THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., ~~FRIDAY~~ Saturday MORNING, OCTOBER ~~5~~ 13, 1866. NO. ~~271~~ 272

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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of almost every point made historic in the recent conflict, which it may be presumed will be valued by not only those more immediately concerned, but their friends, as mementoes of the trials through which the nation has just passed.

Mr. Brady always pays considerable attention to copying.

The new style of PORTRAITS IN PORCELAIN has been brought by Mr. Brady to perfection ap2-tf

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 19, 1866.

On the petition of John R. Moffit, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, formerly of Piqua, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 20th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Grain Separators, and reissued on the 17th day of May, 1859, in three divisions, A, B, and C, numbered respectively 715, 716, and 717, this petition being for the extension of the reissue B, numbered 716, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 20th day of November, 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 12th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, 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, relied upon as testimony, 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 REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Journal*, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. 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 sc4-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

On the petition of Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 9th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Mode of Throwing Shuttles in Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 9th day of November 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 22d day of October next, at 12 o'clock 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, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

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T. C. 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 au14-w3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1866.

On the petition of Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., and Obed King and Ezra King, of Salem, Iowa, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 9th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Hand Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 9th day of November, 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 22d day of October next, at 12 o'clock 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, relied upon as testimony, 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 REPUBLICAN, and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Springfield *Palladium*, Richmond, Ind., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. 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 au14-w3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1866.

On the petition of Warren W. Butcher, of Milford, Mass., and Sarah Butcher, administratrix of the estate of Elihu Butcher, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Warren W. Butcher and Elihu Butcher, on the 28th day of December, 1852, for an improvement in Temples for Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 28th day of December, 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, 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, relied upon as testimony, 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 REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Journal*, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. 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 se10-law3w

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N. H. MILLER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
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☞ Particular attention paid to the collection of debts and claims in general. jel6-tf

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 18, 1866.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's Office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the 3d of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive *jointly* the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the act extends from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8. The Act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the Rules and Regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

I have examined these amended Regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney-General.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

APPLICATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

State of —— County of —— ss:

On this —— day of ——, 186-, personally appeared before me, a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his age is —— years; that he is a resident of ——, county of ——, State of ——, and that he is the identical —— who was enlisted as a —— in Company —— of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that he has again enlisted as a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that there is additional bounty of $—— due him under the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866. And he does further declare that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to receive any other or greater bounty than $100, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service rendered by him during the rebellion, and that he has never served otherwise than as stated, and he desires all communications concerning this claim to be sent to him at ——, county of —— and State of ——.

Signature of Claimant.

Also personally appeared before me —— and ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for —— years acquainted with ——, the above named applicant, who was a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of witnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ——, 186-.

Official signature

I CERTIFY that ——, before whom the foregoing declaration and affidavit were made, is a ——, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this —— day of ——, 186-.

[L. S.] ——, *Clerk of the*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, Sept. 22, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Application having been made under the act of June 23d, 1860, for a release of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate or warrant of like tenor will be issued, if no valid objection shall then appear:

No. 85,910, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, in the name of Tamor, widow of Felix Benton, and was granted August 4, 1856. December 15, 1866.

No. 56,521, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Spencer Wiley, and was granted April 30, 1852. December 22, 1866.

No. 23,014, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Spencer Wiley, and was granted February 18, 1856. December 22, 1866.

No. 13,108, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Horace Gregory, and was granted December 26, 1855. December 20, 1866.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE!

It is manifestly true that the political campaign upon which the country is just entering is to be a crisis of vast importance. Upon it will depend the dearest interests of the United States Government and people. Having passed through the ordeal of a civil war triumphantly, it remains to be decided whether the legitimate fruits of the united labors of those who united, without respect of party, for the preservation of the Government shall be turned to bitter ashes, and the disunion which Southern rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by Northern politicians.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

has always battled for the Government and the flag, and now, when disruption of the Union is courted by extremists who, under the guise of pure patriotic principle, are ravenous for political power and place, the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

still battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in all sincerity that the friends of the Union—which is our cause as against sectionalists of every name and from every quarter—shall give us the encouragement needed by every public journal.

Situated as we are at the capital of the nation, and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining information of the utmost importance to every American citizen, we shall confidently undertake to furnish our readers during the forthcoming political campaign with the most valuable political newspaper printed in this or any other city.

As we stood by ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the dark hours of the Republic we stand by his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON, to whom has been assigned the task of restoring to their proper relations the people lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that he has grasped the true theory of RENTORATION, and that he has the courage to abide by his convictions.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every morning, (except Sunday,) and

THE WEEKLY

every Friday morning.

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The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is furnished at the following low rates:

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Three copies one year	5 00
Three copies six months	2 50
Ten copies one year	15 00
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TERMS—DAILY.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is furnished to mail subscribers at the following rates: One copy, one year, $8; one copy, six months, $4; one copy three months, $2.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies, one year	$22 50
" " six months	11 25
" " three months	5 62
Five copies, one year	35 00
" " six months	17 50
" " three months	8 75

Money orders are preferred from all post offices issuing them; from other post offices the letters should be registered.

It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should be all sent at one time, or that they should receive their papers at the same post office. Papers will be addressed singly to each member of a club.

We would urge our friends to proceed with the work of getting up clubs immediately. Do not wait until the clubs are full, but forward the names as fast as they are obtained.

Persons sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the WEEKLY, and $30, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

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SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

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Dr. Mutter, Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from personal observation and chemical analysis, placed these Springs as the most valuable of remedial agents in all diseases of a chronic or organic nature.

In visiting the Springs persons will have an opportunity of seeing Fairfax Station, Manassas Junction, Warrenton, Bull Run, Rapidan, Orange Court-House, Gordonsville, and many other points of historic interest in Virginia.

Good Coaches connect with the trains of the Alexandria & Orange and Virginia Central Railroads to convey visitors to the Springs.

Great pains have been taken to put the buildings and grounds in good order and repair.

The Hotel will accommodate 400 persons; besides there are a number of handsome Cottages fitted up expressly for families.

Terms: $3 50 per day; a liberal discount to persons remaining a month and longer. Children and servants half price. ECCLESTON, BALDWIN & CO.
jel8-tf

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognised by the Constitution as abiding in every State and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are: "The supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

6. Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose to maintain unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10. In ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and unswerved by reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the precepts of the Government, we recognise a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

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DENTISTRY.—DR. LOOMIS, RESIDENT DENTIST, 335 Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Ninth street, stands to all branches pertaining to the profession. Malformation of the mouth corrected, and very variety of artificial sets made. ap8-1y

The Use of Time and Uselessness of Hurry.

Time was given man to use, and not waste. It is for rational use, and not foolish abuse. And at times it appears to the reflecting mind that we are mistaken in our endeavors to crowd into half an hour what should fill half a day. We do not refer to our habits of hurried eating, so frequently the subject of critics and lectures, but to the general hurry and haste that characterize every movement of our people. In traveling we give prefogence to the fastest lines, this being the grand recommendation of one competing line over another. The annihilation of space and time is a modern boast, as though the feat was really meritorious.

It is to be questioned whether this idea is a correct one. Human life is more valuable than a few hours or days, yet we risk life and limb in patronizing those conveyances which run the longest possible distances in the shortest possible time. The employees of railroad and steamboat companies have received the title of "baggage smashers," for no reason except that the rules of the companies and the exacting demands of the public will not allow them to handle baggage as Tom Hood advised the management of the body of the despairing suicide:

"Take her up tenderly,
Handle with care."

It is a public demand that every thing shall be done in the shortest possible time, but it is a wasteful and often suicidal demand. We do not "live out half our days." If we exist the allotted space of man's life we do not live. We are driven by this spirit of hurry as relentlessly as the poor souls in Dante's Inferno by the tormenting devils of Hades.

But laying aside all considerations affecting the general welfare of the race, the element of hurry—not judicious employment of time—in the building of engineering works and machinery, is really injurious. Men and concerns are intrusted with the building and completion of a work of magnitude, which is to remain for the use of future generations and as a monument of our skill and workmanship—and, instead of priding themselves on a job well done, they boast, rather, of one quickly performed.

We have bridges that break down, ships that founder, engines that fail, boilers that explode—not to speak of theories that will not stand the test of practical use—simply because we conceive time to be of more value than anything else. It is all wrong. The engineer had better take twelve months to test and perfect his plans, and then plenty of time to build his structure, than to make it an experiment, the offspring of crude ideas. The mechanic would do better to study the parts of his machine, and at last embody them in a perfect and practical whole, than to be satisfied with a hurried completion of a work that may ruin his reputation.

If "large bodies move slowly," works of use and for endurance should be carefully and slowly constructed. A crude idea may be worthless, and it may contain the germ of a valuable improvement, but neither of these facts can often be ascertained without patient investigations and repeated experiments. Hurry is the curse of our mechanics. It prevents them often from successfully competing with the studious German, the patient Swiss, the persistent Frenchman, and the obstinate Englishman. We jump at conclusions, and insist that even if "Rome was not built in a day," we can erect a greater than Rome in an hour.

We need to use care, patience, *time*, if we ever intend to succeed as mechanicians. Time employed in the elucidation of an idea, the demonstration of a theory, the test of an improvement, or the reliability of an invention is never wasted. The fruit may be long ripening, but, when ready to pluck, it will not prove defective.

THE ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY IN INDIANA.—The following particulars are given of the recent robbery of the Adams Express Company's car near Seymour, Indiana:

"It appears that as the eastward bound train on the Ohio and Mississippi road was leaving Seymour, a couple of men got on the front platform of the car of the Adams Express Company, occupied by one person, Mr. E. B. Miller, the messenger. In the cars of this company there are no doors on the end, the only place of entrance being at the side doors. But to provide for passing to and from the engine to the train there is what is called a running board, reaching along the outside of the car, level with the floor, from the platform to the side door. A rod overhead for the hands serves to keep the person passing from falling off. By means of this running board the thieves passed from the platform to the door of the car and entered it, while the messenger was sitting with his back toward them, utterly unconscious of danger.

The men were disguised with masks and armed with revolvers, which they presented and demanded from the messenger the keys of the safes, four in number. The messenger gave them the key of his 'local' safe—that is, the safe containing matter gathered at local stations on the road—but could not give them the keys of the others, as they were through safes, and the keys only kept at the *termini*. While one stood guard, the other gathered up the loose packages in the safe, also three canvass bags made up at Vincennes, New Albany, and Nashville, destined for Cincinnati. The robbers then placed the messenger in such a position that he could no see their operations, and threw one of the through safes from the car door, and pulled the bell-rope, giving the engineer the signal to stop. As soon as the whistle blew for the brakes the robbers made their escape in the same manner as they made their entrance. When the speed of the train slackened sufficiently they jumped from the train."

The men were seen to jump off by the fireman, and the engineer, supposing they were passengers who had been carried by Seymour, again put on steam until signaled by the messenger. A route agent of the company who was in the train proceeded to Seymour, and with a force of men went to the locality where the safe had been thrown off. It was found in the woods near by, where the rogues had left it for the purpose of securing help to remove it.

A PRESENTIMENT FULFILLED.—It is said that Capt. Knapp, of the lost steamer Evening Star, had not been in active service for two years, until very lately, in consequence of a perpetual dread that his wife had that some accident would happen to him at sea. This superstition or foreboding grew so strong and took such a hold on the lady's mind that her earnest entreaties at last gained Capt. Knapp's consent to give up a sailor's life about three years ago. For two years he led a retired life, but the necessity of providing for his family obliged him to return to his old profession.

The Fool and His Shadow.

This is the subject of a picture which may be seen among the choice collection at Messrs. Hendrickson, Doll & Richards', No. 14 Summer street.

The picture is one which well deserves the attention of all thoughtful observers of art progress. As the eye first takes in the stooping figure, one is startled with the weird eagerness and stealthiness with which the Fool regards his shadow on the wall, while he cautiously orings his lithe and cat-like person into position to hurl at this haunting and tormenting apparition a stone, with which he hopes to drive it away.

There is an absence of any redundancy of accessories, and a simplicity and massiveness of treatment well in keeping with the intensity of sentiment which forms the fascination of the picture. There is a bitter concentration of insane wrath and vengeful cunning in the face and attitude, almost appaling. Surely, the mind that has given utterance to this strange and impressive inspiration will not fail in rendering themes more profound, and upon a higher plane, with success.

We are told that this is the first production which the artist, Marshall Oliver, jr., has submitted to public scrutiny. In the atelier of Coutoure, one of the most approved masters of the French school, Mr. Oliver has become familiar with a method which rather discards glazings and labor-saving processes for attaining effect, and has learned to deal in good honest body color, applied with a liberal hand, a method which requires a thorough knowledge of the power of color, firmness of manipulation, and the highest artistic qualities—a method of treatment that secures the most permanent and unfading work; and we hope to see it more generally adopted in the American school.

This picture, in its passion, recalls to us the impersonations of Rachel, and one cannot help feeling that it required a power kindred to her own, to make mute canvas give out the subtle influence which comes over us as we gaze at the Fool and his Shadow.—*Boston Transcript.*

Gen. Grant's Views of Restoration—Conclusions of Gen. Grant's Report to the President After a Tour of Inspection in the South.

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The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the masses of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and State rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now the smoke of battle has cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving the like benefits from it with those who opposed them in the field and it the Cabinet.

My observations led me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible; that while reconstructing they want and require protection from the Government: that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith. It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly those entrusted with the law-making power. U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

PRICES OF COMMISSIONS IN THE BRITISH ARMY.—The official English Army List parades the prices for which commissions in the British army may be obtained. A lieutenant-colonelcy in the Life Guards or Blues costs £7,250; a majority in the same corps, £5,350; a captaincy, or troop, £3,500; a lieutenancy, £1,785; a cornetcy, £1,200. In the line the prices are lower. In an ordinary cavalry or infantry corps, a lieutenant-colonelcy costs £4,500; a major.ty, £3,200; captaincy, £1,800; lieutenancy, £700, and cornetcy or ensigncy, £400. The commissions in the Foot Guards are higher than in the line, but they carry with them extra rank. Thus, an ensign in these favored corps has the rank of lieutenant in the army, and has to pay £1,200 for his commission, the lieutenancy, with the rank of captain, costs £2,050; the captaincy, with rank of lieutenant colonel, £4,800. In the cavalry the command of a regiment is never obtained for less than £8,500 or £9,000, and a captaincy in the same arm of the service is never sold for less than £5,000. The Earl of Cardigan's promotion, from first to last, is said to have cost him £20,000.

CANADA AND THE FENIANS.—The fate of the unfortunate Fenians who fell into the hands of the Canadians at the time of the late raid will soon be determined. The grand jury at Toronto are now engaged in finding indictments against them, and it is understood that they will be immediately put upon trial. The charge of the chief justice to the grand jury deserves notice. He gave the Fenians credit for their devotion to Irish liberty, but denounced the United States Government "for allowing such a revolutionary body to exist and attain such gigantic proportions under its protecting aegis." This is rather ungrateful, seeing that our Government incurred much trouble and expense in order to save the Canadians from being overrun by the Fenians, or *vice versa*.

LUMBER PLENTY IN CHICAGO.—The Chicago (Ill.) *Journal* of Thursday says:

"Chicago river is crowded with vessels today as it never has been at one time before—mostly lumber vessels—scores of which have arrived with heavy cargoes since yesterday morning. The river is so 'jammed up' in some parts that it is impossible for tugs or grain vessels above to get through into the lake. There are now over 25,000,000 feet of lumber afloat in our river, of which 12,865,000 feet arrived since yesterday morning. Lumber vessels are still coming in hourly. The prospect is that there will be a material decline in the price of lumber as soon as the cargoes now in port come into market."

LIGHTNING FIGURES.—