THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2 00
One square, four days.....2 50
One square, five days.....3 00
One square, six days.....3 50

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional. Twice a week advertisements, 25 per cent. additional.

Editorial notices 50 cents per line, each insertion.
Local notices 25 cents per line, each insertion.
Advertisements coming under the heads of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, ten cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.
Six lines or less constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.
OFFICE.....No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

This Company insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property against Loss by Fire

DIRECTORS:
MARCUS P. HODGES,
EUGENE PLUNKETT,
JOHN GARCIA,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
WILLIAM FERDON,
ROBERT W. HERBERT,
GUSTAVE REYNAUD,
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JOHN S. LEFFINGWELL,
R. R. WESLEY,
GEORGE T. STEDMAN,
HENRY LEWIS.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Sec'y.
Jy6-1m MARCUS P. HODGES, Pres't.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS, JANUARY, 1866.....$1,645,984.98

This Company insures, at customary rates of premium, against all MARINE and INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS on CARGO or FREIGHT; also against loss or damage by FIRE.

IF PREMIUMS ARE PAID IN GOLD, LOSSES WILL BE PAID IN GOLD.

The assured receive 75 per cent. of the net profits without incurring any liability, or, in lieu thereof, at their option, a liberal discount upon the premium.

All losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Scrip Dividend, declared January 23, 1866,
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice President.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, Jr., 2d Vice Pres't.
HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

CHARLES KING, Agent,
Room No. 4, Washington Building,
Jy7-1y Cor. Pennsylvania av. and Seventh street.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, July 26, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1866, at 12 o'clock m., for furnishing each of the following classes of Stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:

75 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
25 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, faint lined, gilt.
40 reams white Quarto Post Paper, extra superfine, wide ruled.
135 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined.
50 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, faint lined, gilt.
20 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, plaid.
40 reams white Commercial Note Paper, extra superfine, wide ruled.
20 reams Fancy Note Paper.
20 reams Octavo Note Paper, faint lined.
20 reams Foolscap Paper, faint lined.
25 reams Flat Cap Paper.
100 reams soft Manilla Paper.
800 reams Manilla Paper, 12x19 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh eleven pounds per ream
600 reams Manilla Paper, 19x24 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh twenty-two pounds per ream.
100 reams Manilla Paper, 27x37 inches, flat, very tough and smooth, to weigh forty-two pounds per ream.
6 boxes Arnold's Patent Ink Absorber, or other similar manufacture.
25,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x2⅞ inches.
25,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x3½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5⅝x3⅝ inches.
20,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 5½x3½ inches.
10,000 white thick adhesive Envelopes, 10½x4½ inches.
100,000 buff adhesive Envelopes, 7½x3½ inches.
15,000 Fancy Envelopes, various styles.
3 gross Congress The Envelopes.
50 gross Washington Medal on Pens.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 170.
10 gross Gillott's Eagle Pens.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 404.
5 gross Gillott's Black Swan Quill Pens, No. 808.
25 gross Gillott's Pens, No. 303.
6 dozen Gold Pens, various kinds.
35 dozen boxes Cut Quills.
1 gross 4-inch flat inkstands.
8 dozen inkstands, assorted styles.
10 dozen Arnold's Genuine Writing Fluid, quarts, pints, and half pints.
3 dozen Carmine Ink, small sizes.
1 dozen David's Blue Ink, quarts.
1 gross Rubber Penholders, No. 2.
½ gross Rubber Penholders, No. 1.
1 gross Fancy Penholders, various styles.
15 dozen short Rubber Propelling Pencils.
10 dozen long Rubber Propelling Pencils.
10 dozen short Rubber Screw Pencils.
15 dozen Ivory Propelling Pencils.
20 gross best Black Lead Pencils, hexagon.
15 dozen best Carmine and Blue Pencils.
5 dozen gold-mounted Propelling Pencils.
6 dozen Diaries for 1867.
8 dozen Autograph Books.
4 dozen Scrap Books.
10 dozen best Mucilage, four-ounce bottles.
10 dozen best Mucilage, eight-ounce bottles.
50 pounds best Sealing Wax.
4 dozen Portfolios, various styles.
4 dozen Blotting Pads.
20 dozen Paper Folders.
150 spools Pink Tape, No 19.
45 dozen Pocket Knives, good qualities—Rogers' Wostenholm's, Crooks', and best American manufacture.
5 dozen pairs Scissors, two dozen each 4, 5, and 6-inch, good qualities.
6 dozen pairs Scissors, 9 to 12 inch.
2 dozen Paper Clasps, various styles.
6 dozen Paper Weights, various styles.
6 dozen Pencil Sharpeners.
6 dozen Ready Reference Files.
2 dozen Eyelet Punches.
6 dozen Erasing Knives.
200 small papers of Black Sand.
6 dozen Portemonnaies.
6 dozen Rulers, various styles.
5 dozen Pen Racks.
25 dozen packs Visiting Cards.
20 dozen Pen wipers.
2 dozen Newspaper Files.
25 gross Rubber Bands and Rings.
10 pounds artists' Gum.
125 skins Parchment, 10x22 inches.
1,500 pounds thick, soft, and hard Twine.
500 pounds small, soft and hard Twine.

The Envelopes must be *extra well gummed*, and must be submitted in such boxes as they are to be delivered

In the supply of goods contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to sample.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered, and a bond in the sum of $1,000 that parties will furnish such articles as may be awarded to them.

As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered free of any charge for carriage at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the first day of November, 1866.

Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with name of the bidder.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond with two or more sureties satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.
jy31-m4t

ORPHANS' COURT.

AUGUST 4, 1866.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON COUNTY—To Wit:

In the case of Samuel A. Peugh, administrator of Edward Graham, deceased; the administrator aforesaid has, with the approbation of the Orphans' Court of Washington County aforesaid, appointed TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the final settlement and distribution of the personal estate of said deceased, and of the assets in hand, as 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:
S. C. ROBBINS,
au7-1w3w Register of Wills.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 10, 1866. NO. 217.

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

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

SALT SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

This popular Summer Resort will open for the reception of visitors on the 1st of JULY, and remain open until the last of OCTOBER.

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

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

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

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

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

Terms: $3 50 per day; a liberal discount to persons remaining a month and longer. Children and servants half price.

ECCLESTON, BALDWIN & CO.
je28-tf

THE NATIONAL UNION BUSINESS COLLEGE.

NORTHWEST CORNER SEVENTH AND D STREETS, INTELLIGENCER BUILDING,

Is one in a Union of Colleges extending to the principal cities. Permanently based upon the just principle of individual ownership, it offers unequalled advantages at rates much lower than can be afforded by any other schools.

Spencerian Penmanship taught in its purity by Henry C. Spencer, the celebrated author of the "Spencerian Key to Penmanship."

The system of Business Practice, invented and successfully taught by the proprietor, will receive his special attention. This is the most important part of the Book-keeping Course. Here the student applies his theoretical knowledge, and is prepared for the more minute details of actual business. The system is so valuable that others are using it.

Individual instruction, adopted in all branches, allows the student to proceed as rapidly as he chooses. The teacher is the only one who needs to know the deficiencies of any pupil. Especially is this the case during the summer months, when schools usually have a small attendance.

The public are invited to call and examine the most beautiful collection of Pen-work ever exhibited in Washington.

For circulars address HENRY N. COPP, A. M.,
jel8-tf Proprietor

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 118.]

AN ACT to quiet the title to certain lands within the corporate limits of the city of Benicia and the town of Santa Cruz in the State of California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the right and title of the United States to the land situated within the corporate limits of the city of Benicia, in the county of Solano, State of California, as defined in the act incorporating said city, passed by the legislature of the State of California April twenty-four, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and granted to the said city and its successors, upon trust, however, that so much of said lands as is in the bona fide occupancy of parties upon the passage of this act, by themselves or tenants, shall be conveyed by said city to such parties: *Provided, however*, That the relinquishment and grant by this act shall not extend to any lands within said corporate limits occupied as a military depot of the United States, or heretofore reserved by the United States for public purposes; nor shall they interfere with or prejudice any valid adverse right or claim, if such exist, to said land or any part thereof, or preclude a judicial examination and adjustment thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the right and title of the United States to the land within the corporate limits of the town of Santa Cruz in the State of California, as defined in the act of the legislature of that State incorporating said town, be, and the same are hereby, relinquished and granted to the corporate authorities of said town and their successors, in trust for and with authority to convey so much of said lands as are in the bona fide occupancy of parties upon the passage of this act by themselves or tenants, to such parties: *Provided*, That this grant shall not extend to any reservation of the United States, nor prejudice any valid adverse right or claim, if such exist, to said land or any part thereof, nor preclude a judicial examination and adjustment thereof.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

[PUBLIC—No. 119.]

AN ACT for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas railroad and telegraph.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the State of Kansas, for the use and benefit of the Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, the same being a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Kansas, to construct and operate a railroad from Elwood, in Kansas, westwardly, via Maryville, in the same State, so as to effect a junction with the Union Pacific railroad, or any branch thereof not farther west than the one hundredth meridian of west longitude, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, to the point of intersection. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the line or route of said road is definitely fixed, sold any section or any part thereof, granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption or homestead settlement has attached to the same, or that the same has been reserved by the United States for any purpose whatever, then it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to cause to be selected for the purposes aforesaid, from the public lands of the United States nearest to tiers of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections or parts of sections designated by odd numbers, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold, reserved or otherwise appropriated, or to which the rights of pre-emption or homestead settlements have attached as aforesaid; which lands, thus indicated by odd numbers, and selected by direction of the Secretary of the Interior as aforesaid, shall be held by the State of Kansas for the use and purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That the land to be so selected shall in no case be located further than twenty miles from the line of said road: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted for and on account of said road shall be exclusively applied in the construction of the same and for no other purpose whatever, and shall be disposed of only as in this act hereinafter provided: *Provided, also*, That no part of the land granted by this act shall be applied to aid in the construction of any railroad or part thereof for the construction of which any previous grant of land or bonds has been made by Congress: *And provided further*, That any and all lands heretofore reserved to the United States by any act of Congress, or in any other manner by competent authority, for the purpose of aiding in any object of internal improvement, or for any other purpose whatsoever, be, and the same are hereby, reserved to the United States from the operations of this act, except so far as may be found necessary to locate the route of said road through said lands; in which case the right of way for one hundred feet on each side of said road only shall be granted, subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sections and parts of sections of land which by such grant shall remain to the United States, within ten miles on each side of said road, shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold; nor shall any of said lands become subject to sale at private entry until the same shall have been first offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at or above the increased minimum price, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That actual and bona fide settlers, under the provisions of the pre-emption and homestead laws of the United States, may, after due proof of settlement, improvement, cultivation, and occupation, as now provided by law, purchase the same, at the increased minimum price aforesaid: *And provided also*, That settlers on any of said reserved sections, under the provisions of the homestead law, who improve, occupy, and cultivate the same for a period of five years, and comply with the several conditions and requirements of said act, shall be entitled to patents for an amount not exceeding eighty acres each, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the grant of the lands hereby made is upon condition that said company after the construction of its road shall keep it in repair and use, and shall at all times be in readiness to transport troops, munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon its road for the government when required to do so by any department thereof, the government at all times having the preference in the use of the road for all the purposes aforesaid at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not exceeding that paid by private individuals or the average paid for like services on other roads. And the lands hereby granted, held, and reserved as aforesaid shall inure to the benefit of said company, as follows: When the governor of the State of Kansas shall certify that any section of ten consecutive miles of said road is completed in a good, substantial, and workmanlike manner as a first-class railroad, then the said Secretary of the Interior shall issue to the said company patents for so many sections of the land hereinbefore granted as lie opposite to and coterminous with the said completed sections. And when certificates of the governor, aforesaid, shall be presented to said Secretary, of the completion, as aforesaid, of each successive section of ten consecutive miles of said road, the said Secretary shall in like manner issue to said company patents for the said sections of said land as aforesaid for each of said sections of road until said road shall be completed: *Provided*, That if said railroad company or its assigns shall fail to complete at least one section of said road each year from the date of its acceptance of the grant provided for in this act, then its right to the lands for said section so failing of completion shall revert to the government of the United States: *Provided further*, That if said road is not completed within ten years from the date of the acceptance of the grant hereinbefore made, the lands remaining unpatented shall revert to the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That as soon as the said company shall file with the Secretary of the Interior maps of its line, designating the route thereof, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to withdraw from the market the lands granted by this act, in such manner as may be best calculated to effect the purposes of this act and subserve the public interest.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the United States mail shall be transported on said road and its extension, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress may by law provide: *Provided*, That until such price is fixed by law the Postmaster General shall have power to fix the compensation.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of way through the public lands be, and the same is hereby, granted to said Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, its successors and assigns, for the construction of a railroad as proposed; and the right is hereby given to said corporation to take from the public lands adjacent to the line of said road material for the construction thereof. Said way is granted to said railroad to the extent of one hundred feet in width on each side of said road where it may pass through the public domain; also all necessary ground for station buildings, workshops, depots, machine-shops, switches, side-tracks, turn-tables, and water-stations.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the acceptance of the terms, conditions, and impositions of this act by the said Saint Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company shall be signified in writing, under the corporate seal of the said company, duly executed pursuant to the direction of its board of directors first had and obtained, which acceptance shall be made within six months after the passage of this act and not afterwards, and shall be deposited with the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

[PUBLIC—No. 120.]

AN ACT to regulate the registering of vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved on the tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the registering of vessels," shall not be deemed or construed to affect or limit the operation of the act approved on the twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases," but the same shall be in full force and effect, anything in the act first aforesaid to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

[PUBLIC—No. 122.]

AN ACT to amend the acts approved August six, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, establishing a Metropolitan Police in the District of Columbia, to increase the efficiency thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the chief executive officer of the police shall hereafter be styled major; the present sergeants shall be called lieutenants; the roundsmen called sergeants, and the patrolmen called privates; and that, in addition to the officers and employees the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, in the District of Columbia, are now authorized by law to appoint, the said commissioners be authorized to appoint one captain, who shall be the inspector of the force, command it in sickness or absence of the major, and perform such other duties as the said commissioners may direct; one clerk in the office of the major, who shall have charge of the records of the sanitary company, and perform such other duties as the major, by direction or with the approval of the commissioners, may prescribe; twenty sergeants, and fifty patrolmen or privates.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the sixth section of the act of July sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, authorizing the selection of justices of the peace by the Board of Police, to officiate at the respective station-houses, be construed to provide for the hearing of all cases of offence against statutory, corporation, or common law, of which the said board is charged by law with the execution; and all fines imposed by any justice within either of the jurisdictions of the metropolitan police district shall be, by the justices imposing the same, paid into the hands of the treasurer of the Board of Police, on the first Thursday after the same shall have been collected, who shall duly receipt therefor, in duplicate, to the credit of the city or county within which the offence was committed; and such justice shall, in each case, return the original receipt to the treasurer of the same jurisdiction; and the treasurer of the police board shall pay over such sums monthly to the proper officers of said cities or county, upon proper receipts, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the expiration of licenses already granted it shall be unlawful for any person or persons keeping an ordinary, restaurant, saloon, or other place where spirituous liquors are sold within the District of Columbia, to give, sell, or dispose of any intoxicating drinks without a license approved by the Board of Police; and hereafter no such license shall be considered legal by any of the authorities having jurisdiction within said district, until the same shall have been approved by the Board of Police and so certified by the secretary thereof under the office seal.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Police shall provide specific rules for uniform clothing of the police force, which shall be procured by each of the members thereof respectively, strictly in conformity with such rules, at his own expense and risk, and he shall be removed from such force for not complying with such rules.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act the property clerk of the metropolitan police district shall be vested with all the powers now conferred by law upon notaries public in the District of Columbia. He may administer oaths and certify depositions which may be necessary to establish the ownership of any property or money lost, abandoned, or returned to him under the directions of the Board of Police, other than such as may be so returned as the proceeds of crime; and upon satisfactory evidence of such ownership he shall deliver the same to said owner, his heirs and legal representatives, and to him or them only, except it be proven impracticable for such owner, heirs or representatives to appear, when the same may be delivered and receipted for upon such proof of ownership and the filing in the office of said property clerk, of a duly executed power of attorney from said owner or his heirs or legal representatives. And any property or money returned to the property clerk as the proceeds of crime, and which shall not be called for as evidence by any proceeding in the courts of the District within one year from the date of such return, may, unless specially claimed by the owner within that time, be thereafter treated as other unclaimed, abandoned, or lost property or money, as provided in the act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where animals or articles of property, other than money, are returned to the property clerk as the proceeds of crime, when shown by sufficient evidence to be necessary for the current use of the owners and not for sale, (except perishable property that may be delivered to the owner on ample security being taken by the committing magistrate for his appearance at the criminal court to prosecute the case,) the Board of Police shall have power, in its discretion, to authorize the property clerk to place the same in the custody of such owners upon sufficient bonds being given by said owner or owners in the sum of twice the value thereof, conditioned for the production of the same at any time within one year, when required for use in court as evidence in any proceeding thereon, in accordance with the provisions required by the act of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two. And in cases of large quantities of goods held for sale by the owners, that may come into the possession of the property clerk as the proceeds of crime, the same may be delivered to the said owner, his heirs or representatives, as provided in section five of this act, upon ample security to prosecute, except those of an estimated value of fifty dollars, which shall be retained by the property clerk until the discharge or conviction of the accused, as required by said act.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter no person shall assume or practice the occupation of detective within the limits of the District of Columbia who shall not first receive a specific appointment for that purpose, unless pursuing the detection of criminals as a private business outside of such authority, and not otherwise specifically authorized by law, any person so practising shall enter into bonds to the Board of Police with surety in the sum of not less than ten thousand dollars, to be approved by the Board of Police, for a faithful and correct return to said board, in such manner and at such times as the Board of Police shall direct, of all business transacted by such private detective; and in each and every case of a forfeiture of such bond or bonds for failure to make such returns to said board as required, or for failure of persons accused by such bonded private detectives to appear to answer charges in court, it shall be the duty of the attorney of the United States for the said District to immediately prosecute the sureties thereon to the full extent of a recovery of the forfeitures. And it shall be the duty of any person prosecuting the business of a private detective who may arrest a person for crime, to bring the person arrested with all evidence of the alleged crime, including property or money which may become evidence, immediately to the office of the Superintendent of Police, or the nearest metropolitan police station, where the case shall undergo an examination before the magistrate assigned thereto, and all laws or parts of laws that govern the Metropolitan Police in the matters of persons, property, or money, shall hereafter be applicable to said detectives, (or to persons practising as detectives, whatever other name they may assume,) who shall make like returns and dispositions thereof, as required by law and the rules of the Board of Police governing the Metropolitan Police force.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the execution of a private detective's bond, it shall be the duty of such private detectives to report to the secretary of the Board of Police, who shall file such bond and record the name, age, description, nationality, and residence of said private detective; and it shall be unlawful for such detectives, or any member of the Metropolitan Police force, or for any and all other persons, to compromise a felony or any other unlawful act, or to participate in, assent to, aid or assist any person suspected of crime to escape a full judicial examination by failing to give known facts or reasonable causes of suspicion, or withholding any information relative to the charge or suspicion from the police magistrate or justice, or in any manner to receive any money, property, favor, or other compensation, from, or on account of, any person arrested or subject to arrest for any crime or supposed crime, or to permit any such person to go at large without due effort to secure an investigation of such supposed crime; and for any violation of the foregoing provisions of this section, or either of them, the said police or private detective, or other person guilty thereof, shall be deemed as having compromised a felony, and be thereafter prohibited from acting as an officer of the Metropolitan Police force or as a private detective, and shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law for aiding criminals to escape the ends of justice.

Approved, July 23, 1866.

DR. SELDEN CADY, of Canaan, N. Y., with his son Henry, a boy of about nine years, went to his barn to shoot some troublesome vermin. The boy had a revolver, which, after firing several times, he handed to his father, and in so doing the last barrel was discharged, killing the boy. He was shot through the heart.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The full report of Maj. Gen. STEEDMAN and Brig. Gen. FULLERTON, upon their investigations of the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas, has been received by us. We have only room for the following

SUMMARY:

In pursuing this investigation, which has now extended over four months, we have found extreme difficulty in complying with that portion of our instructions which requires us to report upon the operations of the Bureau and its mode of administration. The Bureau has no settled mode of administration. There is an entire absence of system or uniformity in its constitution. In one State its officers exercise judicial powers; in an adjoining State all cases are referred to the civil authorities; while in a third State the Bureau officers collect the cases and turn them over to the military provost courts to dispose of. In some departments the officers of the Bureau have attempted to regulate the rate of wages; one form of contract between employer and employed is prescribed in one State, while in another a different form is adopted. In Louisiana the expenses of the freedmen's schools have been wholly paid by the Government; in the other States the schools are partially self-supporting, and in Texas they are entirely so. In some localities the Bureau officers interfere arbitrarily between the planter and the freedmen in favor of the freedmen; in other localities the Bureau is used as a means of coercing the freedmen in favor of the planter. The expenditure of the Bureau varies as much as its mode of administration. In one State the expenses are over three hundred thousand dollars a year; in another State, with an equal population, the expenses are not more than fifty thousand. In some States the expenses have been met by taxes levied on and collected from the people; in other States the cost is entirely borne by the United States Treasury.

We found it impossible to investigate the accounts of the Bureau quartermasters, for the reason that when the funds were received from taxes, rents, fines, and sale of abandoned property, there were no means of ascertaining the amounts received, except from the personal statement of the officers themselves. A quartermaster in the army, drawing his funds from the Government, has the amount charged up to him, and is obliged to account for it in his return; but the looseness of the administration of the quartermaster's department of the Bureau, and the absence of all check upon the officers, give no security except the personal honesty of the men themselves. We examined the accounts of Brevet Brigadier General Whittlesey, Bureau Quartermaster of the Department of Mississippi, who satisfied us that he had honestly administered the affairs of his department, and had accounted for all of the money received by him, but whether his predecessor, who collected a large amount from taxes, rents, and sales, paid over to General Whittlesey all the money in his hands belonging to the Bureau, we were unable to determine. We do not make this statement to reflect upon that officer, against whom there were no charges, but to illustrate the looseness of the system.

The official report of Col. Reno, United States army, Provost Marshal General of the Bureau for Louisiana—a copy of which is herewith forwarded, marked "D"—shows a deficit of upwards of seven thousand dollars in the accounts of the officers who were engaged in the collecting of taxes in New Orleans, which deficit Col. Reno says he is unable to explain in consequence of the loose manner in which the books were kept. One of the defaulting officers, Lieut. Foster, who, Col. Reno believes, appropriated to his own use the largest amount of the deficiency, carried off his cash book with him. This officer, on his own responsibility, levied an "incidental tax," which Col. Reno calls an "invention of his own," and which, "with the exception of one or two hundred dollars, went into his own pocket."

We are of opinion that at the close of the war, and for some time after the cessation of hostilities, the Freedmen's Bureau did good. The people of the South, having at first no faith in the negroes working under a free-labor system, were desirous of getting rid of them, and during the summer of 1865 judicious Bureau and military officers did much towards restoring order and harmony, and inducing the people of the South to resume the cultivation of their plantations by employing the freedmen. Before the close of 1865 there was an entire revolution in the sentiments of the people of the South with regard to negro labor. A feeling of kindness sprang up towards the freedmen, resulting, perhaps, mainly from the conviction that his labor was desirable and profitable, and the only labor to be had. The necessity of the Bureau then ceased. Since then, while it has been beneficial in some localities, it has been productive, in the aggregate, of more harm than good. It has occasioned and will perpetuate discord as long as it exists, though administered by the purest and wisest men of the nation. The freedmen regard its presence as evidence that they would be unsafe without it, and the white people consider it an imputation upon their integrity and fairness; an espionage upon the official action of all their courts and magistrates, as well as upon the private conduct of their citizens. Both races are thus made suspicious and bitter by an agency which, in the present reorganized condition of civil government and society in the Southern States, is powerless to advance the interests of either.

The best protection the freedman has in the South is the value of his labor in the market, and if he is left free to dispose of this, *at all times*, to the highest bidder, unshackled by contracts made for him by Bureau officers, no apprehensions need be felt for his safety or his success. If the freedmen could at this moment demand the wages which the high price of the products of the South would justify, one dollar per day and board would be the ruling wages, instead of ten or twelve dollars per month, the prices now paid. But they cannot take advantage of the demand for their labor; they are bound by contracts, enslaved for twelve months, through the agency and influence of the Freedmen's Bureau. The hands on the Mississippi river steamboats were not required to make contracts, and they are getting forty dollars per month and their board for labor less exacting than that of a plantation negro. The freedmen on the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers are getting, on the rice plantations, from ten to fifteen dollars per month, under contract for the year, while the laborers employed on the Georgia Central railroad, which runs between these streams, are getting one dollar and a half a day. Some complaints were made to us by the planters on the Savannah river that their laborers were discontented, and did not work as required by their contracts. One of the planters, a practical, liberal-minded man, explained the cause of discontent to be the low wages at which the negroes were hired. He said, "I can get hands enough, and good work done, too, by paying a dollar a day and rations, and I am paying that and expect to pay even more. I can give three dollars a day and make money. The negro is going to make all he can out of his freedom, and he has a right to do so."

The enlightened policy advocated by this gentleman—a policy strongly in accordance with justice and sound political economy—is defeated by the contract system inaugurated and forced into practical operation by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. We met with instances of freedmen working for ten dollars a month and rations under yearly contracts sanctioned by the Bureau, while in the same field, doing the same work, other freedmen not under contracts were getting one dollar a day and rations. In all of the large towns of the Mississippi Valley, during the months of May and June, planters were offering one dollar a day and rations for freedmen, while under the sanction of the Government, given by the officers and agents of the Bureau, thousands of freedmen were working under contract for ten dollars per month. If the freedmen are left free to contract, the demand for their labor and competition among employers will secure them good wages and kind treatment. They will not contract with men who treat them harshly or fail to pay them, as is abundantly proven by the fact that many planters who treated their former slaves cruelly are now unable to hire freedmen to work for them, and have been obliged to sell or lease their plantations.

We are unable to discover why the simple rules which regulate and control the relations of labor and capital in the Northern States should not obtain as well in the South; why the National Government should permit the laboring man to sell his labor to the highest bidder in one section of the country and appoint agents to sell it for him in another section. It is undoubtedly true that if the freed people of the South were not bound by contracts their wages would be at least fifty per cent. higher at this time than they are, and there would be less discontent among the freedmen then now exists, and far less duty for the agents of the Bureau to perform. Almost the only dissatisfaction existing at this time among the freedmen results from the low rate of wages at which they have been hired under the influence and with the approval of the agents of the Bureau. This discontent makes the freedmen unwilling to work, and their indolence provokes the planter, who not unfrequently resorts to violence to enforce his contract, and this makes business for the officer who sanctioned the contract. Investigation follows, resulting generally in finding the freedmen at fault for refusing to labor according to their contracts, and they are required to return to the plantation, while the planter is admonished to curb his temper. In some cases of this nature the contract is declared forfeited by the conduct of the planter, who goes away from the Bureau feeling that a decision has been made that the freedmen are not bound to fulfill their agreements. The fault—the cause of the difficulty—is in the contract, which has been unjustly forced upon the poor freedmen.

It must not be inferred from what we have written that we are opposed to the freedmen contracting with the planters. By no means. We believe the very best thing they can do is to make contracts, either for a share of the crops or liberal wages; but we are opposed to agents of the National Government assuming to hire them out, prescribing the terms of service, and stipulating for the wages to be paid them. They are not free so long as any such control is exercised over them, nor can they ever receive just reward for their labor while they are compelled to hire within a given time for a specified term. In Mississippi and other States freedmen were compelled, by orders from officers of the Bureau, to enter into