the post of duty, so long as he has the mental and physical strength for his public work. A nation's prayers will follow him.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE FOLLOWING is a literal copy of a letter received in the summer of 1863 at the headquarters of Gen. J. E. Johnston, Mississippi, addressed to him:

To General Johnson

Will you do me an favor—inquire of General Jackson for my husband P. N. Smith. he joind Balentins Cavaldry last fall in Hatcha then Chalmens—then you sent him to Jackson Cavaldry the twenty-forth of last June. you mind when he cmin to you in Canton under A rest by order of Dr. Baker in penoloy (Panola) you sent him back to get his horse and giv him A free pass. he brout me And my Boy—I was in Ward No 2 as matron under Dr right—if you can find out anoy thing pleas rite to me—my husband is none by Capt Brown—he rides A dark bay horse he cales stonewall Jackson—himself wares A green shirt with yelow braid on it—he has red hair small black hat this by a string—I no that you will Lof at me All rite I want to no And I no you will tell me all you no And do All you Can

ye humble servant

SARAH ANN SMITH
Matron Dr J Buffington enterprise

It may not be improper to state that inquiries were at once instituted, the man found, and sent home on a short furlough to his anxious partner.

Personal Recollections of Mr. Lincoln—A Very Curious Conversation—What he Thought About Conspirators to Assassinate Him Three Years Ago—What he Thought of the Presidential Office in Its Relations to the People.

In the fall of 1862 the writer of this article, being then a member of the staff of General Halleck, had frequent occasion to wait upon our recently-deceased President, both during official hours and at other times.

Once—on what was called "a public day," when Mr. Lincoln received all applicants in their turn—the writer was struck by observing, as he passed through the corridor, the heterogeneous crowd of men and women, representing all ranks and classes, who were gathered in the large waiting room outside the presidential offices.

Being ushered into the President's chamber by Major Hay, the first thing he saw was Mr. Lincoln bowing an elderly lady out of the door—the President's remarks to her being, as she still lingered and appeared reluctant to go: "I am really very sorry, madam, very sorry. But your own good sense must tell you that I am not here to collect small debts. You must appeal to the courts in regular order."

When she was gone, Mr. Lincoln sat down, crossed his legs, locked his hands over his knees, and commenced to laugh—this being his favorite attitude when much amused.

"What odd kinds of people come in to see me," he said; "and what odd ideas they must have about my office! Would you believe, Major, that the old lady who has just left, came in here to get from me an order for stopping the pay of a Treasury clerk, who owes her a board bill of about $70?" and the President rocked himself backward and forward, and appeared intensely amused.

"She may have come in here a loyal woman," continued Mr. Lincoln, "but I'll be bound she has gone away believing that the worst pictures of me in the Richmond press only lack truth in not being half black and bad enough."

This led to a somewhat general conversation, in which I expressed surprise that he did not adopt the plan in force at all military headquarters under which every applicant to see the general commanding had to be filtered through a sieve of officers—assistant adjutant generals, and so forth, who allowed none in to take up the general's time save such as they were satisfied had business of sufficient importance, and which could be transacted in no other manner than by a personal interview.

"Of every hundred people who come to see the general-in-chief daily, I expect, not ten have sufficient business with him, nor are they admitted. On being asked to explain for what purpose they desire to see him, and stating it, it is found, in nine cases out of ten, that the business properly belongs to some one or other of the subordinate bureaux. They are then referred, as the case may be, to the quartermaster, commissary, medical, adjutant-general, or other departments, with an assurance that—even if they saw the general-in-chief—he could do nothing more for them than give them the same direction. With these points courteously explained," I added, "they go away quite content, although refused admittance."

"Ah, yes!" said Mr. Lincoln gravely—and his words on this matter are important as illustrating a rule of his action, and to some extent, perhaps, the essentially representative character of his mind and of his administration—"Ah, yes! such things do very well for your military people, with your arbitrary rule, and in your camps. But the office of the President is essentially a civil one, and the affair is very different. For myself, I feel—though the tax on my time is heavy—that no hours of my day are better employed than those which thus bring me again within the direct contact and atmosphere of the average of my whole people. Men moving only in an official circle are apt to become merely official—and, say arbitrary—in their ideas, and to act upon them, sometimes, with such plausing day to force that they only hold power in a representative capacity. Now this is all wrong. I go among those promiscuous receptions of all who claim to have business with me twice each week, and every applicant for audience has to take his turn as if waiting to be shaved in a barber's shop. Many of the matters brought to my notice are utterly trivolous, but others are of more or less importance, and all serve to renew on me a clearer and more vivid image of that great popular assemblage out of which I spring, and to which at the end of two years I must return. I tell you, Major," he said—appearing at this point to recollect I was in the room, for the former part of these remarks had been made with half shut eyes, as if in soliloquy—"I tell you that I call these receptions my public opinion baths—for we have but little time to read the papers and gather public opinion that way, and though they may not be pleasant in all their particulars, the effect, as a whole, is renovating and invigorating to my perceptions of responsibility and duty. It would never do for a President to have guards with drawn sabres at his door, as if he fancied he were, or were trying to be, or were assuming to be, an emperor."

The remark about "guards with drawn sabres at his door" called my attention afresh to what I had remarked to myself almost very time I entered the White House, both then and since; and to which I had very frequently called the attention both of Major Hay and Gen. Halleck—the utterly unprotected condition of the President's person, and the fact that any assassin or maniac, seeking his life, could enter his presence without the interference of a single armed man to hold him back. The entrance-doors, and all doors on the official side of the building, were open at all hours of the day and very late into the evening; and I have many times entered the mansion and walked up to the rooms of the two private secretaries as late as 9 or 10 o'clock at night, without seeing or being challenged by a single soul. There were, indeed, two attendants—one for the outer door and the other for the door of the official chambers; but these—thinking, I suppose, that none would call after office hours save persons who were personally acquainted, or had the right of official entry—were, not unfrequently, somewhat remiss in their duties.

To this fact I now ventured to call the President's attention, saying that to me—perhaps from my European education—it appeared a deliberate courting of danger, even if the country were in a state of the profoundest peace, for the person at the head of the nation to remain so unprotected.

"Even granting, Mr. Lincoln," I said, "that no assassin should seek your life, the large number of lunatics always in a community, and always larger in times like these, and the tendency which insanity has to strike at shining objects, or whomsoever is most talked about, should lead—I submit—to some guards about the place, and to some permanent officers with the power and duty of questioning all who seek to enter." To this I added some brief sketch of the all but innumerable crazy letters and projects which were continually being received at Gen. Halleck's headquarters, and which he had one day laughingly turned over to me, on the ground that I now and then wrote verses.

"There are two dangers, therefore," I wound up by saying: "the danger of deliberate political assassination, and the mere brute violence of insanity."

Mr. Lincoln had heard me with a smile, his hands locked across his knees, and his body still rocking back and forth—the common indication that he was amused.

"Now, as to political assassination," he said, "do you think the Richmond people would like to have Hannibal Hamlin here any better than myself? In that one alternative, I have an insurance on my life worth half the prairie land of Illinois. And besides"—this more gravely—"if there were such a plot, and they wanted to get at me, no vigilance could keep them out. We are so much mixed up in our affairs, that—no matter what the system established—a conspiracy to assassinate, if such there were, could easily obtain a pass to see me for any one or more of its instruments.

"To betray fear of this, by placing guards or so forth, would only be to put the idea into their heads, and perhaps lead to the very result it was intended to prevent. As to the crazy folks, Major, why I must only take my chances—the worst crazy people at present I fear being none of my own too zealous adherents. That there may be such dangers that you and many others have suggested to me, is quite possible, but I guess it would not improve things any to publish that we were afraid of them in advance."

At this point the President turned to the papers I had brought over for his signature, and signing them, handed them to me with some message for Gen. Halleck. Whereupon I bowed myself out, and the stream of omnium-gatherum humanity from the waiting rooms again commenced flowing in upon him—sometimes in individual—sometimes in deputational or collective waves.

The whole interview I have here narrated, though taking so much longer to tell, had probably not endured over ten or fifteen minutes; and it was the first, although not the only time, that I heard Mr. Lincoln discuss the possibility of an attempt to assassinate him.

The second time was when he came over one evening after dinner to Gen. Halleck's private quarters to protest—half jocularly, half in earnest—against a small detachment of cavalry which had been detailed without his request, and partly against his will, by the lamented Gen. Wadsworth, as a guard for his carriage in going to and returning from the Soldiers' Home. The burden of his complaint was that he and Mrs. Lincoln "couldn't hear themselves talk" for the clatter of their sabres and spurs; and that, as many of them appeared new hands and very awkward, he was more afraid of being shot by the accidental discharge of one of their carbines or revolvers, than of any attempt upon his life or for his capture by the roving squads of Jeb Stuart's cavalry, then hovering all round the exterior works of the city.

This conversation is related as reproduced by a memory of perhaps more than average tenacity, precisely as the writer would record the matter if called upon to give evidence thereanent in a court of justice. Nothing has been added to it, nor anything suppressed that I can recollect. The President's remarks—perhaps soliloquy were the better term—relative to the necessity of constant intercommunication with the average people of the country, made a deep impression on me; and his calling these receptions his "public-opinion baths" was a phrase not soon to be forgotten.

From the 25th of August, 1862, until relieved from General Halleck's staff—late in the December of the same year—the writer had the good fortune of enjoying frequent opportunities of seeing and hearing Mr. Lincoln, and more especially during the dark days from General Pope's disastrous defeats at the second Bull Run and Chantilly until after the enemy, beaten by McClellan at Antietam, had again been driven South. During all this period the President, accompanied by either Major Hay or Mr. Nicolay, spent some hours several evenings in each week at General Halleck's private quarters; and it certainly is not too much to say that the more any candid man saw of Mr. Lincoln—even if opposed to his political views—the more deeply must he have become impressed with the homely honesty, kindliness, force, shrewdness, originality, humor, and self-sacrificing patriotism of that great and good man's character.—*New York Citizen.*

Medical Bigotry.

At the late session of the American Medical Association at Boston, it was charged that Doctor Barnes, Surgeon General of the United States army, had been guilty of unprofessional conduct, by consulting with an "irregular" practitioner while in attendance upon Secretary Seward and his son. The allegation was promptly denied, but as the reporters present omitted to make a note of denial, it has been considered necessary to telegraph it to the newspapers.

We infer from the language of the denial, that in the opinion of the association it would have been more "professional" to let the Secretary and his son die from want of proper surgical advice than for Dr. Barnes to give his skill to a patient at whose bedside he would have to meet a practitioner, no matter how skilful, who did not happen to be "regular." Similar bigotry has been displayed all through this