

National Republican.

Washington, D. C.

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E. F. HANCOCK, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1866.

THE CONTEMPLATED TOUR OF THE PRESIDENT.

Some months ago, when it was announced that the President had been invited to visit the Southern States to witness their condition and view their situation, and that he contemplated an acceptance of the invitation, the Republican expressed the opinion that if the President intended to journey among the people it would be preferable to go in a northern rather than a southern direction. With Southern institutions and the Southern people he is familiar, as a Governor, Senator, Vice President and President, he has known every phase of Southern politics, is personally acquainted with the leading men of that section, and in a long public career has become versed with its ideas and necessities. His position as the head of the nation has given him ample opportunity to become acquainted with the various phases of the Southern difficulties and distresses of the South. It is for this reason that we rejoice that the wish we entertained some time since, that the President would visit the cities and towns of the North, is about to be realized.

It will be seen by the programme published in another column of this day's paper that the President's party start to-morrow morning to visit the principal cities of the North and West. President Johnson will see the thousands of homes that spared their inmates to preserve the Chief Magistrate and the nation of which he is the Chief Magistrate. He will take by the hand the patriotic sons of America who went into battle for the maintenance of the Constitution and the supremacy of the Federal authority. He will everywhere, in the teeming marts, in the crowded workshops, in the busy mines, and on the broad fields where agriculture reaps her harvest, look on the evidences of that "exhausted wealth and muffled prosperity" that five years of war could scarcely affect or diminish. He will behold the crowning glories, and the full fruition of that civilization based upon free, intelligent, and rewarded labor, which is the secret of American success and the source of its unconquerable strength. That his eye will gladden at the sight, and his heart beat with gratitude as he gazes on those signs of his country's possessions and promises, we make no doubt. The inspirations from the scenes and the greetings which will present themselves at all hands will tend to strengthen his affection for the whole land, and to continue him in his noble pathway to complete restoration and genuine unity.

As the people look upon the chivalric and patriotic Southern statesman who alone among his colleagues of the South stood fast to the ancient faith and never swayed from his fidelity to the Republic; as they see the man who followed the flag during every moment of the civil war, and when peace came and the victorious standards were forged rose superior to the trammels of party, forgot the passions engendered in strife, and planting himself upon the Constitution, has stood like a rock unmoved by the surges of partisan excitement, and unmoved by threat or calumny; as they grasp the hand of the statesman and President who, having stood by the people in every representative capacity, has crowned his eventful life by adhering to their Government and interests in the hour of its greatest trial; they will feel that no traitor or no tool stands before them, but a patriot and a lover of his kind. The best answer to the unnumbered slanders which radical lips and radical sheets have hurled at the President will be his own presence among the American people. They will record their opinion of him and his acts at the time of NOVEMBER.

LETTER FROM GEN. CUSTER.

Major Gen. CUSTER, finding it impossible to attend the Mass Meeting held in this city on Saturday evening, addressed the following patriotic letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1866.
To the Chairman of the Committee on Speakers:
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from the committee of which you are chairman, requesting me to be present and address a mass meeting of the friends of the restoration of the President, to be held in the city of Washington, on Saturday evening, August 26, 1866.

The object of the meeting, as stated in your invitation, is to endorse and ratify the proceedings of the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia, I regret that previous engagements, which require my presence in the West, will prevent my attending in person at the proposed meeting; but, while I may be absent in body, I will be with you in spirit and sympathy. I regard the present political movement as second in importance to none ever previously inaugurated in our country, and the meeting to be held in this city on Saturday next will be the first of a series of meetings to be held in every section of the Union. The issues to be submitted to the people are plain and unmistakable, the most important of which is, now that every object of the war having been gained, all opposition to the Government put down, and the national authority everywhere reestablished, as we as a people and Government, to reap the legitimate fruits of the peace won by our arms, or shall we, by endeavoring to hold millions of our fellow-citizens in a condition of vassalage, again plunge the nation into a second civil war, compared to the horrors of which those of the first would appear insignificant? As for myself I have had enough of civil war, and believing that the great National Union party is the only one whose efforts look to a permanent and honorable peace, and by whose aid only the Union can be restored under the Constitution, I have the honor to declare, in the broad fields of the Republic, that I will battle until the victory is won.

Very truly yours,
G. A. CUSTER.

ILLNESS OF DEAN RICHMOND.

The report last evening that Hon. DEAN RICHMOND, of New York, was dead, was not true at half-past twelve this morning.

N. B. JUD, who was banished to Austria by President Lincoln, to prevent his being a bore about the White House, and who served gallantly during the war in that capacity, responds to a comical letter signed by "JESSE WHITE" and others, in behalf of "returned soldiers," that "after giving the subject due consideration," he is "constrained" to grant "White & Co." the "liberty" to use his name as a candidate for Congress against Long JOHN WATKINS. JUD is mad because he was recalled from Austria, where he was of no service, and now desires to get into Congress, when he hopes to be re-elected. Poor JUD.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

THE PRESIDENT and the members of his domestic and official family, will accompany him on his contemplated journey westward, via New York, will leave this city at half-past seven o'clock to-morrow morning for a special car, under the superintendence of W. FANCKOR SMITH, Esq., of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

The following is the time schedule from Washington to Chicago:

TUESDAY, August 28.—Leave Wash.	at 7.30 a. m.
ARRIVE at Philadelphia	at 1.32 p. m.
WEDNESDAY, August 29.—Leave Philadelphia	at 8.00 a. m.
ARRIVE at New York	at 12.10 p. m.
THURSDAY, August 30.—Leave New York	at 7.45 a. m.
ARRIVE at Wash. Point	at 12.00 p. m.
ARRIVE at Albany	at 5.55 p. m.
FRIDAY, August 31.—Leave Albany	at 7.30 a. m.
ARRIVE at Syracuse	at 1.40 p. m.
ARRIVE at Auburn	at 2.55 p. m.
SATURDAY, September 1.—Leave Auburn	at 7.35 a. m.
ARRIVE at Rochester	at 11.30 a. m.
ARRIVE at Buffalo	at 12.00 p. m.
ARRIVE at Niagara Falls	at 3.50 p. m.
ARRIVE at Cleveland	at 7.50 p. m.
SUNDAY, Sept. 2.—Leave Cleveland	at 8.30 a. m.
ARRIVE at Toledo	at 12.00 p. m.
ARRIVE at Detroit	at 6.30 p. m.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.—Leave Detroit	at 8.15 a. m.
ARRIVE at Chicago	at 7.45 p. m.

SECRETARY STANTON.

[From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.]
It seems that a very strong feeling was manifested among the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in favor of the removal of Mr. Stanton from the head of the War Department. We copy the following from a circular written by the delegates during the Convention, and which—strong as its expressions are—was received with very general approval:

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—ITS FIRST DUTY.—The Convention at Philadelphia meets avowedly for the support of the President, and in doing so it is the right of the Convention to insist that the President shall also support it by calling around him men who honestly and conscientiously think and act in harmony with him. The delegates and their constituents are henceforward to be identified with the Administration, and all of them, respectively, in some degree, for its success.

The President has no right to call upon the nation to sustain him, or upon prominent men to identify themselves with him, while he fails to maintain himself in his own Cabinet, and leaves it a mooted question whether he is at the head of his Administration, and a honest supporter of his own policy.

Since the call for the present Convention was first issued, there has been no greater drawback to its chances of success, no stronger element of discord, than the presence of Mr. Stanton in the Cabinet, as the President has not the right to remove him, and he is not the man to do so. The President has not the right to remove him, and he is not the man to do so. The President has not the right to remove him, and he is not the man to do so.

Can the President regard the action of Mr. Stanton, since the call for this Convention appeared, as a pattern of the support he deserves in writing by the National Union Committee, through Mr. Doolittle, to state his views in regard to the objects of this Convention. He has treated that letter and this Convention with silence. He has not only refused to endorse the policy of the President, but in his only speech he avowed his opposition to the President's measures. The President has vetoed. He has been not only the friend of the radicals in Congress, and has encouraged them by connivance and patronage to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto.

He has been notoriously the advocate of the extreme measures of oppression of the South, of martial law, of military commission, of every appliance of force to degrade the American people to the status of slaves, and he still desires to continue their operation.

No Republican of conservative antecedents or impulses—certainly no consistent Democrat—can yield a hearty or effective support to an Administration which has so completely degraded the American people to the status of slaves, and he still desires to continue their operation.

In declining to respond to the communication of the National Executive Committee, Mr. Stanton has been more than rude; he has affirmatively refused to register his approval of the President's policy and of this Convention. He has taken issue with the Convention, and it is due to us and to the President that he should harmonize his Cabinet in that respect. Conceiving it to be within the boundaries of our legitimate action, and not at all inconsistent with that proper respect which the National Executive has to show to every member of all of our would urge upon this body to convey officially to the President our deliberate request that he co-operate with us to the extent of retaining in his Cabinet those members only who have openly and emphatically favored the call for this Convention, and who are, beyond suspicion, the supporters of the policy of the President, which the delegates here assembled have met to sustain.

HENRY BEAUFORT GENERAL JOSEPH S. FULLERTON—colonel of volunteers—has tendered his resignation in the army, and purposes returning to St. Louis and engaging in the practice of law. General FULLERTON returns to the pursuit of civil life crowned with unnumbered laurels fairly won in the military service, and secure of the lasting esteem of all whom he has met, in social life, in the national militia.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

By the eighth census, the population of 1862, parties who have been entirely under the influence of the condition of the year's continuous settlement and cultivation have the right, any time before the expiration of that period, to make proof of such settlement up to a given day, and then pay for the tract, at \$1.25 per acre, and at once obtain a title.

The following is a notice under the homestead law has entered a tract containing more than one hundred and sixty acres, he is required to pay for the same in cash, and when he desires to change his homestead to a cash purchase he is required to pay for the same in cash, and when he desires to change his homestead to a cash purchase he is required to pay for the same in cash.

The sum of \$201,000 in fractional currency, of the denomination of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, was issued last week by the Treasury Department. During the same period the shipments of currency were as follows: To United States Assistant Treasurer at New York, \$50,000; United States Assistant Treasurer at Boston, \$100,000; United States Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, \$50,000; United States Depository, Buffalo, N. Y., \$100,000; National Bank, \$5,000; total shipments during the week, \$255,000. The total redemptions during the week amounted to \$277,000.

Cash to the Treasury.

The following exhibit a correct statement of the funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury Department on Saturday, the 25th instant:

U. S. legal tender	\$1,100,000.00
Fractional currency	100,000.00
Gold	325,000.00
Silver	500,000.00
Five cent coin	500,000.00
One cent coin	500,000.00
Total funds on hand	\$1,625,000.00

National Banks.

No new National Banks were authorized to commence business last week. The total deposits of National Banks on Saturday last were \$1,100,000.00, for which the Government had securities amounting to \$250,000.00, and for deposits of public money, the sum of \$300,000.00.

Treasury Disbursements.

The disbursements of the Treasury last week on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments were as follows: War, \$308,329; Navy, \$403,401; Interior, \$477,364. Total disbursements on account of the Departments, \$1,189,094.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from this source on Saturday last were \$1,189,548.26, and for the week ending on that day \$7,846,562.62.

A Synopsis of the Value of Foreign Specie Money in the Money Market.

Prepared at the United States Mint and Coined at the Treasury Department.

COUNTRY.	TALENT.
Austria	100 Kreuzers = 1.0000
Belgium	100 Francs = 1.0000
Brazil	1000000 Reals = 1.0000
Canada	1000000 Francs = 1.0000
France	100 Francs = 1.0000
Germany	1000000 Marks = 1.0000
Italy	1000000 Liras = 1.0000
Japan	1000000 Yen = 1.0000
Mexico	1000000 Pesos = 1.0000
Netherlands	1000000 Guilder = 1.0000
Portugal	1000000 Escudos = 1.0000
Russia	1000000 Rubles = 1.0000
Sweden	1000000 Kronor = 1.0000
Switzerland	1000000 Francs = 1.0000
Turkey	1000000 Liras = 1.0000

A REINDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1866.
To the Editor of the National Republican:
The object of this paper is to call attention to the fact that the National Republican has been published for many years, and that it is now published for the first time in the National Republican.

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Pen, French and Missouri.

A MONUMENT to Sheridan Knowles has been erected in Glasgow.

The French iron-clad gunboat, named in honor of the Duke of Villa Franca, has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico.

AMERICA. Brigham Young's last wife, it is said, has been the great bright spot in his life.

THE CHAMBER that giddily separates old friendship from new.

THE SULTAN of Turkey is having a railroad constructed for his private use, between his European and Asiatic possessions.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

The National Republican.

NEWS BY THE CABLE.

A TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

ILLUMINATION AND A REVIEW.

MEXICAN EMPIRE.

A MURDERER HUNG.

THE CHOLERA.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

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