National Republican.

VOL. II. WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1862. NO. 121

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FOR SECRET AND DELICATE DISORDERS,
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A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy
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A Positive and Specific Remedy
A Positive and Specific Remedy

FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
BLADDER, GRAVEL, KIDNEYS, DROPSY,
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ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,
ORNANIC WEAKNESS,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS,

And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,
And all Diseases of the Female Organs,
And all Diseases of the Sexual Organs,

ARISING FROM

Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,
Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies in Life,

From whatever cause originating, and whether existing in

Male or Female.

Females, take no more Pills! They are of no avail for Complaints incident to the sex. Use

Extract Buchu.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is a Medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its

TASTE AND ODOR,

But immediate in its action, giving Health and Vigor to the Frame, Bloom to the Pallid Cheek, and restoring the patient to a perfect state of

HEALTH AND PURITY.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is prepared according to Pharmacy and Chemistry, and is prescribed and used by

THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS

Delay no longer. Procure the remedy at once. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5.

Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Unprincipled Dealers

Trying to palm off their own or other articles of BUCHU on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The Original and only Genuine.

We desire to ran on the

MERIT OF OUR ARTICLE!

Theirs is worthless—is sold at much less rates and commissions, consequently paying a much better profit.

WE DEFY COMPETITION!

Ask for

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Take no other.

Sold by Z. D. GILMAN,
KIDWELL & LAWRENCE,
S. B. WAITE,
S. C. FORD,
JOHN WILEY,
S. B. ENTWISTLE,
J. R. MAJOR.
And by all Druggists everywhere.

mar 7—3m

THE UNION WILL STAND, NO MATTER WHO'S PRESIDENT!

Consequently, I shall remain in Washington, and continue to pursue my occupation of

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTING!

GILDING in all its branches. Old GLAZING promptly attended to. Painting and Ornamenting Cottage Furniture, in the best style. I also call attention to the Painting of Roofs and Brick Walls.

All the above I will do as cheap as the cheapest. I therefore solicit the patronage of my friends and fellow citizens of the District. Punctuality strictly observed, and work done in the best manner.

You will please mind your stops, and stop at

M. T. PARKER'S
Painting Establishment,
No. 53 Louisiana avenue (north side), between Sixth and Seventh streets.

P. S.—Signs put up free of charge, as usual.
nov26

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With Sixteen Years Experience in the Business.

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Pamphlet of advice sent free by mail.

Patent Laws and Regulations, 100 pages, 25 cents mail.

No charge for consultation, orally or by mail.

Preliminary Examination in United States Patent Office, $5.

Offices, No. 37 Park Row, New York; Washington corner of F and Seventh streets, opposite the Patent Office.
mar 14—6mif

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BRITISH REVIEWS
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE!

Leonard Scott & Co., New York, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

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3. The North British Review, (Free Church.)
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These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE
FOUR ENGLISH REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD
COMMENCE JULY, 1861.
EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions

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For all four of the Reviews, " "	8
For Blackwood's Magazine, " "	3
For Blackwood and one Review, " "	5
For Blackwood and two Reviews, " "	7
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N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

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J. W. KEEP,
Formerly over Galt's Jewelry Store.
mar 20—d3m

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ANNAPOLIS, FORTRESS MONROE,
NEWPORT NEWS, PORT ROYAL,
And the Southern Blockading Squadrons,

AT FAIR RATES.

jan 28—

SOLDIERS' MONEY
and
ALLOTMENT DRAFTS.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
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SOLDIERS' REMITTANCES
to their families at any place on the lines of their Express, at a charge of
TWENTY FIVE CENTS

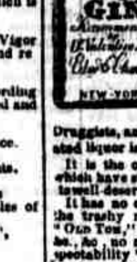
For any sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars; and a proportionate additional charge to places reached by connecting Expresses.

The remittance, whether Gold, Treasury Notes, or Allotment Drafts, should be enclosed in an envelope and securely sealed, and have the full address (including town, post office, and State; and in cities, the street and number) of the person to whom to be sent, and the amount legibly marked thereon.

Envelopes for this purpose may be had at our office.

To facilitate prompt delivery, the charge for remittance should be prepaid.

mar31—tm ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.



CHARLES'
LONDON
CORDIAL
GIN

Is distilled in London, and put up solely in quart and pint bottles, to meet the requirements of Druggists, and those to whom Pure and Unadulterated liquor is a Necessity or a Luxury.

It is the oldest established of all the Gins (!) which have started into existence upon the basis of its well-deserved and hard-earned celebrity.

It has no connection with, and is in no way like the trashy mixtures sold as "English Gin," or "Old Tom," or "London Dock," or "London Gin," &c., &c., no matter how much "antiquity" or "respectability" is assumed by their begetters.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, says: "It is far preferable to even *pure* Holland Gin, and *is the best article of its kind I have ever seen.*" So say thousands of physicians.

The New York Herald says: "We are surprised at its beneficial effects; it is a certain safe guard to health."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "It has no superior, if an equal, in medicinal virtues."

The New Orleans Picayune says: "There is no remedy on earth for dyspepsia equal to it."

The Boston Journal says: "As a beverage, as a preventive, or as a remedial agent, we want no other. It is our *vade mecum.*"

Women of America, for you it is *particularly adapted.* In sickness or health, it is your greatest friend.

E. BALDWIN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS,
91 Liberty street, New York.

Sold in Washington by
LOWELL, COLLES & CO.,
316 E street, near Pa. avenue,
dec 12—1y And dealers generally.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Just arrived, a direct importation per steamer Fulton, from Europe, a very fine and large assortment of Marine, Opera, Field Glasses, and Telescopes, which I will sell a very little above the cost in Paris. As to the qualities, there are none superior to be had, having been selected purposely for this market. Also, a large and well assorted stock of Opera Glasses, Microscopes, gold, silver, and steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses, suited to the sight by the use of an Optometer. A considerable number of certificates to be seen at my office, from gentlemen who have been suited at my old establishment.

JOHN TOBIAS

486 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth Streets.

My Establishment is up stairs.

Glasses fitted to mail. The trade supplied.
oct 10—1y

BATES & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES,
CONSISTING OF

Pickles, Preserves, Catsups, Sauces, Jellies, Fruits, Olives, Sardines, Salad Oils, Choice Relishes, Condensed Milk, Mustards,

PRESERVED MEATS, FISH, SOUPS, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors by the Package

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

☞ Agents for Tilden's Extract of Coffee, with Sugar and Milk combined.

380 Pennsylvania avenue,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
dec 17—tf

EVANS & WATSON'S
PHILADELPHIA
SALAMANDER,
FIRE AND
BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES.

Store, 16 south Fourth street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Orders received by
W. D. SHEPHERD,
Corner of Seventh and D streets,
jan 17—1y Washington, D. C.

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MASON, FENWICK, & LAWRENCE.

CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

ROBERT W. FENWICK,
Fifteen years in Patent Agency Business.

De WITT C. LAWRENCE,
Late member of the Patent Office Appeal Board.

OFFICE IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTE.—Patents procured. All information necessary to obtain a patent sent free of charge.
jan 23—tf

JUST RECEIVED AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh between I and K streets, a new stock of CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS.

L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, is the place to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, HATS and CAPS, at New York prices.

COME ONE AND ALL AT L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh street, between I and K, to buy your CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY YOUR CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS and CAPS at very low prices, at L. A. BEALL & CO.'S, No. 361 Seventh, between I and K streets.
mar 21—3m

EVERYBODY'S ATTENTION IS CALLED to our new stock of Spring Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Hats and Caps, at No. 460 Seventh street, opposite the Post Office. mar 20—d3m

NAVY SUPPLIES—1862-63.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 2, 1862.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 9 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 30th day of April next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every thirty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy yards, at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, viz:

Biscuit, flour, rice, dried apples, sugar, tea, coffee, beans, molasses, vinegar, and whisky.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1861 or 1862, but shall in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size and shape, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln-dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, with the heads well secured, or in air and water tight whisky or spirit barrels, at the option of the Bureau.

The flour shall be equal to the best Richmond and Baltimore brands, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1861 or 1862; but shall in all cases be manufactured from pure, sound, fresh ground wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality; and shall be delivered in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States, in the best new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels, or half barrels, as the case may be—the staves and headings to be of oak of the best quality; strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head, and equal in quality to sample barrel at the said navy-yards; two half barrels to be considered as a barrel, and not more than one third of the required quantity to be in half barrels.

The rice shall be of the very best quality and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by *sun drying* only, and of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisitions for the same; and shall be delivered in packages containing not more than three hundred pounds.

The iron hoops on the barrels and half barrels containing whisky, molasses, and vinegar to be well painted with red lead.

The sugar shall be dry and fit for packing, and equal in quality to the best Havan sugar.

The tea shall be of good quality Oolong, equal to the samples at said navy-yards, and be delivered in half and quarter chests only.

The coffee shall be equal to the best Cuba, according to sample.

The beans shall be of the very best quality white beans, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, 60 pounds to be taken as one bushel.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in new, well-seasoned red oak barrels, and half barrels, and with white-pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ¾-inch thick; the barrels and half barrels to be three quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick, and one on each chime 1¼ inch in width and 1-16th inch thick and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition, one third the quantity to be in half barrels if required by the Bureau.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid, and shall be delivered in barrels and half barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* staves and heads shall be substituted for red-oak staves and white pine heads, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order; one-third to be in half barrels.

The whisky shall be made wholly from grain, sound and merchantable, and be full first proof according to the United States custom-house standard, and shall be double rectified. It shall be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white oak barrels and half barrels, with white oak heads, the heads to be made of three piece heading, and well painted; the staves not to be less than ¾-inch thick, and the heads not less than ⅞-inch thick; and each barrel and half barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1¼ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States; one-third to be in half barrels.

All the foregoing described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery before the bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles; and his offer will be accepted for that yard for which his proposal may be lowest, and where more than one article is awarded to a bidder the articles will be embraced in one or more contracts at the option of the Bureau.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels and half barrels of flour and bread shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

(The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*)

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

Biscuit	3,000,000 lbs.
Flour	4,000 bbls.
Rice	600,000 lbs.
Dried apples	300,000 lbs.
Sugar	600,000 lbs.
Tea	75,000 lbs.
Coffee	75,000 lbs.
Beans	15,000 bushels.
Molasses	50,000 gallons.
Vinegar	50,000 gallons.
Whisky	150,000 gallons.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards, respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition; the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accomplished (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or collector of the customs.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1846. ap 3—law4w

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
OR
SPERMATORRHŒA,

is positively incurable by any means but those I advocate. Before commencing ANY treatment, learn how the writer actually CURED himself, and subsequently hundreds of others. Enclose a post-paid, superscribed envelope to Box 176, Charlestown, Massachusetts. mar 7—3m

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

A Trip to Manassas and Vicinity.

A few days ago, the writer, in company with a party of friends, set out upon an excursion to Manassas, the Bull Run battle field, and the adjacent country, which, as the stronghold of the rebel army of the Potomac, have become localities of intense interest.

Not intending to be stinted as to time, we resolved not to go in the Government excursion train, but took passage on the steamer to Alexandria, for which the enterprising captain charges double fare, or twice as much as formerly. Arriving at Alexandria, we found the wharf innocent of omnibuses or carriages, and the Orange and Alexandria railroad depot a long distance off, especially for those whose powers of locomotion are not free and easy. However, with a few not very flattering comments upon the enterprise of Virginians, we made our way over rough streets and pavements to the depot, from which a train was expected to start for Manassas at ten o'clock, but nearly three tedious hours passed away before the shrill blast of the whistle announced the readiness of the steam horse to proceed, when, seated upon the floor of an old baggage car, our party slowly made its way over the iron road, and, after a passage of about three hours, arrived at the rebel stronghold.

CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

In pursuance of their mission of destruction, the rebels had blown up the principal water tanks along the road, so that the engineer was obliged to "water his horse" from the running brooks, which was a long and tedious operation, as the water was carried in single buckets up the bank of the stream to the engine. The track as far as Manassas, with a few exceptions, appears to be in good order, but at the Junction a portion of it had been destroyed by the action of fire, and some miles of the road between the Junction and Warrenton have been torn up, the ties burnt, the rails bent, and the bridges destroyed, but Yankee activity and enterprise will soon repair all damages, and re-open the entire road to Richmond.

THE REBEL LOG CABIN ENCAMPMENTS

In the vicinity of Bull Run, we had the first sight of the winter quarters of the grand army, and they were far superior to those of our own soldiers. Each regiment had erected a handsome little village of log huts; they were about eight feet high, fourteen feet long, and ten feet wide. They were made of pine and oak logs, notched at the end, by which they were firmly united; the spaces between the logs being filled by wood and mud, so thoroughly "chinked in" as not to admit a flaw of the winter's wind, or a drop of rain; thick clapboards, or "shakes," covered the roof, which, also, was wind and water tight; the chimney, giving a wide fire place, was built at the end, of sticks and mud; a rough board door, hung upon wooden hinges, completed the exterior of the cabin. They were built upon parallel lines, with wide avenues between them, and being uniform in size and style, the whole encampment presented a picturesque and handsome appearance.

The interior was fitted up so as to accommodate from two to six persons; there were no camp-bedsteads, but wooden platforms, upon which two soldiers could sleep; we suppose that a blanket thrown over the straw, which covered the rough boards, formed the bed upon which the chivalry reposed. Over each bed there were arrangements for suspending their guns, and along the sides were shelves and permanent board tables, roughly made benches, and the usual camp-stools were found in every cabin; a few had plank floors, but generally they were without any save the hard-packed "sacred soil." Everywhere in these encampments, we saw abundant evidence that the "boys" not only had first rate quarters, but that they had had a good time generally.

In many of our encampments, the soldiers pave their little streets, and in some way beautify or adorn a small space in front of the door of their tent; in this they excel the rebels, for all their streets were unpaved and filthy, with no evidences of cleanliness or taste, but everywhere the opposite. The heads and horns of cattle, dead dogs and other offensive and disgusting exhibitions of the bad police of the camp, were apparent in each encampment.

On the line of the railroad, between Bull Run and the Junction, there are several of these encampments, and a very fine one near the depot. In two or three places there was evidently a design to destroy these log villages by fire; some of the huts were entirely consumed, other partially destroyed, and in some cases the flames appeared to have made their way along the surface of the logs, merely burning the bark and there gradually expired.

In several places towards the battle field new houses were commenced, having the appearance of permanent barracks; these were frame buildings, some just commenced, others nearly finished. This circumstance seems to establish the fact that the departure of the rebels was sudden and unanticipated.

THE DEFENCES OF MANASSAS.

Certain fantastic forms of pine bushes along the sides of the road, near Bull Run, are pointed out to the inquirer as masked batteries, but they are quite small and frail, and would form no defence, and would soon become useless as a cover for ordnance. As we approach the Junction, we begin to have a view of the "immense and powerful" forts, of which we have heard so much. One of them, near the depot, at a distance, appears to be a very formidable affair, but dwindles into insignificance as it is approached. It stands within a few feet of the road, and is merely a slight earthwork; the embankment being about eight feet high, forming three sides of a square, surrounded by a ditch about six feet wide. On the inside of the embankments are rows of casks filled with earth, closely packed. There are three embrasures, but no evidence that guns were ever mounted within them. Near this *fort*, on the other side of the road, is another, some fifteen feet high, which is supposed to have been erected for the protection of infantry. It is in form like the other, and has a powder magazine built below the surface. The walls are composed of small canvas sand-bags confined between a row of wooden posts on the inside, and a slight covering of earth on the outside; a few raw hides are stretched across the outer side. In the immediate vicinity of the depot are eight or ten of these little earthworks, all of them very slight, poorly built, and would offer little or no resistance to shot or shells, a very few of which would entirely demolish them. A single shell thrown into the sand bag battery, would probably destroy the whole of it. Exposure to the elements has rotted the canvas bags, which can now be torn with great ease.

Gen. Beauregard has the reputation of being a skilful engineer, but the works of defence about Manassas demonstrate that the engineer, whoever he was, was either incompetent or that he intended them as *sham* forts, to be magnified by our *efficient* corps of balloonists and spies, and thus keep back the Union forces.

THE NUMBER OF GUNS.

In examining the earthworks in the vicinity of the Junction, we were compelled to abandon the popular idea that the rebels were well supplied with ordnance, or that their batteries were formidable. There were but few indications of mounted guns, and the people who live in the neighborhood assert most positively and without doubt, truly, that in *all* the forts at Manassas and Centreville there have not been, since early in December, more than *twenty* guns, and not half that number at Manassas.

NUMBER OF TROOPS.

If the number of log cabin encampments indicate the numerical force of the rebels at Manassas, there must have been, at one time, at least fifteen thousand troops; but the black and white citizens, who have been there during the winter, all agree in the extraordinary statement that the rebel force has, since November, been gradually disappearing, and that at the time when Manassas was evacuated, there were but *five regiments* left, and that there had not been more than five thousand soldiers there for the last three months. Well informed military officers, now upon the ground, confidently express the opinion that ten thousand Union troops could, at any time during the last winter, have captured the whole rebel army of the Potomac, together with all their military stores; and this opinion is certainly well founded, considering the weakness of their earthworks, the small number of guns and the numerical insignificance of their troops.

THE SUBSISTENCE OF THE ARMY.

The popular idea has long prevailed, that the rebel troops were so short of provisions that they would soon be starved out; but a look at Manassas explodes this idea; there is everywhere abundant evidence that the troops were not only well supplied with the necessaries of life, but with its luxuries. In our two days' wanderings about the country, we saw but four cows, half a dozen pigs, and a few chickens concealed in the cellar of a farm house, now occupied by contrabands. The rebels had secured by purchase, or otherwise, everything eatable, within the range of their operations. In almost every cabin were the remains of an ample stock of provisions—nice pieces of fresh beef suspended upon wooden hooks were common; good bread lay scattered about the floor; flour barrels, not yet empty; while sardine boxes and porter and wine bottles were in great abundance; a soldier, in prospecting among the cabins, found a handsome wine case, with cut glass decanters, and one of them partly filled with wine.

Those who first visited Manassas, after the evacuation, found large quantities of cast off clothing, and it is known that immense quantities of flour, pork, clothing, and blankets were burned; a large oven was also destroyed. The precise spots where these burnings took place are still visible. Where the military uniforms were burnt, curious visitors still scratch about among the charred remains, for *buttons*, and carry them off as souvenirs. The most superficial observer of matters and things at Manassas, will soon become convinced that the grand rebel army of the Potomac have spent a pleasant winter, and the people there say, that the "boys" lacked but one thing to make them happy, and that was an opportunity to fight, which desire appeared to be universal among them.

THE HOSPITALS AT MANASSAS.

The hospital grounds were located in a grove on the right of the road, a short distance below the Junction, towards Warrenton. The trees had been cut away, and a small place cleared up, near the track, upon which the hospitals were erected. They were two story frame buildings, about twenty feet wide and fifty feet long, and it is said they could accommodate two thousand invalids. One of the last acts perpetrated by the rebels at Manassas, was the burning of these building; they were entirely consumed, not a vestige left, except melted glass, nails and hinges and other pieces of iron, all of which are rapidly being distributed over the country, as memorials of Manassas. It is said that a dead body, partly consumed, was found upon the site of one of these hospitals, but whether it had died of disease, or by fire, was not known.

THE HOSPITAL GRAVE YARD.

In an adjoining field, near a beautiful pine grove, we found what is supposed to have been the hospital burying place. The graves were placed at regular distances from each other, in parallel lines, and numbered one hundred and ninety-four. A small board at the head of each grave, announced in pencil marks the name, company and regiment of the deceased. Upon one of these "tomb-stones" were the words—"*dead negro*"—and upon another, "*black stock*," but to whom the "dead negro" belonged, or whose "black stock" "lay slumbering in the grave," there was no record. A number of graves unmarked, we discovered in the immediate vicinity, but there were no legends in relation to them, and no one seemed to know why they had been made there. We have heard much of the sickness of the rebel army; but the graves at Manassas do not establish the fact; doubtless, many who died were sent home, but the grave yard would seem to demonstrate that the army was either small or healthy. We know there were but few troops, and we could hear of no prevalent disease, except pneumonia.

BEAUREGARD'S HEADQUARTERS.

Having wandered over the ruins of the hospitals and its little city of the dead, until all were satisfied, our party took up its line of march for the late headquarters of General Beauregard. Our route lay across the fields in the direction of the battle ground. On the way, we saw a number of dead horses; in one lot were at least twenty; and wherever we went towards the battle field, we saw the remains of horses. The popular story is, that they died of starvation; but this cannot be true. The rebels had forage when they left; and in some of the farm yards in the vicinity, stacks of fodder still remained, which would not have been the case if forage had been scarce. Having wandered out of our way, we hailed a contraband, whom we discovered crossing the fields. He promptly came to us, and volunteered to take us to the house we sought, which was that of his master, Mr. Wm. J. Weir. He said his master owned five plantations, and more than one hundred slaves; but when the army went away, Mr. Weir also left, taking a few slaves with him, but some of them suddenly left him and returned home, and are now within our lines, patiently waiting for freedom, which they think this war will give them. This slave was very cautious and shrewd in his answers to our interrogatories; he gave few direct replies until he was certain that he conversed with friends, and then he dismissed all reserve, and spoke with the utmost freedom. He said when his master was going away, he ordered him to collect all the sheep upon the farm, and to follow him; but William did not obey—the sheep were hard to find, and they were so contrary that he couldn't drive them, and by the time he got them ready to start fair, the Yankee army came down, and then he thought he wouldn't go. He said that times were very hard—money scarce, and nothing to eat, and that some of the abandoned slave families had been taken to Alexandria, by the Union men, to keep them from starving; which we subsequently found to be true. While he was thus lamenting the hard times, some one suggested that he should have skinned the dead horses, and taken off their shoes, by which he might have realized at least a hundred dollars; "but," quickly interposed the slave, "what good would that do me? Master take de money. I hab none of it. No, no, sir," he continued, "when I has a fair chance to work for myself, den I skin horses, or skin anything else, if I kin keep de money for de ole 'oman and de children." In this, the poor slave uttered an important truth, that white men would do well to remember. Give these people an opportunity and a motive to labor, and they will take as good care of themselves as any other class of the laboring population.

William conducted us safely to the Wier mansion, which is a large brick house, with all the necessary out-houses for a large farm. Mr. Wier is supposed to have been a wealthy man. He was, or had been postmaster, and the remains of his library showed that he was a man of good literary taste and knew the value of books. It was evident that he was a believer in the colonization scheme, for upon the shelves we found copies of the *African Repository*, dated as far back as 1828.

The house was in good repair, but stripped of nearly all its furniture. Before leaving, Mr. Wier had placed all his valuable household articles, silverware, &c., in his barn, where he supposed it would be safe, but the soldiers had been there, and desolation followed.

This house, which is about a mile from the Junction, was for a long time the headquarters of Gen. Beauregard. The owner and his family retired, that the General might occupy it. His private room was in the second story, and has since been occupied as a hospital. It still contains many interesting evidences of Beauregard's presence; a large number of captains' returns, in blank, were strewed over the floor, but they were quickly gathered up and deposited among other relics to be carried off.

The house and all the property of the estate had been left to the care of a faithful old servant man and his wife. They and their children were now the sole occupants. The man (Sam) was dignified and gentlemanly in his deportment; he was free, but his wife and children were slaves. One of his boys had been carried off by Mr. Wier, but he ran away from him, and came back to his old home. In various ways Sam had collected several hundred dollars, but his master and some other members of the Wier family thought they could use the money to good advantage, and borrowed it of Sam. They gave him their notes, one of which was dated *ten* years ago. He considered the notes good—perhaps they are, but judging by the light of numerous precedents, we should prefer the money to the notes. White men, in dealing with their slaves, are very uncertain.

It was near six o'clock when we reached the Wier mansion, and being tired and hungry, we proposed that Uncle Sam should entertain us for the night, which he promised to do. He had managed to save a quantity of salt pork, fresh beef, and coffee, and he soon prepared a nice supper for our entire party, besides another, for some Union officers who had temporary possession of a portion of the house. In due time, "Aunty" prepared a good bed for each of us, and we all slept soundly, conscious that the soldiers present and on guard were amply sufficient to protect us.

[TO BE CONCLUDED TO MORROW.]

The Famous Floating Battery—What was Found upon it.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Island No. 10, on the 9th, says:

The floating battery, formerly the Pelican dock, at New Orleans, drifted down to Madrid, and was secured five miles below there. When first seen, it came sweeping down with the current towards the upper battery, and the garrison supposing an attempt probable to run the blockade, immediately manned their guns. Eight cannon could be counted upon it, all bearing directly at the fort, and when within range the latter opened fire. Receiving no response, they perceived the battery had been deserted, and ceased. This occurred the evening previous to the evacuation and surrender of the rebels.

Two transports, with great difficulty, after several hours, got the battery to shore. It was full of water, (the enemy having tried hard to sink it,) and dragged the immense anchor attached to it very easily. The hull is 180 feet long and 60 wide, built like that of a large steamer, decked very strongly, and the guns all mounted along one side and the ends. To counterbalance this great weight was a quantity of heavy ballast on the outer side, and also the ammunition, with baggage, &c., of the crew. There were several trunks filled with good clothing and articles of private comfort, some revolvers, and one or two rifles, books, and bundles of letters.

A most curious feature of the battery was two small engines below, in the hold, intended to work a couple of pumps and fill at pleasure the affair with water. There were also, by way of cargo, eighty torpedoes, hundreds of sky rockets, a couple of electric batteries, and coils of submarine cable. The concern seemed only a large specimen from the thousands of novel infernal and useless machines the rebels have favored science with lately. On the deck a sixty-four lay dismounted, its carriage shivered to pieces by a ball.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has the following from its correspondent:

CAIRO, April 13.—I was taken prisoner at the late battle at Pittsburg Landing, but have succeeded in making my escape from the enemy. Acting Brigadier General Peabody and Major Powell, of the Twenty fifth Missouri volunteers, with whom I was breakfasting at the time of the surprise, were both killed. The rebels robbed me of everything except my pantaloons and boots.

General Albert Sidney Johnston, of Kentucky, and General Bushrod Johnson, of Tennessee, are both dead. The latter made his will before dying.

Bragg, Beauregard and Breckinridge escaped. The battle lasted thirteen and a half hours on Sunday and eight hours on Monday, when the enemy fled. We captured all their cannon except two or three. Among the batteries captured is the famous Washington Light Artillery, of New Orleans.

THE PRESS AND THE WAR NEWS.—Col. E. S. Sanford, Military Inspector of the Telegraph Lines, is at Fortress Monroe, in pursuance of the orders of the Secretary of War, and is about perfecting some arrangements by which the representatives of the Press will be better enabled to discharge their duties toward the public and at the same time avoid the publication of news that may be detrimental to the national interests—or, as the popular word has it, contraband. Col. Sanford is fully possessed of the views of the Secretary of War on the subject and at the same time appreciates the difficulties that surround the Press in these war times in attempting to meet the public demand for news.

NAVAL BOATS FOR THE WESTERN WATERS.—A board appointed by the Navy Department to examine plans and specifications for boats for the Western waters, consisting of Com. Jos. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; John Lenthal, Chief of the Bureau of Construction; B. F. Sherwood, Engineer in Chief; Edward Hart, Naval Constructor, and Daniel B. Martin, Engineer of the United States Navy, have recommended that contracts be made with the following parties:—Messrs. Tomlinson & Hartupee, of Pittsburg, for two iron vessels; Messrs. Brown and McCord, of St. Louis, for three wooden vessels; George C. Bester, of Cairo, for one wooden vessel; Jas. B. Eades, of St. Louis, for two iron vessels. Aggregate cost of the eight vessels, $1,229,500.

Gen. Cox sends encouraging news from the Kanawha, but speaks of bottomless roads, rivers over the banks, and a week of terrific storms.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PITTSBURG BATTLE.

MORE INTERESTING FACTS — BEAUREGARD'S COUNCIL OF WAR—GENERAL BRAGG'S DEATH AGAIN REPORTED—OUR KILLED AND WOUNDED ESTIMATED AT 8,000.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The special correspondent of the *Journal* says:

Beauregard called a council of war of all the best generals in his army before the battle of Pittsburg. There were present Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Breckinridge, Hardee, Bragg, Cheatham, A. Sidney Johnston, and Bushrod Johnston, the Rebel Provisional Governor of Kentucky, and a few other generals.

The following policy was fixed on: If they beat us, they would follow up their victory, and drive us north as far as possible. If they were beaten, they would withdraw their forces from the border States, and make a desperate stand in the Gulf States.

Gen. Van Dorn did not reach Corinth till the fight was over. It is now believed, by the latest arrivals from Pittsburg, that the rebel force in the action numbered 65,000 men.

The Ninth Illinois regiment could count but two hundred effective men on Monday morning, the Eleventh Illinois only forty-five, and the Twelfth Illinois only seventeen men.

A gentleman from Pittsburg Landing says that the wounded are well provided for in the transports and barracks.

No battle is expected for some days yet. The heavy rains have made the roads impassable for artillery and army wagons.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The steamer January arrived at our wharf last evening with several hundred of our sick and wounded from Pittsburg.

Capt. Bartlett, of the January, reports that the Minnehaha, laden with wounded, has gone up to Ohio City, and the Memphis landed one thousand of the wounded at Mound City.

Capt. William Copp, of the Ninth Indiana, who is among the wounded, says he has no doubt of the death of Gen. Bragg in Monday's fight. Also, that Johnson, the so-called Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is dead. He died as he lay, within six feet of Capt. Copp, on board of the Hannibal.

The whole rebel army engaged in the battle numbered one hundred and twenty-three regiments, consisting of 75,000 men. These facts are obtained from a brigade quartermaster, named Wintermuth, who was taken prisoner.

Our total loss in killed and wounded is now estimated at 8,000.

General Wallace, of Illinois, at last accounts, was still living, but there were only slight hopes of his recovery.

The name of Colonel John H. McHenry, of the Seventeenth Kentucky Regiment, who was wounded at Pittsburg, was erroneously printed in the first despatch as C. McKinney.

The steamer Woodford arrived last night with about three hundred prisoners from Pittsburg.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PORTLAND, April 11.—The steamer Norwegian arrived here to night with Liverpool advices of the 2d instant. The steamers Canada, City of Washington, and North America had arrived out. The political intelligence is unimportant.

Commercial Intelligence.—Cotton.—Sales of the last three days 12,000 bales, prices tending upward. Market quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs dull and still declining. Provisions quiet but steady. Consols 90⅞ a 90⅞.

The question of iron batteries continues to attract attention in England. The *Times* says it is understood that an order is in course of transmission to all dock yards to suspend any further operations upon wooden ships. The leading journals continue to urge the necessity for iron fleets.

The Morning *Post* calls attention to the improvements the Americans are making in ordnance, the weight of the shot thrown by the Monitor being nearly double that used on board any British ship of war.

The British steamer Mars, bound from Waterford to Bristol, was wrecked near Milford during a gale and heavy fog, by which fifty lives were lost.

The brigs Adelaide and Mary Wright arrived at Liverpool on the 3d inst., having successfully run the blockade at Charleston, which port they left on the 3d of March. They had 1,400 bales of cotton, and 200 boxes of tobacco, and a considerable quantity of rosin. They left Charleston in company with the barque Etiwan, and four schooners, all laden with cotton and rosin. They report that the sunken stone fleet is fast breaking up, Charleston harbor being full of floating timber.

The War in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—The correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Houston, Missouri, under date of April 9th, says:—"The whole Confederate force in the late Pea Ridge battle have gone east down the Arkansas river. A little over a week ago they passed through Clarksville, sixty miles east of Van Buren. At that point a force of two thousand cavalry was said to have taken the road north towards Huntsville.

It was impossible to learn the destination of these troops, but it is most probable that they were bound for some point on the Mississippi river.

From New Orleans.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of April [illegible] says: A foreign resident of New Orleans lately passed through our city en route for Europe, who gave very interesting details of the condition of things in the Crescent City and in the rebel army.

New Orleans, he represented to be in a very distressed and only partially defended condition. Foreign residents of wealth were despairing of the restoration of trade, and so far as possible, had already left or were preparing to go—most of them leaving either for the West Indies or Europe. The banks were abundantly supplied with specie—about $18,000,000—but there was scarcely any in circulation, and Confederate money was only worth 10 cents on the dollar. Citizens engaged as home militia were more engaged in police service than in the defence of the city from apprehended attack, and only a feeble resistance could be made against a well organized force.

Every hope of their protection against [illegible] Union army, as well there as throughout [illegible] Southwest, was hung upon the success [illegible] army concentrating at Corinth, and con[illegible] ly all available war material, part[illegible] the way of men was sent thither.

A company, comprising leading [illegible] nent merchants, bank officers, pre[illegible] surance companies, &c., had been [illegible] and sent to Corinth, mainly to act in [illegible] ulating others to go.

The vigilance committee imprisoned men without hesitation, taking them at any time and from any place.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

Gen. McClellan is reported to have said in a private letter received here that he had found the rebel fortifications at Yorktown ten times stronger than he anticipated, but that he was still confident of eventual success. The rebels of Baltimore and Washington profess to believe that Gen. McClellan has been entrapped, and say that Gen. Johnston will die of old age before he is vanquished in the peninsula.