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, 75 per cent. additional.

Editorial notices 25 cents per line, each insertion. Local notices 20 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.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. NO. 244.

The Public Laws of the United States, as Revised and Corrected, are Officially Published in this Journal by Authority.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. J. Murtagh & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $4.00 for six months; and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $25.00; Single copies, 5 cents.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every Friday morning: One copy one year $2.00; Three copies one year, $5.00; Ten copies one year, $15.00.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on THURSDAY, 20th instant for (3,000) FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF TOBACCO, for the use of the troops supplied from this depot. It must be a good, sound article of plug tobacco, as near as possible in single pound plugs, and of a quality not inferior to the grade commonly called "Navy Plug." The boxes will be made of strong, substantial wood, well coopered, and each box to contain fifty (50) pounds net. Tare to be carefully ascertained by stripping a sufficient number of boxes. The tobacco will be thoroughly inspected by an experienced expert, and none received which does not comply in quality and weight with the foregoing conditions. In all cases it will be purchased "Tax paid."

Samples will accompany the proposals, and the certificate of the inspector selected by the undersigned will be attached to each bill of purchase.

The name of the contractor and date of transfer, gross weight and tare, to be marked legibly on each box; one half to be delivered within thirty days from the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the 20th of October next.

It will be received in this city at either of the following places, viz.:

At the Government Warehouses, Sixth street wharf; at the Monument Grounds, Fourteenth street; or at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot.

Payment to be made in cash funds as may be on hand for disbursement, upon the delivery of the entire amount contracted for.

G. BELL,
se7-6t Major and C. S., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR MEAT.

Office Depot Commissary of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received, in duplicate, until TUESDAY, the 25th of September, 1866, at 12 m., for all the Fresh Beef and Mutton required for the use of the troops, and all the Corned Beef for sale or issue at the following places, viz: Washington, D. C.; Alexandria, Va.; Fort Washington, Md.; Fort Foote, Md.; Fort Whipple, Va., and the Government Farms, St. Mary's county, Md.

Proposals will also be received for all the Fresh Beef required for sales to officers supplied from the Washington Depot. This Beef will be of the finest quality, of select parts, both from the hind-quarters and the ribs of the fore-quarters.

All the meat will be subject to a rigid inspection; to be of excellent marketable quality and in unexceptionable condition. The Fresh Beef required for the troops, of equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, necks, shanks, and kidney tallow not received.

In all cases, if the meat is not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made at the expense of the contractor.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the store-houses at the places named, where he will distribute it in such quantities, and at such times, as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying each or any number of the above-named places.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this office monthly, for all meat purchased, except that delivered at the Government Farms, which will be paid for by the Acting Commissary of Subsistence at that place.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the Subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contract will be made for six months from the 1st day of October, 1866, or such period as the Commissary General may determine.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for ——, at ——," and addressed to the undersigned.

se3-6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

Subsistence Office, U. S. A., No. 105 W. Lombard street, Baltimore, Md., September 3d, 1866.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of Lieut. R. F. Stockton, 5th U. S. Cavalry and A. C. S. at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, until 12 m., TUESDAY, September 11th, 1866, for the FRESH BEEF required for the supply of the troops, hospital, and officers, at, near and in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, and at, near and in the vicinity of Winchester, West Virginia, for six months from October 1st, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

The Beef to be delivered at Winchester, West Virginia, or Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, or at both places, and on the order of the Commissary or acting Commissary of Subsistence, at either or both places.

The Beef to be of a good and marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded.)

The necks of the cattle slaughtered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Bidders are requested to be present to respond to their bids, and be prepared to give bonds for the fulfilment of their contract.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to Lieutenant R. F. Stockton, 5th United States Cavalry and A. C. S., Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, who reserves the right to reject any or all bids not to the interest of the United States.

Conditions, requirements, payments, &c., as heretofore.

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut. Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
se3-t11 Brevet Brig. Gen. Vols.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE.

August 24, 1866.

Proposals will be received at the office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon of September 24, 1866, for subsistence for the Wichitas and other affiliated bands of Indians in the "Leased District," Indian Territory.

The bids will be at so much per ration, as follows:

1 pound of Fresh Beef.
¾ of a pound of Flour, or in lieu of Flour.
1 pint of Corn, (Flour and Corn to be issued alternately.)
4 quarts of Salt per 100 rations.

To be delivered at such points within the "Leased District" as may be designated by the agent stationed there; and all articles to be inspected by said agent.

The department reserves the right to reject all bids, and, if a contract is entered into, the right will be reserved to terminate the same on thirty days' notice, at any time after the 31st of March, 1867.

Proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for removing, at so much per head, 1,700, more or less, of Wichitas and other affiliated bands from their present agency, in Butler county, Kansas, to their former homes in the "Leased District," a distance of about 250 miles; such removal to include the subsistence of the said Indians while being removed.

D. N. COOLEY,
au27-w3w Commissioner.

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,
785 BROADWAY,
New York,
Nearly opposite Grace Church.

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

PORTRAITS OF ALL OFFICERS,

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

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

COLLECTION OF VIEWS

of almost every point made historic in the recent conflict, which it may be presumed will be valued by not only those more immediately concerned, but their friends, as mementoes of the trials through which the nation has just passed.

Mr. Brady always pays considerable attention to copying.

The new style of PORTRAITS IN PORCELAIN has been brought by Mr. Brady to perfection. ap24-tf

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
United States Patent Office,
Washington, Aug. 9, 1866.

On the petition of Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 9th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Mode of Throwing Shuttles in Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 9th day of November 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 22d 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 *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Palladium*, Richmond, Ind., 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. TEKAKER,
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 au14-w3w

COOPER & RAGAN,
(Successors of Jas. Skirving,)
STOVE, TIN AND SHEET-IRON-WORKERS,
497 Eleventh Street, above Penn's Ave.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Particular attention paid to repairing Furnaces, Ranges, Parlor Heaters, &c., and all work warranted.
jel3-w3m* W. B. Cooper. A. J. Ragan

CLOTHING.

STRANGE METAMORPHOSE.

Sure Bridget's me wife; and see she "me dear Teddy
Yer the joy of me life and I love yer already;
But mark harder I'd love you from yer head to yer toes,
You swate Turtle-dove you, if yer'd get some new clothes."

So I wint down the sthraite, just to hunt up a sthore,
Whin who should I mate but Timothy Moore:
"For new clothes I'm fretting, Tim, where shall I go?"
"Why thu nuer yer'll be getting at Smith Brothers & Co."

Thus for fear I'd be late I made haste to Smith's sthore,
It is on Sixtuth sthreet, number four sixthy-four;
And for mighty few greenbacks I got a whole suit,
With none of yer cosm-crooks—and handsome to boot.

I hava't been drinking, but faix I must laugh—
Ha, ha, I am thinking of me fooled bether half,
As I walked in me house, in me Smith Brothers suit;
See I "Kiss me, swate mama!"—ees she "Get out, yer been brute."

She didn't know me from Adam, so to kape up the joke
See I "Ma dear madam me poor heart you have broke;"
Thin she whacked me a scoring across me pug nose,
Out the blood came a pouring and ran down to me toes.

"Och, Biddy, how crus! its yer own Teddy yer've pounded,
Me nice clothing, swate jewel, yerself has confounded."
If yer'd enjoy metamorphose, there's but one plan I know—
Get a suit of nice clothes at Smith Brothers & Co.

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

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

ap28 S., B. & CO.

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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

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CASH CAPITAL.....ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
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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 22, 1866,

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
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HENRY H. PORTER, Secretary.

CHARLES KING, Agent,
Room No. 4, Washington Building,
Cor. Pennsylvania av. and Seventh street.
je1-1y

HOTELS.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors,
CORNER PENN. AVE. AND FOURTEENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON CITY. n27-tf

HOFFMAN HOUSE,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

MITCHELL, READ, AND WALL,
PROPRIETORS.

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

jy16-y

ANNOUNCEMENT

LINCOLN AND THE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY

We propose to publish, early in the Fall of 1866,
THE HISTORY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN
AND
THE OVERTHROW OF SLAVERY,
By Hon. Isaac N. Arnold,
(Late Member of Congress from Illinois.)

Mr. Arnold was a friend and associate of Mr. Lincoln at the bar, a member of Congress during his entire administration, and from his arrival at the Capital to the day of his assassination was upon terms of confidential friendship with him.

The work was commenced nearly a year before the death of Mr. Lincoln, and with his approval. The author has aimed to give a full history of the life and administration of Mr. Lincoln and the overthrow of slavery. He commences with a sketch of the history of slavery from 1787 to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, describing the conflict between Freedom and Slavery down to 1860, and giving the origin, rise and growth of anti-slavery. He gives a history of the life of Mr. Lincoln, the hardships of his early years, his education, his career in the Illinois Legislature, at the bar, on the circuit, in Congress, on the stump, the Lincoln and Douglas debate, and his election to the Presidency.

Then follows a history of his administration and of the various steps, executive, legislative and military, which resulted in the overthrow of slavery and the slaveholders' rebellion; and the passage by Congress, and the adoption by the States, of the constitutional amendment abolishing and prohibiting slavery forever. Sketches of the great debates in Congress of prominent Senators and Members, and of the leading men in the Cabinet and at the head of the armies, with a general narration of the important military movements, will be given.

The aim of the author has been to give a truthful history of the great drama of the rebellion, with Lincoln as the leading character, and to describe him as he was from youth until he became the emancipator of a race, the restorer of national unity, and the saviour of his country.

The work will be a large octavo of not less than 600 pages, and will be sold by subscription.

CLARKE & CO., Publishers,
jy18-4w 80 and 82 Washington street, Chicago.

CARD!

N. H. MILLER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
OFFICE, NO. 511 NINTH STREET WEST,
Near Pennsylvania avenue,

Would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he is now attending to all legal business, such as administering the Amnesty, as well as all other oaths, Drawing Leases, Deeds, Wills, Power of Attorney, Landlord and Tenant Notices, &c., &c.

Legal advice given in all its branches.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts and claims in general. je26-tf

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN PAPER.

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE!

It is manifestly true that the political campaign upon which the country is just entering is to be a crisis of vast importance. Upon it will depend the dearest interests of the United States Government and people. Having passed through the ordeal of a civil war triumphantly, it remains to be decided whether the legitimate fruits of the united labors of those who united, without respect of party, for the preservation of the Government shall be turned to bitter ashes, and the disunion which Southern rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by Northern politicians.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

has always battled for the Government and the flag, and now, when disruption of the Union is courted by extremists who, under the guise of pure patriotic principle, are ravenous for political power and place, the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

still battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in all sincerity that the friends of the Union—which is our cause as against sectionalists of every name and from every quarter—shall give us the encouragement needed by every public journal.

Situated as we are at the capital of the nation, and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining information of the utmost importance to every American citizen, we shall confidently undertake to furnish our readers during the forthcoming political campaign with the most valuable political newspaper printed in this or any other city.

As we stood by Abraham Lincoln in the dark hours of the Republic we stand by his successor, Andrew Johnson, to whom has been assigned the task of restoring to their proper relations the people lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that he has grasped the true theory of restoration, and that he has the courage to abide by his convictions.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every morning, (except Sunday,) and

THE WEEKLY

every Friday morning.

TERMS—WEEKLY:

The Weekly Republican is furnished at the following low rates:

One copy one year	$2 00
One copy six months	1 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Three copies six months	2 50
Ten copies one year	15 00
Ten copies six months	7 50

TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY

FOR THE CAMPAIGN:

Twenty copies 6 months	$15 00
Ten " " "	7 50
Three " " "	2 50
Twenty " 3 months	7 50
Ten " " "	3 75
Three " " "	1 25

TERMS—DAILY.

The Daily Republican is furnished to mail subscribers at the following rates: One copy, one year, $8; one copy, six months, $4; one copy, three months, $2.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies, one year	$22 50
" " six months	11 25
" " three months	5 62
Five copies, one year	35 00
" " six months	17 50
" " three months	8 75

Money orders are preferred from all post offices issuing them; from other post offices the letters should be registered.

It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should be all sent at one time, or that they should receive their papers at the same post office. Papers will be addressed singly to each member of a club.

We would urge our friends to proceed with the work of getting up clubs immediately. Do not wait until the clubs are full, but forward the names as fast as they are obtained.

Persons sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the Weekly, and $30, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

Specimen copies sent on application.

Address, W. J. MURTAGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

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.

ROUGHTON, BALDWIN & CO.
je26-tf

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people, profoundly grateful for the return of peace, desirous as are a large majority of their countrymen in all sincerity to forget and to forgive the past, revering the Constitution as it came to us from our ancestors, regarding the Union in its restoration as more sacred than ever, looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following declaration of principles and purposes on which they have with perfect unanimity agreed:

1. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and the return of peace to our afflicted and beloved land.

2. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered, and it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

3. Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions, and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State or to withhold enjoyment under the Constitution from the people thereof.

4. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

5. The Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are: "The supreme law of the land, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the State, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State or combination of States has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, through their action in Congress or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union. The union of these States is perpetual, and its government is of supreme authority within the restrictions and limitations of the Constitution.

6. Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indefeasible right to a voice and a vote thereon.

7. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the southern States that it should ever be reestablished upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

8. While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose to maintain unimpeached the honor and the faith of the Republic.

9. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have fallen the most generous and considerate care.

10. In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and unnerved by reproach, having faith unassailable in the people and in the precepts of the Government, we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast, and we tender to him in the discharge of his high and responsible duties our profound respect and assurance of our cordial and sincere support.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

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DENTISTRY.—DR. LOOMIS, RESIDENT DENTIST, 338 Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Ninth street, attends to all branches pertaining to the profession. Malformation of the mouth corrected, and very variety of artificial eye made. ap4-1y

Ratification Meeting at Alexandria—President Johnson Endorsed by the Original Union Men of Virginia—The Philadelphia Conservative Convention the only one that has Enunciated the Real Sentiments of the Loyal Men of the Old Dominion—The Forney-Butler-Douglass Convention Repudiated.

An adjourned meeting of the original Union men of Alexandria, Virginia, was held on Friday evening, September 7, 1866, when a permanent organization was effected, to be known as the Johnson Conservative Association of Virginia. Mr. Reuben Johnson was elected President; Wm. D. Massey, Col. D. F. Delaney, Thomas L. Sanborn and seven others, Vice Presidents; Samuel Heflebower, Treasurer; Recording Secretaries, W. W. White, S. W. Bowler; Corresponding Secretary, Col. Robert M. McClure. An Executive Committee of five and a committee on special business was selected.

The committee on resolutions appointed at the preliminary meeting reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted amid much enthusiasm and repeated cheers:

Whereas a general impression seems to prevail throughout the northern States that all the original Union men of this and other southern States are opposed to the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, the principles enunciated by the convention held at Philadelphia August 14, 1866, and are in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the negro, and feeling that these impressions are not only erroneous but in direct conflict with our real sentiments, and in order that all men may know and fully understand our real opinions on these subjects: be it

Resolved, by this meeting, composed as it is solely of original Union men of Virginia, the majority of whom are natives of this State, and others who have served as officers or privates in the Federal army, that we not only heartily endorse the policy of Andrew Johnson, but cordially recommend it to all conservative men of the country as the only one by which the future peace and welfare of the Union can be attained and perpetuated.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the principles for the future government of the country enunciated at the Conservative Convention recently held in Philadelphia, and believe that those who composed that Convention had the best interests and future harmony and prosperity of our whole country at heart, and as such are worthy of the confidence of all Union-loving citizens.

Resolved, That as Union men we have always denied and opposed the right of the secession of States, and believe now that the only proper and just means by which those States which *attempted* to withdraw from the Union can or would be restored to their former positions as States of the Union are those means set forth in the wise, patriotic, and constitutional manner recommended by President Johnson.

Resolved, That we are opposed to granting the right of suffrage to the negro, believing from our personal knowledge of the present condition of that race, that they are unprepared for an intelligent exercise of that privilege, and as voters would be the subjects of improper use by designing politicians, and as such, whilst of no practical benefit to themselves as a class, would be productive of infinite injury to the future happiness of this State and country.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the basis upon which the American Government was formed, that all men who are taxed should be represented, and still maintaining that principle, we deny the right and condemn the action of the late Congress in refusing admission to the loyal and legal representatives, who conscientiously could, and would, had the opportunity been afforded them, have complied with all the constitutional requirements and Congressional enactments to have enabled them to represent their constituents in the recent session of Congress.

Resolved, That our only motive in the organization of this association is to, so far as we can, aid in the restoration of the nation to its former condition of harmony and political equality of all the States; and for the purpose of accomplishing that much-desired object, we cordially and earnestly request our loyal brethren throughout the Southern States to, as early as practicable, form similar associations, (in at least each Congressional district,) in order that they may thereby be enabled to officially communicate with their only *true friends*, the conservative men of the country, and make known their opinions and desires on the political questions of the day, and assist in the good work of restoring our whole country to its former condition of peace and happiness.

A motion was adopted directing the publication of the proceedings of the meeting in the Alexandria papers, and the National Conservative papers of the country.

After speeches by several gentlemen, and extending a cordial invitation to all who favor the policy of President Johnson to co-operate with the association, the meeting adjourned.

Captain Worden for the Cleveland Convention.

Captain John L. Worden, United States navy, the hero of the first monitor fight, when the Merrimac was disabled in Hampton Roads, has written the following letter:

U. S. Steamship Pensacola,
New York Harbor, Sept. 6, 1866.

My Dear General: I am in receipt of your kind invitation of the 4th instant to participate in the Convention of officers, to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, "to approve the present plans of reconstruction and the President's policy generally." Be assured, General, the policy of sustaining the Administration meets my hearty approval, and nothing would give me greater pleasure than uniting with my old companions in arms in this effort; but as my ship will sail in a few days to join the South Pacific squadron, I will not be in the United States when the Convention assembles.

During the rebellion my whole heart and soul were enlisted in the effort towards its suppression, and now that it is suppressed I feel it a pleasant duty to extend to our repentant Southern brethren the right hand of fellowship. Generous magnanimity toward a fallen foe is characteristic of brave men, and this principle is eminently shown in the sentiments so warmly and frequently expressed lately by the brave men who participated in subduing the rebellion.

Trusting that the Convention, by its wisdom, moderation and patriotism, may strengthen the hands of the Government in its efforts towards reconstruction and conciliation, and meet the views and support of all patriotic citizens, especially those who served in the army and navy during the rebellion,

I remain, very truly yours,
John L. Worden, Captain, U. S. N.
Major General Charles K. Graham.

The Threatened Attempt to Overthrow the President.

The king's name is a tower of strength, or in other words, the hands in which the collective strength of society is lodged, so long as they do not transcend their proper sphere, are strong—too strong for any one to contend against with any prospect of victory. Because, when its executive arm is paralyzed or its chief magistrate, by whatsoever name he may be called, is overthrown, society is dissolved, and what is called the state of nature ensues—when the cry is, "To your tents, O Israel," when every one must be for himself, and God have mercy upon all! We have nominally no king in this country, but we have a temporary equivalent, to all intents and purposes, armed with all the power necessary to preserve us from anarchy and lawlessness. The President of the United States, during his term of office, is the peer in power of any potentate on earth.

Nay, as we are, perhaps, the strongest nation on earth at this moment, he wields more power than any other ruler. And there is no alternative for any people or kind of organized human society. It *must* uphold the hands of the Executive or collapse. All the material power in a country must be put forth, if necessary, to stay his hands. That was sound doctrine in Lincoln's time, and it is sound doctrine in his successor's day, and it always has been sound doctrine and it always will be, so long as society needs government. That government must be wielded by an Executive. The Romans, in ordinary time, had a double-headed Executive, but in trouble a single Dictator to see that the Republic received no detriment. There are certain politicians in this country who are in haste to reach the Millenium. In their hurry and fanaticism they affirm that an Executive is no longer needed in this country, but should be dispensed with at once as a third cart wheel, as a useless and cumbrous appendage of our Government. They would lop off the head and let the trunk go alone.

Messrs. Greeley and Slack, of the *Tribune* and *Commonwealth*, have been the first to announce this singular reform. Meantime, as yet, we have a Chief Magistrate, who is a terrible fixed fact, and will remain so during the term of his office, if not taken off like his predecessor. There is no sort of doubt that Andrew Johnson is the Executive of the thirty-six States which make up the Constitutional American Union. At the present moment we are at peace, and have been for nearly two years. There is no enemy, foreign or domestic, in the field against us. President Johnson says he has kept within the limits of his Constitutional authority, and that such is his reverence for that instrument, which makes these States a Federal unit that he will in nowise infringe the Constitution himself, nor allow another to do it. He and his chief Cabinet Minister are agreed upon this. They know their rights and constitutional prerogatives, and knowing them, dare maintain them. They have so informed the people in distinct terms, both of them. Does any one doubt their power or determination to do so? Does any one doubt but that they will be sustained in vindicating their authority? And does any man or cabal dare try conclusions with them? When the time comes, we shall see. If there be any such, they will be ground to powder. Let the men who threaten, try it and see. It will be found to be the most serious undertaking that they ever undertook in their lives.

Let them inquire of Jefferson Davis and Robert E. Lee, and the other bold, skillful, and persistent chieftains of a lost cause, what their experience has been in such an attempt. It is fortunate that the country is in the hands of resolute, experienced and undaunted men. Secretary Seward, as a statesman, has no living superior in the Old World or New. He has plainly declared that the Union shall be restored in his administration to its normal state. So has the President. So has the Lieutenant General of our armies by silent assent to their statements. Let our northern disorganizers look to themselves. One tremendous attempt to uproot the Government has failed, and another will share the like fate in the twinkling of an eye. It is best for all citizens of this Republic to reckon on being obliged to obey the constituted authorities. Those authorities intend to keep strictly within their own limits, and woe to any disorganizers who attempt to infringe upon them. The king's name is a tower of strength, which they of the adverse side lack.—*Boston Commercial.*

The National Union Committee—A Statement by Mr. Sperry.

Mr. N. D. Sperry, secretary of the National Union Committee, who joined the members at the Astor House meeting, makes a statement concerning the split in that body. He says:

According to the votes of the committee recorded on its books, the "headquarters" of the committee and the place of the meetings were fixed at the "Astor House," New York city.

All meetings of the committee, special or otherwise, have been called by the chairman and secretary, unless otherwise fixed by adjournment. According to the record of the committee, the meeting should have been held in New York. Neither had the "four" who called the Philadelphia meeting, (one of whom, by the way, has since withdrawn from the committee,) any right to call a meeting under the circumstances, for that duty belonged to the chairman and secretary. And here let me say that neither the chairman nor the secretary had been called upon to give notice of a meeting of the committee, consequently they could not have refused.

After the irregular call of the "four" members of the committee at an unauthorized place, namely, Philadelphia, as I have plainly shown by the votes to be such, I consulted with the chairman of the committee, and it was agreed that if there was to be a meeting it should be a legal one in every sense. Consequently a "call" was issued for a meeting of the committee in a legal manner, and at its "headquarters" as designated by its own vote. Inasmuch as the "four" who had called the Philadelphia meeting had fixed Monday, the 3d instant, at a time convenient for them to attend, we fixed the meeting at the Astor House at the same time, in a spirit of accommodation.

In accordance with the above mentioned "calls," fifteen met at Philadelphia under the informal call, and eight at New York under the legal or formal call. There being no quorum present, the New York meeting voted to adjourn, the time of the next meeting to be agreed upon by the Executive Committee (a majority of whom were present at the New York meeting); and that two weeks' notice should be given, so that there might not be any excuse for a qu