THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1866. NO. 267.

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.

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

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WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

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NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

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Nearly opposite Grace Church.

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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. ap2-tf

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1866.

On the petition of John R. Moffit, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, formerly of Piqua, Ohio, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 30th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Grain Separators, and reissued on the 17th day of May, 1859 in three divisions, A, B, and C, numbered respectively 715, 716, and 717, this petition being for the extension of the reissue B, numbered 716, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 30th day of November, 1866.

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

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

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

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

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. se5-law3w

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 8th 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 the *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. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. au14-w3w

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

On the petition of Stephen C. Mendenhall, of Richmond, Ind., and Obed King and Ezra King, of Salem, Iowa, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 8th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Hand Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 8th 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.

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T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. au14-w3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, 1866.

On the petition of Warren W. Dutcher, of Milford, Mass., and Sarah Dutcher, administratrix of the estate of Elihu Dutcher, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Warren W. Dutcher and Elihu Dutcher, on the 28th day of December, 1852, for an improvement in Temples for Looms, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 28th day of December, 1866.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

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

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

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

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. se19-law3w

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. jeb5-tf

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 15, 1866.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 10th section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any and a 1 military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's Office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the 3d of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive *jointly* the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8. The Act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the Rules and Regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

I have examined these amended Regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

APPLICATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

State of —— County of —— ss:

On this —— day of ——, 186-, personally appeared before me, a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his age is —— years; that he is a resident of ——, county of ——, State of ——, and that he is the identical —— who was enlisted as a —— in Company —— of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that he has again enlisted as a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that there is additional bounty of $— due him under the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866. And he does further declare that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to receive any other or greater bounty than $100, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service rendered by him during the rebellion, and that he has never served otherwise than as stated, and he desires all communications concerning this claim to be sent to him at ——, county of —— and State of ——.

Signature of Claimant.

Also personally appeared before me —— and ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for —— years acquainted with ——, the above named applicant, who was a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of witnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ——, 186-.

Official signature

I CERTIFY that ——, before whom the foregoing declaration and affidavit were made, is a ——, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this —— day of ——, 186-.

[L. S.] ——, *Clerk of the* ——

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PENSION OFFICE, Sept. 22, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Application having been made under the act of June 23d, 1860, for a release of the land warrants described herein, which are alleged to have been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that, at the date following the description of each warrant, a new certificate or warrant of like tenor will be issued, if no valid objection shall then appear:

No. 35,910, for 160 acres, issued under the act of March 3d, 1855, in the name of Tamor, widow of Felix Benton, and was granted August 4, 1856. December 15, 1866.

No. 36,521, for 80 acres, issued under the act of September, 1850, in the name of Spencer Wiley, and was granted April 30, 1852. December 22, 1866.

No. 23,014, for 80 acres, issued under the act of March 3, 1855, in the name of Spencer Wiley, and was granted February 18, 1858. December 22, 1866.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is furnished at the following low rates:

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

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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. Meiter, 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. ROGERSTON, BALDWIN & CO.

jel8-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 re-established 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 unswerved 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.

John T. Crowell, of New Jersey, Chairman.
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Dakota—N. K. Armstrong and N. W. Winer.
Idaho—William H. Wallace and H. Cummins.
Nebraska—Gen. H. H. Heath and Hon. J. S. Morton.

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Hon. Charles Mason, Iowa.
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DENTISTRY—DR. LOOMIS, RESIDENT DENTIST, 338 Pennsylvania avenue, near corner of Ninth street, stands to all branches pertaining to the profession. Malformation of the mouth corrected, and very variety of artificial sets made. ap8-1y

The Candian Insurrection — The Defeat of the Turko-Egyptian Army by the Cretes.

[Constantinople (September 18) Telegram to London Press.]

Ismail Pasha, the former Governor of Candia, has returned to this city. Intelligence received here from Candia states that the day preceding the arrival of Mustapha Pasha a battle took place between the Cretans and the combined Turkish and Egyptian troops, in which the latter were defeated. The Egyptians suffered the heaviest losses.

On Sunday last two frigates and two line-of-battle ships, freighted with troops, left here for Candia. The Marquis de Moustier takes his departure to-morrow.

[Corfu (September 19) Telegram to the London Press.]

An official dispatch received here states that the Cretan insurgents, led by Greek officers, had attacked the Turco-Egyptian army, whom they had completely routed with a loss of three thousand men. The Turkish Pasha and the troops under his command, who fell into the hands of the Candiotes, obtained their release by concluding a convention with the leaders of the insurrection. The Governor-General of Candia has ordered a general arming of all the Turks in the island.

[Athens (September 15) Telegram to the London Press.]

Public excitement in connection with the events in Candia is increasing. The latest reports from the island state that the Egyptian troops had become separated from the Turkish army, and were hemmed in by the insurgents.

OUTRAGES OF THE TURKS.

[Extracts from a Diary kept in the Candian Camp.]

Prosnero, (Candia,) 11 (23d) August.—My task to-day is very difficult and trying. I have to relate tragical persecutions and outrages upon women and children. * * * My hair stands on end when contemplating the frightful atrocities which have been perpetrated on our young women by the frenzied Mussulmans. My heart throbs wildly and my pen drops from my hand when beholding the ferocity of the Imperial army. Frantic and roaring like wild beasts, they run about breathing revenge for the death of Hatzi Hassan, of Pemonin. Soldiers, irregulars, and native Turks destroy everything in their way; now they plunder the cattle of the monastery of Arcadion, and ill-treat the priest of the chapel Caridion; now the reverend Stefanos of Nipos is exposed naked to the sun for every mark of indignity; now they brutally attempt gross outrages on youths, and ill-treat old and maimed people; and now, excited by murderous passions, they slaughter in broad day at Canea and at Alike, in the Amphimalic Gulf, two simple peasants who are walking before the police and under the eyes of the representatives of the European powers.

A STORY OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.—A Berlin correspondent writes:

A tale is told of the search of an Austrian lady for her husband, which, it is to be feared, is but one of many similar cases. The Austrian report of casualties in the battle of Koniggratz, fought on the 3d of July, returned Major General Posacher as severely wounded. His wife could obtain no further information as to his fate, until, on the 8th of July, she received a telegram, which said that General Posacher was lying in Prague, badly wounded, whither she immediately hurried.

For ten days she wandered through the hospitals in Prague and in all the surrounding villages, seeking in vain for her husband or for any certain news concerning him, and at the end of that time unsuccessful, but in hopes that he had been taken to some other hospital. No more information reached her, but on the 10th of August she heard that Gen. Posacher was lying at a village near Koniggratz, under the care of a Prussian surgeon.

With fresh hopes she started, and, after vainly seeking through the hospitals near the battle-field, at last found an Austrian soldier who told her that on the evening of the battle he had seen some Prussian officers bury an Austrian General, but the man did not think it was Gen. Posacher. Frightened by hearing this, but still in hopes, she went to Horitz, again sought through the teeming hospitals, again unsuccessfully. Half heart-broken, she returned to the field of battle, got the soldier to show her the position of the Austrian General's grave, and, with a desire of proving to herself that her husband was not buried but still alive, had it opened, when, to her horror, a well-known love token that she had given to her husband on her wedding day, lying on the breast of the corpse and exposed to view, by the coat and shirt having been torn open, probably to give air to the dying man, told her that she must abandon all hope of ever again in this world seeing him to whom she had given the token.

DRAMATIC.—During the last session of the British Parliament a committee was appointed to receive evidence and report upon the subject of theatres, the increase of which has been very great of late years. Among the witnesses were Mr. Charles Kean, the actor, and Mr. E. Smith, formerly lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, and now of Astley's and Cremorne Gardens. Mr. Kean deposed that the audiences of the American were much better behaved than those of the English theatres. Mr. Smith stated that when he was lessee of Drury Lane theatre he had lost $15,000 by Mr. Charles Kean's engagement, and $17,500 by the engagement of the late Mr. G. V. Brooke. His opinion was that there are more theatres in London than there was demand for. At present there are only seven theatres open in London; by the end of the present month this number will be doubled.

A YOUNG scamp in the West has succeeded in obtaining several hundred dollars by representing himself as the son of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr. Mr. Blair cautions the community against him. The rogue is undoubtedly the same one that was here a few weeks ago, and who represented himself to some parties to be the son of Dr. Benjamin F. Butler, and to others, of James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*. He is no doubt on his travels, and will be the son of anybody who may subserve his swindling. He is a cunning and insinuating thief, of youthful appearance, and the press should pass him round.—*Louisville Journal.*

FRANK LESLIE, our popular and enterprising publisher, has been selected by President Johnson to serve as commissioner for the American department at the forthcoming Paris Exhibition of Industry. We congratulate Mr. Leslie on his appointment and the good time he will be certain to have in Paris next spring. Also our American exhibitors, on their having so good a representative and judge of artistic American industry.—*New York Citizen.*

National Politics—Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

The following is a letter written by Secretary McCulloch, in response to an invitation from some friends in Indiana to deliver political addresses in that State during the present political campaign:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., in hope that I might be able so to arrange my business as to be absent from Washington for a few days.

I regret now to be under the necessity of saying that my official engagements are of such a nature that it will not be in my power to accept your invitation to address my fellow-citizens of Lafayette, Peru and Fort Wayne, as requested by you, prior to the October elections, upon the momentous questions which are now engrossing the attention of the people of the United States. I regret that this is the case, as it would afford me great satisfaction to have a fair, frank talk with my old friends and acquaintances in Indiana, with whom I have acted politically in times past, and especially during the late civil war.

In the unfortunate controversy that has arisen between the President and Congress, I stand with the former. In doing so I am not conscious of abandoning any principle or becoming a convert to any new doctrine. In common with the great mass of the Union party, I have always held that the States whose citizens rebelled against the Federal Government never ceased to be States in the Union; and when the rebellion had been overcome, I felt it my duty to co-operate with the President in carrying into effect the plan of restoration which had been approved by his lamented predecessor. To that plan I regarded the party of which I was a member as virtually committed by the action of its conventions and the resolutions of Congress, before Mr. Johnson attempted to carry it into effect. To that plan I am still committed by the dictates of my best judgment. It is, in my opinion, wise, liberal, and statesmanlike; the only plan yet presented which properly regards both the rights of the central Government and the rights of the States; which can be adopted with safety by the conquerors, and accepted without sacrifice of honor and manhood by the conquered, and which leads directly to reconciliation and peace.

I have no time to write you at length, but I cannot close this note without remarking that the charges made against Mr. Johnson of abandoning his principles or of desiring to bring the recent enemies of the country into power, are like the reports in regard to his habits of personal indulgence—utterly destitute of foundation—slanders of which the authors will themselves be ashamed when the heat of party passion shall have subsided. In his unpremeditated remarks he may have indulged in a plainness and directness of speech unusual in the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and offensive to some very critical and fastidious people; but everybody admits that his messages and other official communications (and by these he must be judged) are models of ability and good taste. Men may differ with him in regard to his manner of dealing with the States recently in rebellion, but no fair man could have been with him, as I have been during the trying eighteen months of his administration, without being impressed with his love of country and his devotion to duty, with the unselfishness and uprightness of his character and the honesty of his purposes. That the principles which he advocates and represents will be vindicated at the approaching elections, I hope and believe. Of their ultimate vindication I am as fully persuaded as I am of the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant, HUGH MCCULLOCH.

W. H. TALBOTT, Esq., &c.

Mr. Dana's Resignation.

The following is a copy of the letter which Hon. R. H. DANA, jr., United States District Attorney for Massachusetts, sent to Washington, resigning his office:

OFFICE OF U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
BOSTON, Sept. 29, 1866.

SIR: Returning from an absence in Europe, kindly allowed me by the Government, I find a critical state of public affairs, in which I understand that the President expects of those who hold civil office sympathy with the opinions and sentiments he has of late expressed, and co-operation in the measures he has suggested, on those important points as to which he is at variance with Congress.

My sojourn abroad has given me, I think, opportunity to consider these subjects with something of freedom from local perturbations and contagious excitement, and I have endeavored to make use of it. I find myself unable to accord that sympathy and co-operation, and respectfully request you to place my resignation in the hands of the President.

I am desirous, however unimportant my opinions may be, that this resignation, to which I am led by reasons satisfactory to myself, may not be construed as an approval of a practice of making the tenure of all civil offices, whatever their nature, conditioned upon conformity with the opinions of the President on all points, at his discretion.

I shall, of course, continue to discharge the duties of my post until I learn that a successor has been qualified. Permit me to express, in conclusion, my acknowledgments of the consideration with which I have been treated by all departments of the Government during my tenure of office; and I hope it is not out of place to add, my grateful sense of the uniform friendly kindness I have received from yourself personally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD H. DANA, Jr.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTE.—*The Stationer*, a London literary monthly, says: "Mr. Bell, the late proprietor of *Bell's Messenger*, was the person who originated the exclusive use of the round *s* in printed books. When this letter was first introduced it met with great opposition. As an instance of this may be noted the circumstance that Messrs. Gilbert having set up three sheets of a work for a late Bishop of Durham, in which the round *s* was used, were obliged to recompose them, as his lordship declined to sanction the innovation."

THE Kingston (Jamaica) *Standard