D. C.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. Poems, by George Alfred Townsend. Published by Rhedes & Ralph, Washington,

Mr. Townsend is well known as one of the most vigorous and animated, if not one of the most profound, among the newspaper writers of our day. He has fine descriptive powers, and his letters to half the journals in the country, dated from nearly every quarter of the globe, are, in spite of their eccentricities, full of information and excellent entertainment. As a poet Mr. Townsend is less known than as a correspondent, and the manner in which his verses have floated around in the corners of the papers has not conduced to establishing his fame in this line of art. In the volume before us, all, or all that Mr. Townsend considers worth preserving, of these fugitive poems have been collected, and the average of merit is very much higher than we had reason to expect. The ordinary duties of a newspaper writer are not such as are conducive to postical inspiration, and it indicates no ordinary power in Mr. Townsend that he has been able to produce verses of as high a grade as the majority of those in this volume are. Some of the poems do not rise above a graceful commonplace, but many of them have undoubted merit, as the following:-

KISHICOQUILLAS. Kishicoquillas! beautiful word, Soft as the river it christens— That drops from the mountain down like a bird. In trills of natural melody heard, Saying, to any who listens, Under the hemlocks or over the willows: "Kishicoquillas!"

Once, when a boy, I strayed from thy rills, Far in the green Alleghanies, Adown through the clefts of the wild gray hills To the golden valley of brooks and mills, Where the strong Juniata's refrain is: (Waiting to bear thee away on his billows) "Kishicoquillas!

Shrill the bald eagle screamed to tear Thy silvery trout he had taken: The eyes of the red fox winked from his lair; Deep in thy sands were the tracks of the bear; By the stag's tall antiers shaken The boughs of the sycamore inurmured to thrill us: "Kishleoquillas!"

Down the long aisles of beech and oak, Shyly the deer were grazing; Cheerily echoed the lumbermen's stroke; Bluely arose their camp-fire's smoke; Dreamy by distance the song they were raising. Thou with thy life in thy name seemed to thrill

"Kishicoquillas!" Called the young quall from the mossy brake; The woodcock whirred a-soaring; Rang his alarum the rattlesnake The cataract climbed the beard of the lake: The old red mill slept a-snoring;

Bending, the cattle drank under thy willows. "Kishicoquillas!" Sweeter thy water than sugar that drips In the cup of thy maples wounded, Sweet as kisses on virgin lips
Thy name, that is music to him who sips, Each time that its prattle is sounded, Liquid and loving, like thee, to thrill us: "Kishicoquillas!"

Mr. Townsend's muse is a roamer like himself, and the mood of these poems is as varied as their subject. Many of them show not only keen observation and fine appreciation of nature, art, and human character, but are of a finer fibre and a more elevated tone of thought than would be expected from Mr. Townsend's prose style. As a thoroughly American poem, for instance, the following will repay more than one perusal:-

WILD-CAT JUNCTION.

A weman in calico dress, who smokes her pipe as she sits: A hairy man, in a slouched hat, who whittles and yawns and spits;
A travelling Jew, asleep by the stove, with his head on a carpet-bag; And the wind a-cursing out of doors like a childforsaken hag.

H.

Two railroads chased across a moor, by a ghastly lantern's gleam; "bob-tail" train gone howling away like half of a nightmare dream: The naked station caught between, in the junction's iron vice, one stark gin-mill over the way, with Hoosiers throwing dice. good m.

I sit in heathen awe, and muse: the night ex-Crunched bloodily perhaps, afar, against some dawdling freight: Or down some yielding trestle-bridge shot in some river's ooze. To give some wild-cat journalist a bit of morn-

ing news.

off and will the TV. and the state of God help the brave and sallow folk who farm this Western waste! The young men withered with the chills; the young girls, weary-faced; The savage children chasing down the lean, lank geese and pigs; The gaunt wife scolding her old man, who mopes and swears and swigs.

Now lone the cracked and parched world, save when the trains go by! How lone the river-beds, so broad, scorched up and scooped and dry! lone the flat, shorn fields of stalks, bestrewn with stump and chunk How lone the scrubby woods, that know no satyr but the skunk!

All year the hutted homes look down the rutted roads of slough;
All life, the stunted shaggy nags, dejected. mounch and plough;
The plank towns, pitched at random, seem to their crude spires to say:

"O God, it is our destiny and slavery to pray! VIL Hard lines of cunning avarice the strong men's faces ruft. And garbs and tables primitive and desperate

with thrift, Show life, like all the landscapes, stark and starveling as the scope
Of souls immortal, by their greed, but ignorant of hope!

VIII. Still midst these bare-legged folks, perhaps, grew up some wondrous men,
As grows some silver poplar shaft deep in some dogwood fen; Some Crockett heard his mother sing in yonder crone's shrlll croon,

In yonder lank-haired giant burns the soul of Daniel Boone. IX. Here Lincoln, with his jaundiced face, heed corn

to buy his shoes; Miraculous intelligence! that he could read the news, When once a month the papers came, and round The neighbors cheered to hear how hung some abolitionist.

He wore his Sunday bob-fail coat, when twice a year, for suits, The Judge came up to hold the Court (upon the bench his boots).
And in his shirt sliceves told the law, and spit a slimy peck, The while he said: "Be taken hence and hanged

by the neck. HOM XI, TOST Corn-dedgers dipred in maple-juice he ate with

An ox-steak when the preacher came the family Rye coffee with molasses sweet (he never used a But with his knife, ten months a year, poked down the salted pork).

CONTRACT NOTICE Still, like old Bunyan's vision, seen o'er Bedford Prison's gate, He saw out of this poverty the highways of the The pilgrimage of Christendom from bondage to the light. And slavery's pack fall from the back of lands that seek the right.

XIII. Husks filled his belly, but he saw his father's house afar. A shepherd on a lonely moor, he watched the Master's star. And not by dainty hands in kid the shackles fell but warty, horny, were the palms that made the

Still in his homely Hoosier phrase, he talked the The same old puckered face looked out, Columbus-like, for dawn.
We waited for some courtly Christ to draw the sting from death, And, lo, the promised man arose in lowly Nazareth

O West, take heed that in your wealth your leaner dreams come true! The hopefulness of all the poor is delegate to Speak! from your gelden valley vast! Swear

by your father's dust. The West that made the Nation free shall make the Nation just!

The poems in this volume, if they do not rise to the height of the great masters of song, are of vastly more merit than the majority of the verses put before the public every year, and forgotten almost before the leaves are dry from the press. They show that the writer is a man of genuine poetical talent, and excellent as many of them are, they indicate abilities that, if not bestowed in another direction, might have given Mr. Townsend a high place among the poets of the country.

-From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "The Poetical Works of Alfred Tennyson," published by Harper & Brothers. This is a complete edition of Tennyson's works, including his recently published "Holy Grail and Other Poems," which, by the way, should have been combined in their proper order with the "Idyls of the King." The book is embellished with three portraits of the poet laureate, all of which are remarkable for being atrociously bad, and by a number of transfers from some superior designs by Dore, Millais, Holman Hunt, Rossetti, and other celebrated artists. The book is nicely bound, and is certainly cheap at fifty cents.

The same house sends us "Kitty," an interesting novel of English society, by M. Betham Edwards. Published by Harper &

-From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Ernest Linwood," the fifth volume of the uniform edition of Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's works, and their cheap edition of 'David Copperfield," to which attention is invited apropos of the drama of Little Em'ly, now being performed at the Arch Street -The Transatlantic is the title of a new

weekly journal of popular reading, the first number of which has just been issued by L. R. Hamersly & Co., Forney's Press Building, Seventh and Chesnut streets. The Transat. lantic is made up of excellent selections from the best foreign periodicals, and the object of its conductors is to furnish the public with a journal of bright, entertaining, and instructive literature. The initial number promises well for the success of the enterprise, and if The Transatlantic continues as it has begun, it will doubtless become one of the most popular eclectic publications in the country. It contains thirty-two imperial octavo pages of reading matter, printed with clear type, on good paper, and the price of ten cents a number, or \$4 per annum, is certainly low, considering the handsome appearance of the paper and the merits of its con-

The conductors of the journal explain its aims and objects in the following card:-

TO THE PUBLIC. "Numerous and varied as are the periodical publications, they appear few and unimportant when compared with those of Great Britain; and one very compared with those of Great Britain; and one very important class of literature with which the English press teems, is most inadequately provided in this country. We allude to a class of what is usually called light reading—bright, interesting, and enlivening—from which the least instructed need not turn in weariness, nor the most refined in disgust.

"It is undeniable that many of our magazines are dependent on foreign sources for much that renders them attractive, and we may well acknowledge this dependence, and make the most of what those dependence, and make the most of what those means afford. It is to render accessible to the American public some of the great stores of really good rican public some of the great stores of really good as well as entertaining reading, constantly issued from the foreign press, that we have projected the periodical whose first number appears to-day.

"The Transatlantic will contain the best of the stories, sketches, and essays of current foreign literature, avoiding all ponderons dissertations, as well as all that resembles the baneful rubbish of which our own press affords so ample a supply. The field we enter upon is by no means fully occupied, and it affords abundant material from which to gather, and we intend our selections to be fresh and bright, while at the same time choice and good. And as we lay no claim to originality, we may with better grade commend our wares to the attention of the public. The Transatlantic will be published every Tuesday." The Transatlantic will be published every Tuesday. - Van Nostrand's Electic Engineering Magazine for January has an admirable selection of practical and scientific articles on en-

lications. -The American Odd Fellow for January contains a variety of articles of interest to the members of the order.

gineering subjects from the best foreign pub-

-The December number of The Journal of the Franklin Institute presents a valuable list of scientific articles, the most important of which is the paper of Professor Zollner, entitled "A new spectroscope, with contributions to the spectral analysis of the stars."

-From the Central News Company, No. 505 Chesnut street, we have received "Punch's Almanac for 1870, and the latest numbers of The Cornhill Magazine; Temple Bar; Punch; and Fun. THE ME STATE OF THE STATE OF

-From A. Brentano, No. 708 Broadway, Naw York, we have received "The Era Alangange" for 1870, which contains a variety of valuable statistics about musical and theatrical

-Turner snothers send us Appleton's Jour-OF PHILADELPHIA. nal for January 22. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. KANSAS.

The Lawrence Massacre-Quantrell's Bloody Work.

During all the dark and bloody scenes of the war, there is to be found none fuller of fiendishness and brutality than the Quantrell raid and destruction of this town, upon that bright and beautiful August morning. The malice, vindictiveness and hatred induced by the Rebellion seems to have tried to spend itself in that one act. It was without excuse, without palliation, and will always be regarded as a brutal massacre. The town was defenseless, and the citizens attempted to make no defense. Under such circumstances, when nothing could be gained except the gratification of revenge and a little booty plundered, the cold-blooded butchery of nearly two hundred defenseless men, and the destruction of a million dollars worth of property, constitute a crime at which human nature is shocked, and at which the Christian civilization of our age and country may well stand aghast. It sent a thrill of horror through the hearts of the loyal people of this country, as well it might. Quantrell, with his gang, assembled on the borders of Kansas and Missouri about noon on the day previous to the raid. They burned a few houses, and killed some citizens on the way. About ten miles from Lawrence, between two and three o'clock in the morning; they took a boy and compelled him to guide them into Lawrence. After the butchery had ceased, Quantrell dressed the boy in a new suit of clothes, gave him a horse, and sent him home. Arriving at the city, they posted pickets on the outskirts, planted sentinels upon Mount Oread, which overlooks the city, and when all was prepared,

"With loud and furious yells," As if fiends had raised the battle-cry of hell," they rushed upon the town and commenced their brutal massacre. Shots were fired at citizens wherever they appeared, and the work of burning houses commenced. Massa-chusetts street, the principal business street, was entirely destroyed, except one business house. The Eldridge House, the finest brick hotel west of St. Louis, was burned. But one public house was saved, the City Hotel. This Quantrell placed a guard around and saved, because he had boarded there and received

very kind treatment when sick. The incidents of the massacre would fill a volume. One or two will be mentioned. The women, as a general thing, were not harmed or insulted. In some instances they were treated with some measure of decency.

One lady, whose husband was absent, they helped take up her carpets and remove her furniture, but insisted upon burning the house, as they said such were their orders. Others were treated as might be expected from fiends and brutes.

A lady whose husband had been killed begged the privilege of retaining his wedding-ring. "No matter," the heartless wretch replied, and snatched the souvenir from the lady's hand, and rode off.

The murder of Judge Carpenter, who had been married about a year, was peculiarly heartrending. Several squads had ridden up to his house, and, after robbing him and plundering his house, he had, by his bland manners, persuaded them not to kill him. At last came along a gang into which seven more devils had entered, and some of them commenced firing on him. He was chased up stairs, and from there driven down to the cellar after receiving several wounds. From there he was driven into the front yard, when he was mortally wounded. His wife threw herself on him to protect him from further wounds. The heartless fiends walked around him, looking for a place for still another and a fatal wound, and, lifting up her arm, fired so that the ball should pass through the Judge's head.

One of the brutes asked for a cup of water from a citizen, and as he received it with his left hand, shot him down dead with his right

General Collamore, Mayor of the city, went into his well to save his life, together with another citizen. The house was burned down, and they were smothered to death. A friend went down into the well to see if the General was alive. The rope broke, and he, too, was hauled up a lifeless corpse, making three dead bodies from one well.

At Dr. Griswold's there were four families. The house was surrounded and the men were ordered to come out; and upon being assured that with their surrender "the town might fare better," they came out. They had gone scarcely twenty paces before all were shot. Mr. Griswold and Mr. Trask, editor of the State Journal, were instantly killed. Mr. Thorp, State Senator, lived a few hours. Mr. Baker, though shot through the neck, the arms, and the lungs, finally recovered, and is now a member of the wholesale grocery house of Ridenour & Baker, and was at that time in the grocery business.

General Lane escaped in a cornfield. Many escaped by getting into ravines and

skirts of timber. The whole number known to be killed is 143. Fifty-three lie buried in one trench in the old cemetery.

Mr. Speer, editor of the Lawrence Tribune, lost two sons at the massacre.

WHO AND WHERE IS QUANTRELL? Quantrell, the leader of this gang of ruf-fians, is no myth, though the accounts pub-lished about him, and the number of men who have been arrested and hung for Quantrell, might in the future render it quite a matter of doubt and suspicion whether any such personage ever existed. Quantrell came to the Territory of Kansas in an early day from Ohio, where he taught school. For a time he identified himself with the Free State party, but was always mistrusted by them. He was a bold, bad man—a desperado and a bandit. He was a sort of irregular Confederate leader, a man that no discipline could control, and who could only act with that class of men, outlaws, bandits, and desperadoes, who are a curse to any army or any cause. He was one of those who "reign in hell" and can never "serve in heaven." It is believed now that he is dead; that he went to Texas and there died of consumption. Another account is that he went to Mexico. He probably is not living, at least in the United States. This is the opinion of General Blunt, who followed him and fought him as far as the Arkansas river. - Lawrence (Kansas) Republican, Janus ary 1.

-Two hundred negroes left Lynchburg, Va., on Wednesday, for Georgia and Alabama, and one hundred and fifty on Thursday. — A Minnesota juror addressed a note to the judge, in which he styled him "Onarable jug." He evidently knew he was entitled to a handle to his name.

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PROPOSALS.

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POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. January 10, 1870, fon the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July 1870, 18

1870, viz.:- STAMPED ENVELOPES. No. 1. Note size, 234 by 434 inches, of white paper, No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5% inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 51, by 51,5 inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the propor-

tion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3% by 5% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3% by 6% inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of

2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3½ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

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6)% by 2% inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent initiation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than haif an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra

pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden. lopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished. and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of post-masters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Enders are notified that the Department will re-

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract that the en-velopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embessing the postage scamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the

satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies

department reserves the fight of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any charges of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured en-velopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the covelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. The use of the present dies may on may not be continued.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations. The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1859, was as follows, viz.:—
No, 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).

No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars) No. 4. Full letter size—67,367,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)
-343,500.

943,500. No. 6. Extra letter size—4.204,500 No. 7. Official size—604,650. No. 8. Extra official size—1700.

No. 8. Extra official size—1400.

Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and scaled, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,

Postmaster General. 1 11 eodtM1

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF RIFLED

BURRAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 4, 1870.
Sealed Proposals for the purchase of 30-pounder and 20-pounder Parrott Rifles, with Carriages, Implements, and Projectiles, now on hand in the lavy Yards at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

ceived at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, January 31, 1870.

In the aggregate there are about 390 Gnns, 354 Carriages, and 96, 157 Projectiles. Schedules in detail of the articles at each yard will be furnished on application to this Bureau.

Bidders will state the number of guns, carriages, implements, and projectiles they desire to purchase at each yard separately, specifying the calibre of gun, kind of carriage, whether broadside or pivot, and the kind of projectiles.

The guns, etc., will be delivered at the respective navy yards, and must be removed by the purchaser or purchasers within ten days after the acceptance of his or their bid. But no deliveries will be made of any article until the parties purchasing

be made of any article until the parties purchasing shall have deposited with the paymaster of the navy yard the full amount of the purchase money in each

Many of the guns are new, and all are service-able. Bidders will therefore offer accordingly. No offer for these articles as old iron or wood will be considered.

The Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all bids which it may not consider to the interest of the Government to accept.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Purchase of Rifled Cannon, etc."

A. LUDLOW CASE,
Chief of Bureau.

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO. OILS. No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

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JOHN F. OHL.

Pier 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc. etc. SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after the lath of March he rates by this line will be reduced to it cents per lo lbs., 4 cents per ft, or 1 cent per gall., ship's option. 2285

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA
Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE
TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESTATOH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these fines will be resumed on and after
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