THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2 00
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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 25 cents per line, each insertion.

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Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1866. NO. 268.

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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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.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE 514 PENNA. AVENUE.

BRANCH OFFICE 219 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

GREAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, WESTERN, AND SOUTHERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

MERCHANDISE, MONEY, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, NOTES, STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,

Forwarded with safety and dispatch to all accessible sections of the country. This Company has Agencies in the principal railway towns in the

NORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST.

Its principal offices are

WASHINGTON, D. C., NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, LEXINGTON.

Connections are made at New York and Boston with lines forwarding to the Canadas and to the British Provinces, and with steamship lines to Liverpool, Southampton, and Havre, and thence by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.

COLLECTION OF NOTES, DRAFTS AND BILLS made at all accessible parts of the United States

C. C. DUNN, Agent,
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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. ap2-tf

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

On the petition of John K. 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. sa14-w3w

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. THEAKER,
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P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. sa14-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 9th day of November, 1852, for an improvement in Hand 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 the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the Springfield *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. sa14-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 Oaths, 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. jel6-tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND FUEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Oct. 5, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until MONDAY, 15th instant, at 12 m., for delivery at this depot of the following-named articles, in such quantities, more or less, and at such times and places as required by the Government, until January 1, 1867, viz:

27 TONS GOOD, MERCHANTABLE TIMOTHY HAY, in bales.
1,[illegible] BUSHELS OATS, in sacks.
12 TONS STRAW, in bales.
200 CORDS WOOD, oak and pine.
20 TONS COAL, Anthracite.
5 " " Bituminous.

Articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the usual Government inspection.

The lowest bid for each article to be accepted.

Payment to be made on delivery, or as soon thereafter as funds are received.

For further information inquire at this office.

By order of the Quartermaster General:

A. S. KIMBALL,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
oct6-t15 Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR PAINTING IRON FENCES.

OFFICE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CAPITOL, October 3, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, October 17, at 12 o'clock m., for Painting such of the Iron Fences belonging to the United States as the Commissioner may designate, in conformity with specifications to be seen at the Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings. B. B. FRENCH,
oct5-td&10t Commissioner of Public Buildings.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock, m., on MONDAY, the twenty-second day of October, instant, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

FIRST CLASS—MACKINAC BLANKETS.

1,000 pairs 3-point White Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 6 lbs.
1,000 pairs 2¾-point White Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 6 lbs.
1,000 pairs 3¼-point Scarlet Blankets, 66x84 inches, to weigh 10 lbs.
1,000 pairs 3-point Scarlet Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 8 lbs.
1,000 pairs 2¾-point Scarlet Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 6 lbs.
500 pairs 3-point Green Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 8 lbs.
500 pairs 2¾ point Green Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 6 lbs.
200 pairs 3¼-point Indigo Blue Blankets, 66x84 inches, to weigh 10 lbs.
300 pairs 3-point Indigo Blue Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 8 lbs.
100 pairs 2¾-point Indigo Blue Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 6 lbs.
100 pairs 1½-point Indigo Blue Blankets, 42x56 inches, to weigh 4½ lbs.
300 pairs 3¼-point Gentianella Blue Blankets, 66x84 inches, to weigh 10 lbs.
100 pairs 3-point Gentianella Blue Blankets, 60x72 inches, to weigh 8 lbs.
100 pairs 2¾-point Gentianella Blue Blankets, 54x66 inches, to weigh 6 lbs.

SECOND CLASS—CLOTHS.

2,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
3,000 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
2,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
3,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
2,000 yards Green Cloth.

THIRD CLASS—DRY GOODS.

50 dozen 8-4 Cotton Shawls.
50 dozen 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
200 lbs. Linen Thread.
200 lbs. Cotton Thread.
75,000 yards Calico.
5,000 yards Turkey Red Oil Calico.
5,000 yards Blue Drilling.
10,000 yards Blue Denims.
5,000 yards Indigo Blue Plaids.
2,000 yards Shirting Stripes.
2,000 yards Kentucky Jeans.
10,000 yards Brown Drilling.
10,000 yards Bed-Ticking.
8,000 yards Super Satinets.
2,000 yards Satinet.
10,000 yards Plaid Linsey.
10,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
5,000 yards 4-4 Brown Sheeting.
5,000 yards Checks, Stripes, and Plaids.
5,000 yards Linseys.
2,000 yards Assorted Flannels.
10,000 yards Printed Satinets.
10,000 yards Heavy Kerseys.
1,500 Woolen shirts.
3,000 Calico Shirts.
2,500 Hickory Shirts.
500 lbs. Gilling Twine.
100 lbs. Cotton Maitre.

FOURTH CLASS—HARDWARE.

100 dozen best Cast-Steel Axes, 4 to 4½ lbs.
100 " ½ " 2 to 2 lbs.
1,000 Camp Kettles.
1,000 Short-handled Fry-Pans.
50 dozen Tin Pans, 2, 4, and 6 quart, in equal quantities.
50 dozen Iron Tablespoons.
100 dozen Butcher Knives, 6-inch blade.
500 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted.
200 dozen Fish Lines, assorted.

The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to, and be equal with, the Government samples in this office, the blankets of all sizes and colors to be equal in quality to the 3¼-point scarlet sample in this office.

No bids for less than an entire class of the articles specified will be considered.

The goods must be furnished in New York city, and be delivered to shippers at the cost of the contractor.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payment will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them, such invoices to be accompanied by bills of lading.

The right will be reserved to require a greater quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule, not exceeding three times the amount thereof, or to take any less quantity of the same, at the prices proposed.

Any of the bids, or any parts thereof, may be accepted or rejected at the option of the department

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers of, or wholesale dealers in, the required articles.

No proposal will be considered that does not STRICTLY COMPLY with the following requirements:

Proposals must embrace the articles with the quantities thereof, as set forth in the above schedule, with the prices annexed to each, and the amounts must be carried out and footed up, each class to be separately stated and footed up. Said prices and amounts must be so given without any modication or proposed modification whatever.

Proposals should be submitted in the following form: "I [or we] hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated October 26, 1866, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed: [Here insert the list.] Said articles are to be deliverable in the city of New York on or before the 1st day of March next; and, if this proposal be accepted, I [or we] will, within three days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, [or bidders,] if a contract shall be awarded to him [or them] according to his [or their] bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated October 26, 1866; and in the event of his [or their] failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns to forfeit and pay the United States as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District Attorney.

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.
oct2-eod10t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING REVENUE CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building Revenue Cutters," will be received at this Department until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 10th of October next, for building and fitting Two Tripsetts Schooners, of 220 tons, old measurement, and Six Fore and Aft Rigged Schooners, of 110 tons, do. The Vessels to be built of the best materials, coppered and copper-fastened, and delivered afloat, ready for sea, at some port on the Atlantic, completely equipped, except armament, ammunition, furniture, nautical instruments, stores, and outfits.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this Department, on application in person or by letter.

H. McCULLOCH,
se21-td Secretary of the Treasury.

MRS. A. SPIER WILL OPEN HER NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1866.

DRESSMAKING in all its branches still continued.

Rooms—491 ELEVENTH STREET, between Pennsylvania avenue and E street. oct2-3t*

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 16, 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 14th 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 all 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 reissue 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. 55,910, 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. se25-w12w

No. 56,621, 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, 1856. 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.

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*.

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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.

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MR. SUMNER'S ANNUAL.

So few people have courage enough to re-read Mr. Sumner's speech year after year, that not many will be found sufficiently familiar with his latest form of presenting it to be interested in any criticism of it. Yet he is after all a leading man in his party. Many people follow his guidance who neither know the tendency of his theories nor the reason why they themselves adopt them. He has one kind of honesty, which, however, is possessed by Mr. Phillips in a much greater degree. It is the honesty which expresses opinions without much regard to the injury such expression may do the speaker—the honesty of zeal, of strong feeling. But so uncontrollable is the violence of the predominant emotion in the minds of both these men, they are equally wanting in that common honesty which scorns to distort facts and keeps truth constantly in view. They first construct their theories and then weave in the facts to conform to the pattern, stretching a bit here, half revealing one there, toning it down with falsity in one place, wholly concealing it in another; and everywhere working in shoddy and sound wool promiscuously. This characteristic of sincerity in his general theory, but the grossest perversion of truth in his argument and illustration, was never more clearly display