THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2 00
One square, four days.....2 50
One square, five days.....3 00
One square, six days.....3 50

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional. Twice a week advertisements, 75 per cent. additional.

Editorial notices 25 cents per line, each insertion.

Local notices 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements coming under the heads of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, ten cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1866. NO. 167.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. F. Mraveon & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month.

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is published every Friday morning; One copy one year $2 00; Three copies one year, $5.00; Ten copies one year, $18.00.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING FORD'S THEATRE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., for the heating, by steam, (direct radiation,) the building in this city known as FORD'S THEATRE, and the two small buildings connected therewith.

Bids should be accompanied by plans showing the manner in which it is proposed to do the work, and state the amount of radiating surface proposed for, with a description of the boiler and its capacity.

The work must be completed by the first day of September, 1866.

No bids will be entertained except those from persons who are known to be in this business and can refer to similar work which has been executed by them.

Half of the amount stipulated to be paid for the work will be paid on its completion, and the remaining one half will be retained until the heating capacities of the apparatus shall have been thoroughly tested and found satisfactory.

Bidders can see the buildings and receive information in reference to the work by applying to Mr. EDWARD CLARK, Government Architect, No 308 Fourth street, opposite City Hall, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Heating Ford's Theatre."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
Depot of Washington.

my29-1d

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 18, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of June, 1866, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for supplying Wood and Coal to the U. S. Marines, at Washington, D. C., during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1867, 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, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by such commanding officer.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, 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.

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

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

my19-w1w

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, HAYNES' OFFICE BUILDING, June 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, m. on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., for furnishing for the use of this Department:

500 tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of the best quality White Ash Coal, furnace size.

100 tons (2,240 lbs. to the ton) of the best quality Red Ash Coal, stove and nut size.

150 cords best seasoned Oak Wood.

30 cords best baker's Pine Wood.

The wood to be delivered at such times and in such quantities, during the season, as may be required.

Samples of the coal to be exhibited to the engineer in charge of the furnaces, and any delivery of the above not satisfactory to him will be rejected. Satisfactory arrangements must be made for the correct measurement of each.

For the convenience of bidders, separate proposals will be received for the coal and wood.

Bond for the faithful performance of the contract, in double the amount, will be required of the successful bidder.

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

W. PENN CLARKE,
Chief Clerk.

jn2-f4t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, June 2, 1866.

Sealed proposals for furnishing this Department with Stationery, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received until 12 o'clock, noon, of the 30th instant. They must be enclosed on the envelope "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Department of State.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and a certificate from a well-known and reliable citizen as to the ability of the bidder or bidders to execute such a contract must accompany it. The bidder or bidders to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to enter into it immediately, and to give bond, with two or more satisfactory sureties, for its faithful execution. The names of the parties authorized to be given as sureties must accompany the proposal.

Proposals in which any one or more articles are offered at nominal or fabulous prices, or at excessive rates will not be considered.

Printed forms for proposals, embracing a schedule of the articles required, will be furnished on application at the Department, and all proposals must conform in every respect to said form and schedule. jet-w3w

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MAY 31, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock, m., on TUESDAY, June 12th, inviting for building of three-foot barrel Sewer, (inside diameter,) the walls to be nine inches in thickness, on Tenth street west, from the north side of New York avenue to the north side of H street north, the Sewer to have ash man-holes and drops as the Commissioners may direct, and be of a plan approved July 27, 1865.

Bidders will state the price per lineal foot for the sewer, and per piece for the Man-holes, which shall include all excavations, &c.; the successful bidder or bidders to be responsible for all damages done to gas or water pipes, or any accident caused in the construction of the work.

The right to decline any or all proposals, should it be deemed unnecessary, is reserved.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the Commissioners of Improvements any day from 10 a. m. till 12 o'clock m.

None but practical mechanics need bid.

JAMES W. SPALDING,
Commissioner Second Ward.
JOHN T. GARNER,
Commissioner Third Ward.

jel-eod6d

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND CORNED BEEF.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received, in duplicate, until SATURDAY, the 23d of June, at 12 m., for all the Fresh Beef required for issues to officers at the Washington Depot. This Beef will be selected from such parts of the hind-quarters as may be desired, and the ribs of the fore-quarters, all to be of the finest quality.

Also, at the same time and place, and under the same conditions, proposals will be received for all the Corned Beef required for any purpose at this depot. It must be of the first quality and in an unexceptionable condition.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the store-house, where he will distribute it in such quantities and at such times as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying each, if desired.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this office, in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

All the meat will be subject to a rigid inspection, and if not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contract will be made for three months from the 1st day of July, 1866, or such period as the Commissary General may determine.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposal for _____," at _____" and addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. BELL,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

jn2-fsw4t

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1866.

On the petition of Edward A. Palmer and Adolphus J. Simmons, of Cassville, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 7th day of September, 1852, for an improvement in "Whiffle-tree Hook," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 7th day of September, 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 30th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, p. m., and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers filed upon an issue of this kind must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Intelligencer* and the Harper's Ferry, Washington, D. C., and in the *Herald*, Utica, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

S. T. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

jel-1aw3w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock, a. m., of the 25th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he proposes to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract 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:

Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast-timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank, and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank, and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory bents and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood, and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust treenails and wedges; No. 22, lignumvitæ; No. 23, iron—round, flat, and square; No. 24, steel; No. 25, iron spikes; No. 26, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 27, lead; No. 28, dry goods and upholstery; No. 29, hardware; No. 30, tools for at sea; No. 31, white lead; No. 32, other paints; No. 33, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 34, varnish, &c.; No. 35, linseed oil; No. 36, oil, glass; No. 37, brushes; No. 38, fish oil; No. 39, whale oil; No. 40, tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No. 41, ship chandlery; No. 42, oakum; No. 43, tank iron; No. 44, bright copper; No. 45, poles; No. 46, bellows.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy yards:

KITTERY.

Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18, 20, 27, 28, 29, 32, 36, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 20, 23, 25, 28, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 50.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 53.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19. my31-w4w

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, WASHINGTON, June 4, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish Materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock a. m. of the 24 day of July next; at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals for Materials, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal of guaranty, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he proposes to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guaranty required by law; the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid for any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract 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. 1. Fox, Canvas, Twine. No. 14. Oz Hides.
No. 2. Cotton Canvas and Twine. No. 15. Ash & Beech Plank.
No. 3. Iron and Steel. No. 16. Tallow.
No. 4. Tin and Zinc. No. 20. Brushes.
No. 5. Sperm Oil. No. 22. Stationery.
No. 6. Paints and Oils. No. 23. Hardware.
No. 10. Leather. No. 24. Ship Chandlery.
No. 11. Gum Hose. No. 31. Whale Oil, &c.
No. 12. Lignumvitæ. No. 32. Galley Iron.
No. 13. Lanterns. No. 33. Pig Iron.
No. 34. Chain Iron.

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

KITTERY.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 12, 19, 24.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 14, 16, 19, 23, 24, 31.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 16, 20, 24.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 20, 23, 24, 31.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 11, 16, 23, 23, 29, 34. jel-w4w

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, PETERSBURG, VA., June 4, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate are respectfully invited until JUNE 25th, 1866, for furnishing the troops and all others entitled to rations stationed at Petersburg and City Point, Va., with

FRESH BEEF

until the 31st December, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, and delivered at such times as the undersigned may direct. To be of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded.)

Oath of allegiance to United States Government must accompany each bid, unless one is already on file in this office.

Payments to be made monthly, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in such funds as Government furnishes for that purpose.

By order of Brevet Major T. C. Sullivan, C. S. U. S. A.

A. D. PALMER,
1st Lieut. 12th U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

jn-2dtu2t

OFFICE COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, RICHMOND, VA., June 5, 1866.—Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are respectfully invited until June 15, 1866, for furnishing the troops, and all others entitled to rations, stationed at Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Lynchburg, Va., with

FRESH BEEF,

Until the 31st December, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, and delivered at such times as the undersigned may direct. To be of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded.)

Oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each bid, unless one is already on file in this office.

Payments to be made monthly, or as soon thereafter as practicable, in such funds as Government furnishes for that purpose.

WM. P. PELT,
Brevet Major and C. S. Vols.

jn6-td

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

FIFTEENTH STREET, opposite THE TREASURY,

buy and sell at current rates and keep on hand a full

supply of all

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.,

and pay the highest price for

QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS AND VOUCHERS,

aug3-d1f

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON,

H. D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) President,

W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY

AND

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

15TH STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Government securities with Treasurer United States,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

We buy and sell all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at current market rates.

FURNISH EXCHANGE and make Collections on ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

We purchase Government Vouchers on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS, and give CAREFUL AND PROMPT ATTENTION TO

ACCOUNTS OF BUSINESS MEN AND FIRMS,

and to any other business entrusted to us.

FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished.

WM. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1866. mh21-4tf

RITTENHOUSE, FOWLER & CO.

BANKERS,

332 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all descriptions.

GOLD, SILVER, and UNCURRENT MONEY bought and sold.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

EXCHANGE on all parts of Europe sold at lowest rates.

STOCKS bought and sold in New York at usual rates. Our office being a direct telegraphic communication with the Gold and Stock Exchange Rooms in New York, promptness and dispatch in the execution of orders may be relied on.

We have always on hand for immediate delivery all denominations of the 7-30 TREASURY NOTES. Our special attention is given to this Loan. a2-tf

LAW AGENCIES.

LAW OFFICE.

JEREMIAH S. BLACK, C. F. BLACK,
WARD H. LAMON,

BLACK, LAMON & CO.,

COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT,
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.
OFFICE, 468 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Directly Opposite Willards' Hotel.

de18-tf

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office on the northeast corner of F and Fifteenth streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, Washington City, D. C.

Attends especially to claims upon the United States. jy12-1y

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.

C. S. BUNDY & CO.,
325 Pennsylvania avenue, (opposite Willards' Hotel,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CORRESPONDENTS:

J. D. RATHBUN, Esq., 120 Nassau st., N. Y.
Dodge, Cosselman & Bacon, N. Y.,
and others. ap6

JOHN B. WHEELER. WILLIAM E. BRYANT.

JOHN B. WHEELER & CO.,

Real Estate Brokers and Attorneys for Claims against the United States. Office—508 Seventh street, between D and E streets; second story, P. O. box, 321, Washington, D. C. City Property and Maryland and Virginia Farms bought and sold on commission. References: Richard Wallach, Esq., Mayor of Washington; Geo. A. Bassett, Esq., Clerk Com. Ways and Means, House of Rep.; Wm. H. West, Esq., Chief Clerk Treas. Dept.; Messrs. Parry & Bro., merchants. oct-tf

CARD.

S. H. MILLER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE, NO. 511 NINTH STREET WEST,
Near Pennsylvania avenue,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now attending to all legal business, such as administering the oath, as well as all other oaths, Drawing Leases, Deeds, Wills, Power of Attorney, Landlord and Tenant Notices, &c., &c.

Legal advice given in all its branches.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts and claims in general. jeln-tf

THE LOVER'S VIGIL.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Mary, dear Mary, list! awake!
And now, like the moon, thy slumbers break.
There is not a taper, and scarcely a sound
To be seen or be heard in the cottages around;
The watch-dog is silent, thy father sleeps,
But love, like the breeze, to thy window creeps:
The moonlight seems flat'ning all over the land
To the whispers of angels like thee:
O lift for a moment the sash with thy hand,
And kiss but that hand to me,
Mary—
O kiss but that hand to me.

Gently awake and gently rise!
O for a kiss to unclose thine eyes!
The vapors of sleep should fly softly the while,
As the breath on thy looking-glass breaks at thy smile.
And then I would whisper thee never to fear,
For Heaven is all around thee when true love's near;
Just under the woodbine, dear Mary, I stand,
Still looking and listening for thee!
O lift for a moment the sash with thy hand,
And kiss but that hand to me,
Mary—
And kiss but that hand to me.

Hark! Do I see thee? Yes, 'tis thou!
And now there's thy hand, and I hear thee now!
Thou look'st like a rose in a crystal stream,
For thy face, love, is bathed in the moonlight gleam;
And could my kisses like stream circles rise,
To dip on thy dimples and spread round thine eyes!
And Oh! to be lost on a night such as this,
In the arms of an angel like thee—
Nay, stay but a moment, one moment of bliss,
And smile but forgiveness to me,
Mary—
And smile but forgiveness to me.

Nobody, sweet, can hear our sighs!
Thy voice just comes on the soft air and dies.
Dost thou gaze on the moon? I have gaz'd as I rove,
Till I thought it has breath'd Heaven's blessing on love;
Till I've stretched out my arms and my tears have begun,
And nature, and Heaven, and thou seem'd but one.
Adieu, my sweet Mary; the moon's in the West,
And the leaves shine with tear-drops like thee.
So draw in thy charms and betake thee to rest,
O thou dearer than life to me,
Mary—
Thou dearer than life to me.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta California.]

A Fit Fate for Jeff. Davis.

The approaching trial of Jeff. Davis has revived the worn-out curiosity of the people relative to the fate of the arch traitor who occupies the attitude of the national elephant, from the embarrassment occasioned by the question of his proper disposition. If Jeff. is tried for treason and acquitted, it will play the mischief as an example; if he be tried and the jury fail to agree, the case is nearly as bad; if he be tried, convicted and pardoned, the affair will assume the character of a farce; while if he be tried, convicted and hung, he will not only assume the position of a martyr in the eyes of most of the southern people, but he will excite the pity of many who execrate his deeds and detest his character.

It was my fortune to hear a lady of this city express herself in conversation in this relation a few evenings ago, at a party.

"Do you know what I would do with Davis if I had supreme power?" asked she of a gentleman with whom she was talking.

"No," said he, "but I should be very glad to hear."

"Well," she replied, "I would not have him tried for treason, for that would be to run the risk of his escaping punishment by some technicality, and could only end in making him a martyr. My plan would be to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the civilized world."

"How would you do that?" asked the gentleman.

"Simply in this way: I would call a great public assemblage together. At that assemblage Jeff. Davis should be in attendance clad in the costume in which he was captured. I would have a crier call his name aloud, and to it Jeff. Davis should answer 'Here!' I would then address him, recapitulating the character of his crimes and dwelling on their enormity. At the close I would say that the people of the United States, too magnanimous to wreak their vengeance on such a miserable creature, had empowered me in their name to say to the culprit—'*Wayward sister*, depart in peace!'"

How Oil was Saved.

The Titusville *Herald*, referring to the great fire in that city, says:

While the conflagration was at its worst, Peter Z. Heinz appeared upon the scene, and proposed to lay down pipes in the various channels through which the oil would pass, and place dams across the pipes so that the oil would be checked in its course, and compelled to pass through the pipes and come out extinguished at the other end. This proposition was declined as absurd and chimerical by the excited owners of the property. Heinz, however, having a machine shop at stake at the foot of the run, was not to be bluffed off, so he assembled as many men as he could, and went as far down the run as he thought would give him time to put this plan into execution.

He picked up all the stray six and three inch pipes laying around loose, layed them in the different channels and completely dammed the run from one side to the other. Thinking that there might be a chance of the dam overflowing, he placed two others immediately below the first, and stood waiting the result. In a few minutes down came the stream of liquid fire with a cracking noise, licking up everything in its path, but as soon as it reached the dam its course was stayed. The oil flowed through the pipes and came out extinguished. From thence it passed to the second and third dams, where it was drawn off into barrels. By this simple means the flames were stayed and the lower portion of the Pioneer run was saved. When the oil was run safely off, there was no further danger of the fire spreading.

A PECULIAR religious movement is making in Maine, looking to emigration to Jerusalem. In 1860, Elder G. J. Adams, who has been a Methodist preacher and a Mormon preacher, and a stage actor, gained some followers in Springfield to a new theory he set up regarding the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ, who declared he was soon to come and sit on the throne of David in Palestine and dispense the true gospel in person. Afterwards he went to Addison in Maine, where now he has several hundred followers; and in connection with a merchant of that place, named McKenzie, he has purchased a tract of land in Jaffa, (Joppa) where he proposes to build a city. A barque is now fitting out at Jonesport to carry the pilgrims to their new home in the Holy Land. She is expected to sail about the middle of the coming month. They will carry with them all the enterprise and improvements of the Yankee character, and expect on their arrival there to be acknowledged by God and presided over by Christ, and to reclaim that country to the Church.

THE honest confessions that husbands and wives make to each other are home-truths.

THE LONDON TIMES ON FENIANISM.

[From the London Times, May 25.]

At last, and not a day too soon, Mr. James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, has actually reappeared in America. He arrived at New York on the 10th of this month, and proceeded to inquire into the state of the Brotherhood. It was high time. He found the whole "organization" in the very depths of confusion. All his "Circles" had two "Centres;" his Senate had two Presidents; every Fenian brother was at deadly enmity with another Fenian brother; the funds were exhausted, and the weekly payments to the treasury had been cut off. The immediate cause of this disheartening collapse was the failure of the great Fenian expedition. After threatening to invade Ireland and to seize Canada, the leaders of the Brotherhood, compelled to do something, but not knowing what to do, dispatched a few hundred men to the frontiers of New Brunswick. Arrived at the spot, these maranders found the British authorities prepared for them on one side of the border, and the United States' authorities on the other, warning them significantly against any breach of the peace. The arms and ammunitions which had been sent after them were intercepted, and never came to hand, and, as the whole affair had become ridiculous as well as hopeless, Mr. Mahony, one of the rival Presidents, telegraphed to the "troops" to come back. This order, however, they, being well paid and in no danger, declined to obey, and the consequence was "a large expenditure for their support," until they could be induced to take ship again for Portland. One batch of the brigands turned pirates, it will be remembered, on the voyage home, and captured a little trading schooner belonging to British subjects. Yesterday's mail brought us the end of this, the only actual operation of the whole expedition. After seizing and appropriating the vessel, the robbers thought better of it, gave her up again to her captain, and made their way back to the States without their prize. So ended the great Fenian expedition to Eastport.

Mr. Stephens inquires how all this came to pass, and receives replies which are perhaps satisfactory, but which are certainly characteristic. There were two Presidents, a Senate, and a Treasurer, to be called to account for the reverses of the Brotherhood. The Senate declared that it had advocated the expedition because its President, Mahony, was opposed to it—an explanation which seems to have been accepted as natural and sufficient. But President Mahony had only been opposed to it on principle; in practice he "was induced to consent to it"—the truth being that at last he half believed in it, and was afraid that President Roberts, his rival, who had actively proposed it, would take the wind out of his sails in the event of success. Killian, the Treasurer, who also commanded the expedition in person, put a brave face upon the matter, and affirmed that the failure was "only temporary," and that the money lavished upon it had been well spent. He said that the proceeding had "increased the existing complications;" had "agitated the fishery question;" had "disturbed the Government of New Brunswick;" and had "brought British ships within cannon-shot of American forts"—a conjecture from which a public quarrel might possibly arise. Eastport, he asserted, was "the sensitive point" between Great Britain and the United States—that is, the point at which it was most probable that mischief might be created. In short, he declared that "the northwest frontier" was "the gateway to Ireland;" though as Eastport is not in the northwest, but in the northeast, the particular argument scarcely does much good to his case.

Mr. James Stephens designs, apparently, and doubtless with good judgment, to make a clean sweep of all these officials, and to suppress both factions together. Under his gentle suasion Mahony has resigned, though not before he had dismissed Killian, the treasurer, with ignominy as a final act of authority. Roberts, too, the rival president, has already been closeted with the Irish Head Centre, and will no doubt be induced to "efface himself" also. This done, Mr. Stephens will reconstruct the organization, and persuade the Brotherhood, if possible, to recognize the doctrine of fraternity. He suggests that Irishmen "should be united, drop dissensions, and look to the wants of Ireland"—recommendations which might be interpreted into very good advice. In the meantime the "Circles" ought to content themselves with one "Centre" each, and the administration with one executive. Unity is rather upset by quality, and directories do not answer well in duplicate. As for a policy, Mr. Stephens is very candid in his statements. He approves and maintains in its general substance the policy of Mahony as opposed to that of Roberts. The "objective point" of the Fenians, he declares, is Ireland—not Canada; nor, as he sarcastically adds, Japan. As to the gateway to Ireland being somewhere in Michigan, he fancies, we suppose, not unreasonably, that the gate, in that case, would be at rather too great a distance from the house to be of much use to an intruder.

All this means that Mr. Stephens sees not the least chance of conquering a British province, or acquiring the rights of a belligerent on colonial territory. He escapes, therefore, the compulsion which proved fatal to Mr. Mahony, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Killian together, and is under no necessity of organizing a border foray. The alternative, however, though less immediately onerous, is far more difficult; for Mr. Stephens, if he foregoes these raids upon Canada, must promise, as, indeed, he does promise, an expedition to Ireland direct. He has informed the world through the reporters of the press that the Irish, if they will but leave off fighting each other in America, may, before the year is out, "be fighting British troops with solid front in Ireland." This is the responsibility which he has now undertaken, and when it is found that the Armada never sails, he will be as much puzzled as poor Mahony himself to defend his inaction. Perhaps the conspiracy may be galvanized by his presence and exertions into an artificial vitality; but the fatal dilemma still remains. If he does nothing, the organization will collapse; if he attempts to do anything, he will fare like Mr. Killian, or worse.

In the debate on the Reciprocity Treaty Mr. Layard expressed his apprehensions of a possible embroilment on the fishery grounds to be produced by the machinery of Fenian agents, working for this very purpose. We should be loth to believe in any such danger. In every conflict of international claims there is, of course, some risk of collision, but that two great nations should permit themselves to be embroiled in war by a handful of conspirators, for ends of their own, is too incredible a supposition to be easily received. The Fenians, with their usual frankness, have given both Governments full warning of their designs. Great Britain and the United States are at peace, and we have sincere satisfaction in acknowledging that the American Government has acted loyally and in good faith towards us throughout this whole Fenian agitation. What it promised, it has performed. It has allowed the passion of knaves and the folly of dupes to exhale without hindrance in gasconade; but it interposed at once when overt offence was threatened. We recognize and reciprocate the sentiments on which this policy is based, and we cannot for a moment believe that the people of either nation will be simple enough to be tricked into a misunderstanding against their will by these malicious but clumsy speculators in international discord.

Peabody Memorial.

Yesterday a public meeting, convened on a requisition to the Lord Mayor, signed by three of the members of Parliament for this city, and by magistrates, bankers, merchants, and others, was held in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, to consider in what way the citizens of London can best testify their gratitude to Mr. George Peabody for the act of unparalleled munificence on his part towards the poor of London, with which the whole civilized world is familiar. The meeting was well attended, and there were present, among others, besides the Lord Mayor, Sir Moses Montefiore, Mr. Alderman Lawrence, M. P.; Mr. Jones Loyd, Mr. Russell Sturgis, of the house of Baring, Brothers & Co.; Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. Sheriff Figgins, Mr. Charles Feed, Mr. Edmund Burke, Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. Marmaduke Sampson, Mr. T. B. Simpson, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Alderman Stone, Mr. Alderman Waterlow, Mr. M'George, Mr. Deputy Snelling, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, chaplain to the Lord Mayor; the Rev. Wm. Rogers, Rector of Bishopsgate; Mr. W. F. Rock, Mr. John Finlay, and Mr. Josiah Gibbs.

The Lord Mayor, on assuming the chair, said he had great pleasure in meeting so many of his fellow-citizens on an occasion interesting not only to them, but he thought he might say of universal interest. They were convened together for the purpose of submitting for public consideration in what manner they could recognize the generosity of a great public benefactor [cheers]—a man who belonged to the whole world and was the friend of every one who had a love for charity and for the well-being of his fellow-men. For some time he had enjoyed the happiness of being a personal friend of Mr. Peabody, and he thought he might say without hesitation that one endowed with a higher love of freedom and of his fellow-men, or more entirely unselfish, he never knew. [Cheers.] Happy for them in this free country they were surrounded on all sides by men distinguished for high-mindedness and for universal philanthropy; but they must bear in mind that, although Mr. Peabody had been resident among them for 30 years, another land claimed him, and proudly claimed him, as its son. Still, he had been long enough among them to win for himself an unusual amount of public regard and admiration, and they were all happy to recognize him as a friend and fellow-citizen. [Cheers.]

Mr. R. N. Fowler, the banker, who was called upon from the chair, moved the first resolution. It was: "That intestimony of the gratitude entertained by the citizens of London and the public at large to Geo. Peabody, Esq., for his munificent benefaction of £250,000 for the benefit of the industrious poor of London, a public statue in his honor be erected on some conspicuous spot in the city of London." The resolution, he said, was one which he most heartily commended for their adoption, believing that a statue was the highest honor in the power of the citizens