THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

is published every Friday morning; One copy one year $2 00; Three copies one year, $5 00; Ten copies one year, $16 00.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1866. NO. 186.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are published to this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

CLOTHING.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSE.

Dare Bridget's no little; and yet she "see Sam Teddy
Yer the jay of an life and I love yer already!
But much harder I'd love you Tom yer head to yer toes,
Yes sweet Tuttle-dove you, if you'd get some new clothes!"

So I went down the minute, just to hunt up a tailor,
While who should I meet but Timothy Moore:
"For new clothes I'm feelin', Tim, where shall I go?"
"Why you must go'll be getting to Smith Brothers & Co."

This for fear (of be late) I made haste to Smith's tailors,
It is on Market street, number four sixty-four;
And for mighty few greenbacks I got a whole suit,
With none of yer sewn-seams—and handsome to boot.

I hasn't been drinking, but this I must laugh—
Ha, ha, I am thinking of my foolish brother half,
As I walked in my house, in my Smith Brothers suit;
See I "Eliz-ee, swate creature!"—sez she "Get out, yer been liquor!"

She didn't know me from Adam, so to keep up the joke
See I "Mo dear madam am poor heart you have broke;"
This she whacked me a smoking across my pug nose,
Out the blood came a gushing and ran down to my toes.

"Oh, Biddy, how were yer own Teddy yer've
[illegible]
Me also clothing, quite jewel, quite, but mathematic."
If yer'd enjoy [illegible], there's but one place I know—
Get a suit of nice clothes at Smith Brothers & Co.

SMITH BROS. & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
AND DEALERS IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
OAK HALL,
604 Seventh street.

Just received, the largest and finest stock of PIECE GOODS ever offered in the city of Washington. Having secured the best artists in the city, we are prepared to make up to the Finest Style, and at lower prices than any other establishment.

ap30 Smith Bros. & Co.

H. PUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
474 Fourteenth Street, opposite Willard's Hotel.

Would be indeed his friends that he has just received a full assortment of French, English and Domestic Cloths and Cassimeres of the most fashionable styles and color, and he would be pleased to serve them on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice.

LAW AGENCIES.

LAW OFFICE.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
WARD H. LAMON, C. F. MAGRUDER,
BLACK, LAMON & CO.,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT,
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.
OFFICE, 498 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Directly Opposite Willards' Hotel.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CLAIM AGENCY.
C. S. SUNDY & CO.,
326 Pennsylvania avenue, (opposite Willards' Hotel,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CORRESPONDENTS:
J. D. REYNEY, Esq., 136 Nassau st., N. Y.
Dobes, Comstock & Brown, E. T.,
and others. ap6

CARD.
N. H. MILLER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE, NO. 311 NINTH STREET WEST,
Near Pennsylvania avenue,
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now attending to all legal business, such as administering the Assembly, as well as all other oaths, Drawing Leases, Deeds, Wills, Power of Attorney, Landlord and Tenant Notices, &c., &c.
Legal advice given in all its branches.
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts and claims in general. 1e24-tf

HOTELS.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
PROPRIETORS,
CORNER PENN. AVE. AND FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY. a27-tf

HOFFMAN HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.
MITCHELL, READ, AND WALL,
PROPRIETORS.

The HOFFMAN HOUSE is conducted upon the plan of the best American and European Hotels. It combines all the modern improvements necessary to the greatest comfort of guests that art, ingenuity and liberality can possibly devise and produce. The bill of fare for the table embraces every variety and delicacy afforded by the American markets, in their season. 1y18-y

PUBLIC LAND SALES IN WISCONSIN.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION No. 710, DATED JUNE 14, 1866.

It orders public sales in the state of WISCONSIN as follows:

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, on the 17th day of SEPTEMBER next, the reserved sections in thirty-six Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Trempaleau and Buffalo.

At the Land Office at ASHLAND, on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, seventeen parts of Townships in the counties as above.

At the Land Office at FALLS ST. CROIX, on the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the reserved sections in forty-four Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Dunn, Pierce, and St. Croix.

At the Land Office at FALLS ST. CROIX, on the 22d day of OCTOBER next, ten parts of Townships, in the counties of Pepin and Pierce.

At the Land Office at EAU CLAIRE, on the 1st day of OCTOBER next, the reserved sections in ten parts of Townships, in the counties of Clarke, Chippewa, Eau Claire, and Dunn.

At the Land Office at STEVENS POINT, on the 29th day of OCTOBER next, one hundred and ten Townships and parts of Townships, in the counties of Marathon and Oconto.

At the Land Office at MENASHA, on the 5th day of OCTOBER next, sixty-seven Townships and parts of Townships, in the county of Oconto.

Containing over five and a quarter millions of acres of public lands.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 14, 1866.

NOTE.—Under the regulations of the Department, as heretofore and now existing, no payment can be made for advertising proclamations except to such publishers as are specially authorized to publish by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. je21-w13t

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1866.

On the petition of William Moore, of Brooklyn, New York praying for the extension of a patent granted to James Carman, assignee of the said William Moore, on the 14th day of September, 1852, for an improvement in "Door Locks" for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of September, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 27th day of August 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, especially 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 Tribune, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

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. je30-law3w

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1866.

Proposals will be received for the delivery, for the use of the Department, for about:

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF S. SE.,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July next, for the delivery of one hundred (100) tons (2,000 lbs.) of large egg or steamboat furnace White Ash Coal, thoroughly screened.

ALSO,

50 cords best Pine Wood, thoroughly seasoned.

The Coal to be weighed and the Wood measured by the Order Engineer or his assistant, and packed away in the Senate vaults under his direction.

The price of the Coal and Wood to be delivered on or before the 31st of August following.

GEORGE T. BROWN,
jy21-d7t10 Sergt.-at-Arms U. S. Senate.

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited until THURSDAY, July 5, 1866, 12 o'clock, m., for furnishing the Subsistence Department with:

ONE THOUSAND (1,000) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

The proposals will be for what is known at this Depot as No. 1, 2, and 3, and bids will be entertained for any quantity less than the whole.

It is wanted to be delivered, and for each grade on separate sheets of paper.

The delivery of the Flour to commence within five days from the opening of the bids, and must be delivered in such quantities, daily, as the Government may direct, at the wharves, or railroad depot in Washington, D. C.

The delivery of all Flour awarded to be completed within twenty days from the acceptance of the bid.

Bids will be received for Flour to be delivered in new oak barrels, hand hoed.

No bids will be received from parties who have previously failed to comply with their bids, or from bidders not present to respond.

Government reserves the right to reject any bid for any cause. Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, at No. 223 G street, endorsed "Proposals for Flour."

O. BELL,
Major and C. S., U. S. A.
jy27-ot6

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Bureau until 12 m. on Saturday, the 14th of July proximo, for the supply of Commanders' and Navigators' Stationery at the Navy Yard New York, for use on board vessels of the United States Navy.

Printed schedules giving a list of the articles and quantities of the articles required will be furnished on application either to the Bureau directly or to the Navy-Agent's Office, Navy Yard, New York, where samples may be seen.

No proposals will be entertained unless accompanied by evidence that the bidder is a recognized dealer in the articles to be supplied, nor unless the proposals are complete for all the articles in kind and quality, as stated on the schedule, with the amount properly extended and footed; and the Bureau reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids which it shall not be for the interest of the Government to accept.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty of ability to perform a contract and sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the Chief of this Bureau.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.
jy18-2awdw

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1866.

Sealed proposals to furnish Materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock, a. m. of the 18th July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of the Navy Department. An additional security of ten per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract to funds or a creditor, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

No. 1. Boiler Iron, &c.	No. 21. Zinc Paint.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 22. Colored, Paints, &c.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 4. Gum Packing, &c.	No. 24. Fire Wood.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 25. Hickory, Ash Plank, &c.
No. 6. Linseed Oil.	
No. 7. Lard Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 8. Lumber.	No. 27. Black Walnut and Cherry.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	
No. 10. Engineer's Stores.	No. 28. Mahogany.
No. 11. Engineer's Tools.	No. 29. Lead-ros.
No. 12. Engineer's Instruments.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
	No. 31. Dudgeons, Pumps, &c.
No. 13. Pitch, Rosin, &c.	
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipes, &c.	No. 32. Sour Flour Crucibles.
No. 15. Tubes.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 17. Bills and Bolts.	
No. 18. Copper.	No. 35. Engineer's Stores.
No. 19. Tin, Zinc, &c.	No. 36. Patented Articles.
No. 20. White Lead.	

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

KITTERY.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 33, 34.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 32, 35, 36.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12 14, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 33.

WASHINGTON.
Nos 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

ORPHANS' COURT.

June 26, 1866.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY—To Wit:

In the case of Joseph F. Key, administrator of Hannah Fraser, deceased, the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court aforesaid, appointed SATURDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, so far as the same have been collected and turned into money; when and where all the creditors and heirs of said deceased are notified to attend, with their claims properly vouched, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit in said deceased's estate; provided a copy of this order be published once a week for three weeks in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN previous to the said day.

Test: E. C. ROBBINS,
jy27-w3w* Register of Wills.

National Union Convention.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each congressional district of all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each State, will be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second Tuesday (14th) of August next.

Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree in the following propositions, viz:

The union of the States is, in every sense, indissoluble, and is perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, supreme and constant, and universal in their obligation;

The rights, the dignity and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are solemnly guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war;

There is no right, anywhere, to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by the secession of the States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the national Government in any other form;

Slavery is abolished, and neither can, nor ought to be, re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction;

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, and no external power rightfully can, or ought to, dictate, control, or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right;

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns, according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and the overthrow of that system by the usurpation and centralization of power in Congress would be a revolution, dangerous to republican government and destructive of liberty;

Each House of Congress is made, by the Constitution, the sole judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified, under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary;

Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in degree, is injurious like war itself;

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce, and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit;

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly National Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble, as friends and brothers, under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible danger from the same, are speedily requested to take part in the choice of such delegates.

But no delegate will take a seat in such Convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached, in true allegiance, to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL, Pres't.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,
O. H. BROWNING,
EDGAR COWAN,
CHARLES KNAP,
SAMUEL FOWLER,
Executive Com Nat Union Club.

We recommend the holding of the above Convention, and endorse the call therefor.

DANIEL S. NORTON,
J. W. NESMITH,
JAMES DIXON,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 8, 1866.

On the petition of Henry C. Smith, of Cleveland Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 25th day of September, 1852 for an improvement in "Lath Machines" for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 25th day of September, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 16th day of September 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 Tribune, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

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. je11-tc w3w

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
765 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
Nearly opposite Grace Church.

Mr. Brady has on view and for sale at his Gallery, as above,

PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,

of both services, who have distinguished themselves in the late war. The sizes vary from carte de visite to imperial.

In addition to his varied assortment of likenesses, Mr. Brady has a

COLLECTION OF VIEWS

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. ap3-tf

(For the National Republican.)

A SONG.

Dear little Sunbeam, where art thou?
He's or will I turn from each [illegible] show
The eye I, trembling, inward the [illegible]
"If 'tis yest which [illegible]

The spoken thoughts hang [illegible] head;
The March Winds chase our [illegible] song;
The [illegible] upon [illegible]
Enough of [illegible] and [illegible]

Oh, very pleasure of the past,
Oh, image of my [illegible]
Oh, hopes that are [illegible]
Dear little Sunbeam [illegible]

Storm, gloomy world, for [illegible]
Here's splendor [illegible] our [illegible] home,
Here's gorgeous [illegible] [illegible]
Eve's mellow [illegible] [illegible]

WASHINGTON, [illegible] MARGO.

The Ocean Trip of the Miantonomah.

The successful trip of the Miantonomah across the Atlantic is deservedly attracting much attention as a great naval triumph, she being the first vessel of the kind that has ever crossed the ocean, although the Monadnock has made an equally perilous and much longer voyage around Cape Horn to San Francisco. Being the first monitor to visit European waters, she will of course attract great attention wherever she goes. A correspondent of the Providence Journal, who was with the fleet that accompanied her, furnishes some interesting particulars respecting the Miantonomah and her performances. Her appearance at St. Johns, N. F., created great excitement, and the signal-man, dumb with amazement, left his station on the hill and reported "a sinking steamer coming in." No storm was encountered on the passage to Queenstown, but high seas prevailed at times. The Miantonomah, steaming six to seven and a half knots—her maximum speed is much greater than this—with a moderate consumption of coal, seemed to be not a whit behind other sea-going vessels. Upon the great waves which now and then almost hid the iron-clad, she would rise gracefully and buoyantly, and then fall away with the receding swell, sensitive as a yacht, just hardly rolling from side to side, while the waters, which it seemed at times must engulf her, were hardly able to skim across her deck. Of her arrival at Queenstown the writer says, under date of 16th:

"As we passed the bluff head of Kinsale the light keeper dipped the British ensign, which he had hoisted on the flag-staff near by—the first flag in Europe that saluted an American monitor iron-clad. We steamed handsomely in line into the harbor, between the two great headlands, crowned with English fortifications, from which we were again saluted by the British flag. The Miantonomah steamed in rapidly, and so finely that it was no wonder the people were astonished and pleased with her movements.

"We passed close under the bow of the English iron-clad frigate Achilles, whose officers looked down upon the strange iron vessel, unable, evidently, to comprehend her character. We steamed up abreast of the city and came to an anchor. The British flag was hoisted at the 'fore' of the Augusta, and received the national salute. The American Consular salute was then fired. The national salute was returned from the Black Prince, a six thousand ton English iron-clad frigate, condemned, and now serving as a guard ship here.

"The town stands upon the side of elevated land, and we could see the people in the streets and houses, looking down upon the new comers, evidently delighted. And so the passage has been made, and our American 'monitor' iron-clad, with much credit to herself for the excellence of the performance, now lays quietly at anchor in a British harbor."

Captain Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who went out in the Miantonomah, writes to the Navy Department that our monitors could use their guns in a sea-way when a frigate would find it impossible to use her battery. The Miantonomah was much less affected by the sea than the large vessels which accompanied her, the difference in steadiness in favor of the monitor being from twelve to twenty degrees. A vessel which attacks a monitor in a sea-way must approach very close to have any chance of hitting such a low hull, and even then the monitor is half the time covered by three or four feet of water, protecting her and disturbing her opponent's fire. Hence the monitor style of iron-clads is superior to the broadside—not only for fighting purposes, but also for cruising. A monitor is one of the pleasantest vessels to cross the ocean in.

The Income Tax.

CINCINNATI, July 1, 1866.

To the Editors of the Republican:

As the income tax question appears not quite ready to be fenced in, it is perhaps not too late to invoke attention to the gross and cruel indiscrimination of the exemption clause.

For the roving bachelor, notoriously hard to catch at best, $600 may be enough; but take the case of a widow with a dozen juvenile or decrepid dependants, she is allowed $600—no more. Did we say there is no discrimination? We take it back. Should one of that widow's children have an income in its own right, the *now* discriminating statute requires a full return thereof.

A tax law should be simple and plain; and no tax law has ever yet existed without its grievance; but the injustice of the present exemption clause is so glaring and the remedy so obvious as to leave no excuse for its longer continuance in the present form.

An exemption of $200 for each *mouth* in the family, while manifestly reasonable, is not easily abused. If—

"The money you must have,"

wait upon Monsieur le Millionaire with a fifteen per cent. assessment, and let the poor widow slide. G. H. KNIGHT.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ON A RAMPAGE.—Brigham Young, in a recent speech at Salt Lake City, said: "If they undertook to try him in a Gentile court, he would see the Government in hell first, and was ready to fight the Government the rub. He had soldiers, and rifles, and pistols, and ammunition, and plenty of it, too—and would use them. He was on it. The Governor of the Territory was useless, and could do nothing. He was the real governor of this people, and by the power of the Most High he would be forever and ever. If the Gentiles didn't like this, they could leave and go to hell."

Union of the United States and the Provinces of North America.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, presented to the House of Representatives, on Monday, a bill in the nature of a proposition by the United States to the English colonies on this continent to assume the relations of States and Territories of the American Union. The bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is as follows:

A BILL for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and for the organization of the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the governments of Great Britain and the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Canada, British Columbia, and Vancouver's Island have accepted the proposition hereinafter made by the United States, to publish by proclamation that, from the date thereof, the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, with limits and rights as by this act defined, are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the following articles are here proposed, and from the date of the proclamation of the President of the United States shall take effect, as irrevocable conditions of the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East, and Canada West, and the future States of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, to wit:

Article I. All public lands not sold or granted; canals, public harbors, light-houses, and pier; river and lake improvements; railway stocks, mortgages, and other debts due by railway companies to the provinces; custom-houses and post offices shall vest in the United States; but all other public works and property shall belong to the State Governments respectively, hereby constituted, together with all sums due from purchasers or lessees of lands, mines, or minerals at the time of the union.

Article II. In consideration of the public lands, works, and property vested as aforesaid in the United States, the United States will assume and discharge the funded debt and contingent liabilities of the late provinces, at rates of interest not exceeding five per centum, to the amount of $85,700,000, apportioned as follows: To Canada West, $36,500,000; to Canada East, $29,000,000; to Nova Scotia, $8,000,000; to New Brunswick, $7,000,000; to Newfoundland, $3,200,000; and to Prince Edward Island, $2,000,000; and in further consideration of the transfer by said provinces to the United States of the power to levy import and export duties, the United States will make an annual grant of $1,646,000 in aid of local expenditures, to be apportioned as follows: To Canada West, $700,000; to Canada East, $550,000; to Nova Scotia, $165,000; to New Brunswick, $126,000; to Newfoundland, $65,000; to Prince Edward Island, $40,000.

Article III. For all purposes of State organization and representation in the Congress of the United States, Newfoundland shall be part of Canada East, and Prince Edward Island shall be part of Nova Scotia, except that each shall always be a separate representative district, and entitled to elect at least one member of the House of Representatives, and except also that the municipal authorities of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island shall receive the indemnities agreed to be paid by the United States in Article II.

Article IV. Territorial divisions are established as follows: (1.) New Brunswick, with its present limits; (2.) Nova Scotia, with the addition of Prince Edward Island; (3.) Canada East, with the addition of Newfoundland and all territory east of longitude 80 degrees, and south of Hudson's strait; (4.) Canada West, with the addition of territory south of Hudson's bay, and between longitudes 80 and 90 degrees; (5.) Selkirk Territory, bounded east by longitude 90 degrees, south by the late boundary of the United States, west by longitude 105 degrees, and north by the Arctic circle; (6.) Saskatchewan Territory, bounded east by longitude 105 degrees, south by latitude 49 degrees, west by the Rocky mountains, and north by latitude 70 degrees; (7.) Columbia Territory, including Vancouver's island, and Queen Charlotte's island, and bounded east and north by the Rocky mountains, south by latitude 49 degrees, and west by the Pacific ocean and Russian America. But Congress reserves the right of changing the limits and subdividing the areas of the western territories at discretion.

Article V. Until the next decennial revision, representation in the House of Representatives shall be as follows: Canada West, 12 members; Canada East, including Newfoundland, 11 members; New Brunswick, 2 members; Nova Scotia, including Prince Edward Island, 4 members.

Article VI. The Congress of the United States shall enact, in favor of the proposed Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia, all the provisions of the act organizing the Territory of Montana, so far as they can be made applicable.

Article VII. The United States, by the construction of new canals, or the enlargement of existing canals, and by the improvement of shoals, will so aid the navigation of the St. Lawrence river and the great lakes that vessels of fifteen hundred tons burden shall pass from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Lakes Superior and Michigan: *Provided*, That the expenditure under this article shall not exceed $50,000,000.

Article VIII. The United States will appropriate and pay to "The European and North American Railway Company of Maine" the sum of $2,000,000 upon the construction of a continuous line of railroad from Bangor, in Maine, to St. John's, in New Brunswick: *Provided*, Said "The European and North American Railway Company of Maine" shall release the Government of the United States from all claims held by it as assignee of the States of Maine and Massachusetts.

Article IX. To aid the construction of a railway from Truro, in Nova Scotia, to Riviere du Loup, in Canada East, and a railway from the city of Ottawa, by way of Sault St. Marie, Bayfield, and Superior, in Wisconsin, Pembina and Fort Garry, on the Red River of the North, and the valley of the North Saskatchewan river to some point on the Pacific ocean north of latitude 49 deg., the United States will grant lands along the lines of said roads to the amount of twenty sections, or 12,800 acres, per mile, to be selected and sold in the manner prescribed in the act to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific railroad, approved July 2, 1862, and acts amendatory thereof, and in addition to said grants of lands, the United States will further guarantee dividends of five per cent. upon the stock of the company or companies which may be authorized by Congress to undertake the construction of said railways: *Provided*, That such guarantee of stock shall not exceed the sum of $30,000 per mile, and Congress shall regulate the securities for advances on account thereof.

Article X. The public lands in the late provinces, as far as practicable, shall be surveyed according to the rectangular system of the General Land Office of the United States; and in the Territories west of longitude 90 degrees, or the western boundary of Canada West, sections sixteen and thirty-six shall be granted for the encouragement of schools, and after the organization of the Territories into States, five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of public lands shall be paid into their treasuries as a fund for the improvement of roads and rivers.

Article XI. The United States will pay $10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company in full discharge of all claims to territory or jurisdiction in North America, whether founded on the charter of the company or any treaty, law, or usage.

Article XII. It shall be devolved upon the legislatures of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada East, and Canada West to conform the tenure of office and the local institutions of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, subject to revision by Congress.

Section 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, If Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, or either of those provinces, shall decline union with the United States, and the remaining provinces, with the consent of Great Britain, shall accept the proposition of the United States, the foregoing stipulations in favor of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, or either of them, will be omitted, but in all other respects the United States will give full effect to the plan of union. If Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall decline the proposition, but Canada, British Columbia, and Vancouver Island shall, with the consent of Great Britain, accept the same, the construction of a railway from Truro to Riviere du Loup, with all stipulations relating to the maritime provinces, will form no part of the proposed plan of union, but the same will be consummated in all other respects. If Canada shall decline the proposition, then the stipulations in regard to the St. Lawrence canals and a railway from Ottawa to Sault St. Marie, with the Canadian clause of debt and revenue indemnity, will be relinquished. If the plan of union shall only be accepted in regard to the northwestern territory and the Pacific provinces, the United States will aid the construction, on the terms named, of a railway from the western extremity of Lake Superior, in the State of Minnesota, by way of Pembina, Fort Garry, and the valley of the Saskatchewan, to the Pacific coast, north of latitude 49 deg., besides securing all the rights and privileges of an American Territory to the proposed Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan, and Columbia.

The Belligerents Manœuvering for Position.

[From the London Times Editorial, 29th.]

It is only a few days since Prussia and Austria were exchanging dispatches and proposing resolutions at Frankfort; but already such comparatively peaceful communications seem to belong to a distant past. Two kingdoms have been invaded, and partially conquered, and the immense hosts which have been mustered during the past months are now in presence of each other. The telegraph brings us news that their outposts have actually met, and that the first blow has been struck in a war which will probably be as momentous as any that Germany has ever witnessed. King William of Prussia, who, after a lapse of fifty-three years, is about again to see German blood poured out on the plains of Saxony, and perhaps to fight again on the very battle-fields of his youth, may compare the war in which his House raised a whole people against a foreign domination with the war in which it seeks to assert its own supremacy over its countrymen by force of arms. Even amid the excitement of the hour the names of Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipsic, appearing again in military dispatches, ought to inspire sad reflections; and when an aged General brings out again his faded and mildewed map of Saxony the contrast between the cause of half a century since and the cause of to-day should be enough to cool even an old king's military ardor. But the die is cast, and if crowns or provinces are to be won by war, all such thoughts must be cast aside, and Prussian artillery must open upon the white-coated battalions of Austria as if the grandfathers of both armies stood side by side in those very plains to fight the great Battles of the Nations.

The vigor of the Berlin Government has up to the present time had its reward. In Hanover no effectual resistance has been made.

The chief interest of the hour, however, belongs to the operations in Saxony. There we have war on a grand scale. The armies which are concentrated in the neighborhood of Dresden, and which will probably fight a great battle for the possession of the Saxon Kingdom, are in vast numbers and spread over a long line of country. From Olmutz to Prague and Toplitz stretches the great army of Benedek, while the Prussians hold a line equally extended along the northern border of Saxony and the frontiers of Bohemia. With a promptitude which is creditable to them, the Prussians have seized the Saxon capital. They entered Dresden yesterday. The Saxons, who might, one would think, have delayed the Prussian advance for a day or two, have not offered any resistance, nor does it appear that the Austrians are in force beyond the frontier. It may be that Field Marshal Benedek has strategical reasons for not desiring to stay the advance of the enemy, and that he contemplates a campaign in the hilly country of Southern Saxony. But it may also be that the sudden movement of the Prussians has taken their opponents by surprise, and that neither Saxons nor Austrians were expecting a march on Dresden. However this may be, there can be no doubt of the importance of what the Prussians have gained. They have secured the two import cities of Dresden and Leipsic, with all the advantages they can give to the army. It is no small thing for a General to transport hostilities from his own territory to that of his neighbor, so as in the event of a reverse to have an untouched district to fall back upon.

Prussia, being able to operate at once from the main body of the kingdom and from the Rhine Provinces, has a signal advantage over its opponents in Central Germany. It is now stated that the Hanoverian army has been cut off, and will have to surrender. A murderous conflict has occurred on the Hesse Darmstadt territory, at Friedberg, between Giessen and Frankfort, and a Darmstadt regiment is said to have been cut to pieces. We are not informed of the purpose of the operations, but it is probable that the Prussians will endeavor to break the Darmstadt Government as it has done those of Hanover and Electoral Hesse. To prevent the progress of this invasion, which looks so much like a general dethronement of the reigning families, the government of the minor states will bring all the forces they can into the field. Wurtem