THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three [illegible] $2 00
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Every other insertion [illegible] 50 per cent. additional.
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Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1866. NO. 200.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY,

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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is published every Friday morning: One copy one year $2.00; Three copies one year, $5.00; Ten copies one year, $18.00.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING IRON AT THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, 326 F STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1866.

SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS, to be endorsed "Proposals for Chain and Bar Iron," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, July 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the following articles, which may be required for immediate use, at Washington Navy Yard, viz:

200,000 (Two hundred thousand) pounds Chain Iron, 1¼-inch diameter, and 15 inches long.
90,000 (Ninety thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1¼-inch diameter, and 15½ inches long.
40,000 (Forty thousand) pounds Chain Links, 1 1-16-inch diameter, and 13 inches long.
5,000 (Five thousand) pounds 5/8-inch round Bar Iron, (refined.)
2,000 (Two thousand) pounds 3/4-inch round Bar Iron, (refined.)
1,000 (Fifteen hundred) pounds 3/4-inch round Bar Iron, (refined.)
2,000 (Two thousand) pounds 3/8-inch round Bar Iron, (refined.)

The above articles to be delivered at Washington Navy Yard, free of cost to the Government for freight or transportation, subject to inspection, and at the risk and expense of the party furnishing.

Sufficient guarantee for prompt delivery will be required of successful bidders.

CALVIN C. JACKSON,
jy19-6t Paymaster, United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON, OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (12,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:

(1,000) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

(1,500) ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,500) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard three quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (500) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all or either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

J. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy16-td Department of Washington.

CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 20, 1866.

Separate Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing and Clothing Materials," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock p. m. on the 23d day of July, 1866, for furnishing and delivering (on requisition thirty days' notice) at the United States Navy Yard at Brooklyn, New York, such articles, such number and quantities, and at such times as may be specified by the Chief of this Bureau or by the Commandant of said Navy Yard, the numbers and quantities of the different articles specified in the following list, viz:

Blue Flannel, yards, 300,000.
Calfskin Shoes, pairs, 15,000.
Blankets, number, 20,000.

The Flannel to be deliverable one half in 90 and one half in 150 days.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the Bidder, 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.

For description of the articles in the above list bidders are referred to the samples at the Navy Yards at New York and Boston, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

ja23-law1w

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, Vernon, Crawford, Trempealeau, and Buffalo.

At the Land Office at LA CROSSE, on the 24th day of SEPTEMBER next, seventeen parts of Townships, 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 Polk 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-w1m

PENSION OFFICE, MARCH 2, 1866.—

To all whom it may concern:

Application having been made under the act of June 25, 1860, for the reissue of the following-described Land Warrants, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that at the date following the description of each warrant a new certificate or warrant of like tenor will be issued, if no valid objection shall then appear:

No. 61,987, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Thomas Wallace, and was granted January 16, 1857. May 24, 1866. mh5-law1w

No. 68,416, for 120 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Lucy Whitcomb, widow of Jesse Whitcomb, and was granted April 20, 1856. June 2, 1866. m15

No. 13,047, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of James Philbee, and was granted November 10, 1855. June 16, 1866. mh27-law1w

No. 80,290, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Judith, widow of David Fuller, and was granted October 30, 1860. July 14, 1866. a25

No. 40,400, for 40 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Jane Agnew, widow of Samuel Agnew, and was granted February 12, 1852. August 11, 1866. my18-law1w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

On the petition of Linus Yale, jr., of New York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 10th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Burglar-proof Plates for Door, Safe, Walls, Vaults, etc.," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 10th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Commercial*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 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. jy6-law3w

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

On the petition of Orlando Blakeslee, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him October 15, 1852, by which additional improvements were assigned March 22, 1853, for an improvement in "Grinding Mills," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 15th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 24th 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 *Journal*, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting 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. jy11-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

On the petition of L. G. C. Wilmart, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 26th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Design for Ornamenting Bottles," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 8th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *North American*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 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. jy27-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1866.

On the petition of Waston Rouse, of Taunton, Mass., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 26 day of November, 1852, for an improvement in "Self-setting Mules," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24 day of November, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Journal*, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting 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. jy12-law3w

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

On the petition of D. D. Allen, of Adams, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Tool for Cutting Pegs out of Boot Soles," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Springfield Republican*, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. jy5-law3w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF WASHINGTON, to wit: I hereby certify that Richard Morgan, of Washington county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 12th day of July, 1866, as a stray, a SORREL HORSE, about 14 hands high, 10 or 11 years old, star on forehead, three white feet, scar on left fore knee, marked U. S. and I. C.; hip-shedden and thin in flesh.

Given under my hand.

W. THOMPSON, J. P.

The owner of the above-described horse is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

RICHARD MORGAN,
At Mrs. McLeod's farm, 1½ miles north of Bladensburg.
jy14-6t*

PATENT NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 3, 1866.

On the petition of Lorenzo L. Langstroth, of Oxford, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 4th day of October, 1852, and reissued on the 20th of May, 1853, for an improvement in "Bee Hives," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 17th day of September, 1866, 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.

It is ordered that 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 *Commercial*, Cincinnati, Ohio, 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. jy6-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1866.

On the petition of Peter Geiser, of Greencastle, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Grain Separators," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Mendville *Republican*, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting 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. jy16-law3w

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

On the petition of Lucius Pitkin, of Newark, New Jersey, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 19th day of October, 1852, for an improvement in "Metallic Rods for Curtains, Doors, Windows, etc.," for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of October, 1866:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of October next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, 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.

THOMAS HARLAND,
Acting 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. jy13-w3m

NOTICE TO THOSE WHO USE THE AQUEDUCT WATER.

WATER REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, July 17, 1866.

This office is advised by the Engineer in charge of the WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT that "there is now a deficiency in the supply of water." It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the greatest economy be observed in its use.

The police authorities are earnestly requested to enforce rigidly the laws against waste of water, especially as regards street washing and livery stables, and to report all cases of waste to this office.

RANDOLPH COYLE,
jy18-w3m Water Registrar.

National Union Convention.

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each congressional district of all the States, two from each Territary, 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 case, 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

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

Among the valuable matter contained in these volumes and in the weekly issue of the JOURNAL may be named:

1. A weekly record of Military Movements throughout the field of war.
2. The Official Reports of Army and Navy Commanders of Government Departments and Bureaus.
3. A full Gazette of Changes in the *personnel* of the Army and Navy.
4. Notices of new inventions relating to the art of war.
5. Full and constant correspondence from the ablest officers of the two services on the professional questions of the hour; suggestions of changes and improvements; discussions of military subjects.
6. An extended and thorough discussion of the Ironclad question, with the official reports thereon.
7. Editorial criticisms and observations, and criticisms on current literature.
8. Notices of the progress in military science in foreign countries; of foreign military literature, invention, administration.
9. Instructions to correspondents in tactical matters.
10. In fine, a complete record of everything relating to the late war and to the general progress of military science.

The Indexes to these volumes, embracing references to over three thousand articles, are carefully prepared, and add greatly to the value of the work.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL obviously enjoys facilities for accurate information, not only of events in the late campaigns, but also of the spirit and opinions of the Army, which no other newspaper could be expected to obtain. It has therefore been able to give to its weekly record of military movements something of the dignity and verity of history.

In its department of Correspondence, as well as in its Editorial pages, many ideas have been first suggested which have since become laws or usages to the benefit of the Army and Navy.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is published weekly, at $6 a year. Single copies may be obtained of newsmen generally.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
Proprietors,
Office No. 39 Park Row, New York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sophia Harvey, late of Washington, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1866.

jy6-law6w SAMUEL HOMMENT, Adm'r.

GOING HOME.

Where are you going so fast, old man,
Where are you going so fast?
There's a valley to cross, and a river to ford,
There's a clasp of the hand and a parting word,
And a tumultuous sigh for the past, old man,
The beautiful vanished past!

The road has been rugged and rough, old man,
To your feet it's rugged and rough,
But you see a dear being with gentle eyes,
Has strewed in your labor and sacrifice;
Ah! that has been something enough, old man,
For you and me, something enough.

How long since you've passed over the hill, old man,
Of life o'er the top of the hill?
Were there beautiful valleys on t'other side?
Were there flowers and trees with their branches wide,
To shut out the heat of the sun, old man,
The heat of the torrid sun?

And how did you cross the waves, old man,
Of sorrow, the fearful waves?
Did you lay your dear treasures by, one by one,
With aching heart and "God's will be done,"
Under the wayside dust, old man,
In the grave 'neath the wayside dust?

There is labor and sorrow for all, old man,
Alas! there is sorrow for all,
And you, peradventure, have had your share,
For eighty long winters have whitened your hair,
And they've whitened your heart as well, old man,
Thank God, your heart as well.

You're now at the foot of the hill, old man,
At least at the foot of the hill;
The sun has gone down in a golden glow,
And the heavenly city lies just below;
Go in through the pearly gate, old man,
The beautiful pearly gate.

The Hot Weather—Immense Number of Deaths from Sunstroke.

Our exchanges for the last day or two contain, with scarcely a single exception, reports of deaths or illness from the effects of the hot weather. Including the mortality in this city and Brooklyn, it may be safely estimated that not less than a thousand lives have been lost since Monday last by this cause alone. We give a few of the cases as reported:

There were thirty fatal cases of sunstroke at Baltimore on Tuesday, and eight or ten on Wednesday. We had a slight thunder shower. No cholera or much other sickness. An unusual number of funerals took place on Wednesday. All business is partially suspended.

Amongst the deaths from sunstroke on Wednesday are the following well-known and highly respectable citizens: Wm. Spear, Esq., Insurance Agent, No. 65 Second street, and Captain James Frazier.

The thermometer, on Wednesday night, marks eighty-eight degress. There were many cases of sunstroke on Wednesday.

Captain W. Bridham, who commanded a Government transport during the rebellion, also died from the effects of sunstroke.

A Cincinnati dispatch, of July 18th, says: Yesterday and to-day were the hottest days of the season, and it is hard to tell which is ahead. Yesterday the thermometer touched 100 1-2 in the shade, and to-day at two o'clock it was at the same point, looking upward. Considering the intense heat, there has been a remarkable exemption from the disorders usual from such a condition of the weather.

Accounts from Indianapolis, July 16th state:

Two cases of sunstroke occurred to-day. One, Peter Dorsey, a laborer, was struck about three o'clock, and died about five. A man named Burrows was the other, but he soon recovered. The mercury has been up to 106 to-day.

The weather at Indianapolis, on Tuesday, was immoderately hot. The thermometer indicated from 100 to 103 degrees. Several persons died from the effects of the heat.

The heat has been very oppressive at Madison, Wis., for several days, the mercury having risen above 90 in the shade every day, and on Friday rising to 99. It was 94 on Tuesday. The heat, combined with the continued dry weather, is parching vegetation somewhat. The general report of growing crops is very favorable.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, 18th, states: "The heat of yesterday was intense, and despite the breeze that blew at intervals the thermometer reached ninety-seven in the shade, being several degrees warmer than on any preceding day this season. About one o'clock the greater portion of the bricklayers had to succumb to the heat and leave their positions on the buildings, while the draymen, or a large number of them, also quit work, fearing for the safety of themselves and their horses.

As might have been expected, there were several deaths from sunstroke. The first case that came under our notice was that of Dennis Doyle, an employee in Park's Steel Works, in the Ninth Ward. He was but three weeks from Ireland, and yesterday was his first day at work. He lived only but an hour after falling, although he had been waited on assiduously by Dr. Smith, of Lawrenceville. He was a young man of twenty-two years, and unmarried.

The next was a man named Patrick Murrain, and, as in the former case, he too was but recently from Ireland. He was employed in Mathew Coward's brick yard, on Boyd's Hill, and becoming suddenly ill, he started to Dr. McCook's office, on Fifth street, in company with a friend. The physician told him he was suffering from an attack of sunstroke, and that it was imperatively necessary that he should go home immediately. He complied with the advice, but just as he reached his boarding house on Boyd's Hill, he sank down and died almost instantly.

Henry Trago was prostrated on Penn street, about eleven o'clock, with the heat. After lying for some time on the pavement, the passers by supposing him to be drunk, at length he was picked up by a gentleman who suspected the true state of affairs, and taken to Dr. Christy's office, on Penn street, where, after remaining almost an hour insensible, he recovered sufficiently to converse with those around him. He will probably recover.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives a list of sixteen deaths from sunstroke in that city on Wednesday. It says:

It was a dead heat from the rising of the sun to the setting of the same. Occasionally a very modest whiff of fresh air would salute the fevered brow, but it would remain just long enough to make us pray for a little more of the same sort.

At six o'clock, a. m., the Exchange thermometer marked 84 1-2 degrees; at noon it run up the glass tude and stopped at the point where 97 1-2 degrees are indicated, and at three o'clock, p. m., it reached 96 1-2 degrees. The highest point reached by the mercury during the same day last year was 81 degrees.

In Newark, N. J., on Monday, there were two cases. Frederika Schwaufer became over-heated at a pic-nic, and died during the night.

Robert Perall complained, about noon, of being over-heated; the symtoms soon became serious, and during the night he died, from congestion of the brain.

There were two cases of sun-stroke in Newark on Tuesday, neither of which were fatal.

HOTTEST WEATHER FOR A CENTURY.

The following statement from Yale College will be read with interest:

This afternoon, at 3 p. m., my thermometer, suspended in the shade upon the north side of the New Haven Hotel, indicated 103 3-4 degrees, being the highest temperature known to have been obtained in New Haven since 1778, a period of 80 years. The highest temperature recorded before the present season was 102 degrees, viz: June 23, 1864. Previous to this the thermometer had been twice observed at 101 degrees, viz: in 1798; and there have been three other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 100 degrees, viz: in 1781, 1800, and 1855, making in all seven known instances in which a thermometer fairly exposed in the shade has risen to 100 degrees and upward.

The period just passed has been quite as remarkable for the long continuance of extreme heat as for its intensity. Within a period of eleven days the thermometer has risen five times to 95 degrees and upward. Since 1778 there has been only one other instance in which the thermometer has risen to this height five times during the same summer, viz: 1845; and these are cases spread over an interval of thirty-six days. During the same period there have been but two other cases in which the thermometer has risen to 95 degrees as many as four times during the same summer, viz: in 1780 and 1793.

The hottest month at New Haven since 1778, was the month of July, 1825. The heat of the past thirty days has been somewhat higher than that of July, 1825; so that we seem authorized in asserting that the heat of the recent period has been more intense, and the extreme heat has been longer continued, than has occurred before in eighty-nine years, and probably for a much longer period.

E. LOOMIS.

YALE COLLEGE, July 17, 1866.

THE HEAT ABROAD.

The great sultriness now prevalent in all parts of the United States seems without a parallel outside of this country. Our exchanges are all commenting upon this fact. A Boston paper mentions that a merchant of Surinam, now in that city, says they have no weather there like the terrible heat of this summer, yet Surinam is within the tropics. Another, from Hayti, says nothing there can equal it; while a Brazilian, from Para, says such torrid heat as has prevailed this week was never known at his equatorial home. Similar accounts come to us from all quarters; but with all the remarks about the heat, we nowhere see any one advancing any theory to account for it. Meteorologists during the cold days last winter used to talk of icebergs in the Gulf stream. Where are those icebergs now? No reason is given for the intense heat, such as was then advanced as the cause of the intense cold. It is probably too hot to theorize about it or anything else now. In Europe the weather at last accounts was unusually warm.

[From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 2.]

A Romantic Account of a Dissolved Marriage.

Yesterday, in the District Court, was devoted, by appointment, to the hearing of Catherine Jones v. Wm. S. Jones, a case of exceeding interest, and some of the circumstances which led to it are not altogether unknown to our readers, having been published in the *Pioneer* in 1864. The case is as follows:

In 1851, a man named Scales, residing in Zanesville, Ohio, was arrested for some misdemeanor, but broke away from the Sheriff and fled the place, leaving his wife Catherine Scales, and one or two children, without any adequate support. He wrote to his wife once after his flight stating that he was following the river for a livelihood. Failing to hear from him again for a couple of years or more, she sought a divorce from Scales on the ground of desertion, but before the case came to trial, information was received by Mrs. Scales that her husband was dead. Believing it to be true, and that she was now a widow, she withdrew her suit for a divorce and some two years afterwards (in 1855) married again to Wm. S. Jones. The parties removed to St. Paul about six years ago, and have resided here ever since, highly esteemed by all who knew them.

In 1864, Mrs. Jones was one day terror-struck by the reappearance of her first husband, whom she supposed to have been dead nearly thirteen years. It appears that shortly after writing to her in 1851, having perhaps got into some new scrape through his intemperate and low habits, he had again disappeared, and was really supposed to be dead by his companions who had so informed his wife. After wandering over the earth about a dozen years, it seems that Scales concluded he would return to Zanesville, where he supposed his crime was now forgotten, and see what had become of his abandoned wife and children. He there learned of his wife's marriage and removal, and traced them to Minnesota.

Of course, his sudden appearance here caused Mr. and Mrs. Jones great distress of mind, the more so as Scales at once had Capt. Jones arrested for adultery. On the trial, however, Captain Jones was discharged, as it was clearly evident that he was blameless in the matter. Scales, finding that he could effect nothing by persecuting the parties, promised to leave and never trouble them any more, which promise, we believe, he has fulfilled.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, however, were uneasy at the position affairs had now taken, and finally resolved to resort to law for protection, by procuring a divorce—then getting Mrs. Scales' former marriage dissolved, and remarrying. The first part of this programme was effected yesterday, by order of the Court dissolving the second marriage. H. J. Horne for plaintiff. The parties are well known here, and are highly esteemed by all who are acquainted with them.

A Ruined Girl Drowns Herself to Hide Her Shame.

[From the Manitowoc (Wis.) Pilot, June 22.]

On Saturday evening a young girl named Welhemina Tage, aged nearly sixteen years, jumped into the Manitowoc river, and willfully drowned herself, under circumstances the most appalling and lamentable.

Late in the afternoon three half-grown young men went to the vicinity of the deceased's home and enticed her and another girl to go to the small pines with them. The five went off together, but were followed at a short distance by two lads about twelve years of age each, and each a brother to the girls. The lads kept on the track of the parties for some time, when one of the three above named came to them and offered them a little trifle of money to go back. The little boys took the bribe and returned, and about the same time the girl returned to the home of the deceased—the latter refusing to go with her.

It was now nearly dark, and the parents, anxious to preserve their children from further corruption and sin, went together with the two lads and girl spoken of, in search of their wayward first-born. They searched for some time without success, but, after a time, a dog that went with the father dislodged the party from a pine thicket not far from the river. The father took after the young scoundrels—they and the girl ran in different directions. The mother encountered the girl near the road, where she took off her bonnet and threw it on the ground, and went straightway to the river. Her mother called her to come back, but on she went. The two lads and the other girl tried to catch her, but she kept in advance of them all, and reaching the river bank, she went down the steep declivity in haste till she reached the water's edge, and there she stopped; deliberately took off her hoop skirt, took the net off her head and the comb out of her hair, and threw them on the ground.

By this time the boys had gone down the bank, and had got within ten feet of her, but she forbade them coming near her at their peril. And just then, when the unhappy mother had reached the bank of the stream, with her eyes full upon her erring daughter, this rash girl took one fearful leap into the stream and sank