ASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April Bs., 1665.
162 Proposals will be received at the Washington at until the 10th of May, at 13 o'check, m., for my a Magnarius on the reservation mear the Concast Burryley Ground. Plane and specifications seem on application to the commanding officer of reast, or and after May 1. Each people all to be seed "lift for Magnatius," and to be accompanied marantor known to the Department that the tell the beautiful and the second of the se rform the work.
The Department reserves to Healf the right to reject
y or all of the bide not deemed advantageous to the
newate of the Government. J. J. RENTON.
appl dissil. Mg. Ord. and R. Col. Com Wing.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

he callered of all bemiders of an improper size, at the ferretting of the Commissioner.

Didders will state the price per cable yard for cutting Siling, that which necessive cable yard for cutting constitution of the carpins of the two deposited or between the constitution of the carpins of the capture of the captured to the constitution will be paid until the rock is approved by by the Commissioner and Assistation to Commissioners. instances.
will state the price per onbic yard for grading pare yard for gravelling.
JAMEN J. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner of the Fourth Ward.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHES OF ARMY WAGONS.

ORISE GRANTERMISTER'S OPPIOR.

DEPOT OF WASHINGTON.

Smaled Proposals are invited for the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is lote of sold the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is lote of sold the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is lote of sold the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is lote of sold the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is lote of sold the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is lote of sold the perchase of 570 Army Wagons, is loted will be required upon molification of acceptance of hid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject the bids on the sold the s

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1866.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1866.

BEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Department and in lane of clock, as in, the of the yet? June went and in lane of clock, as in, the of the yet? June was a fall of the property of the property of the property of the property of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to the be required and ordered. In wit:

UTE CANYAS MAIL SACKS,
Of size No. 1, 62 inches to length and 62 inches in circumference; of case No. 3, 61 inches in length and 62 inches in the property of the warp to be each doubted and twisted, and to weigh one once to about In't yy yard, and of the filling or word, if souther those of the warp, to weigh one once to about In't yy yard, and of the filling or word, if souther those of the warp, to weigh one control about In't yy yard, and of the filling or word, if souther those of the warp, to weigh one can a superior of the property of the

of not the time to early, by wage associate eighty-five yards.

Leks of size No. 2 are to be made of juic canvas, go not less than eleven ounces to the yard, o' 24\forestyle fidth; the warp and weft to be nearly as above

weighing not less than sieven onness to the yard, or 24% inches width; the warp and weft to be mardy a shore described.

The sakes of size Mo. 3 are to be made of thisner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces the sakes, and the sakes which we have a sake of the Mo. 3 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wids, upon which a sufficient number of eyelst holes—all least ten to the former and sight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and mill-deat hemp cord to less and its them thoroughly and strongly. Unless samiless, they are to be made with two sakes, secured each with two rows of average. All are to be marked inside and cut-side. "United States Mail, are to be marked inside and cut-side." United States Mail, proposed improvement that may be destrable in the spallty of materials, whether of jude, far, or cotion, or in the matter of construction, with become leading the lowest and best hid. If Mo proposed will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workinsanhip of each size of the sachs of the sachs and also a written gearanty from the persons proposed as unrelies (whose emponiability must be corrected in the sachs and the sachs are the sachs as the proposal be accepted.

The archa contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philishal-

that they will become responsite on anmotion count for the money for manner of the contract) in case with proThe neaks contracted for are to be delivered at the cr.
The neaks contracted for are to be delivered at the cr.
The neaks contracted for are to be delivered at the cr.
The neaks contracted for are to be delivered at the case of the contracted as may be sujected probably not accessed thirty thermand sends, terinding all circs in the careed their whomean same to be contracted to the contract and resive more or less than enth quantity, during the serm of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to him to demand.
The specimen must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted about the wait and chitestry marked with the number that the contract of the service will be paid for at the register of the contract of the contra

Bealed proposals for each building sejarasely, ondorsed "Proposals for explicit building sejarasely, ondorsed "Proposals for explicit building sejarasely, ondorsed "Proposals for explicit building sejarasely, ondorsely and the selection of the selection of the contility of
clicks in, on the likit day of flay, 1800 as which had not
the opening the buildings, known on the plan of the
year for Nos. 18 and 37 best sheet, No. 29; timber sheet,
No. 39; timber sheet, No. 31; and the expressive which
mark the dry dock. The offer for Nos. 19 and 37 with pe
embraced it one bid, and those for the other buildings
must be separate.

seeps or reject any or all of the hide, as the interest of the dovernment may require. Hidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the buildings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faith-ring execution of their contract, under a forfeiture in cases

while longer on energiest, they will be held to a faithful execution of their contract, ander a forfaiters in case of their contract, ander a forfaiters in case of their contract, ander a forfaiter in case of their descripts to bid must necessarily visit the yard and examine the present condition of the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly.

The understigned (here insect the manse or names compassing the firm who hid, of (misse the town) in the little of (name the State,) hereby effect to furnish, under yould be an examination of the state of

(Witness.)
I certify that the above-named (here name the guaranters) as flower, to use to be good and responsible guaranters in this case, and that the above declarations of the guaranters in this case, and that the above declarations of the guaranters to this offer are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the district judge, district alterna, olderer, paymater, or same person known to the bear to be responsible.

EDWARD LYCETT,

No. 371 Pennsylvania avenue, between Yeath and hier-eath siccute, south side. Books eleganity or plainly bound. Periodisms and Sewnsapers carefully skineded to.

## National Republican.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1868.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Got ment are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDERY.

THE CATRONIA TARGETURE TRANSPORT AND THE

AUCTION BALES. UMBER AT AUCTION Curse Germanarens's Greios, Darrotos, Darrotos Americanos, I Wantiseros, Darrotos Mantiseros, I Wantiseros, Darrotos Mantiseros, I William Santiseros, Darrotos Mantiseros, I William Santiseros, Darrotos Mantiseros, I William Santiseros, Darrotos Mantiseros, Darrotos, Darroto

in offered.

200,000 feet 4-8 Boards.

20,000 feet 5 Scanling.

10,000 feet 5 Scanling.

10,000 feet 5 Scanling.

This is second-hand impher, and will be cold in lots of 5,000 feet, with the privilege of 20,000.

Five days are allowed for the removal of lumber by mutchaser.

nuchases.
Torms: Cash, in Government Stads.
D. H. RUGKER,
Bit. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
ap25-10:
Depot of Washington, D. C. SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, &C.

Curis Grantemastes a Orpice, Depor or Washington, Depor or Washington, D. C., April 19, 1808.
Will be sold at auction, under the direction of Capital 2. O. Thomas, military shorekeaper a inciding depol, rimor fiquete, like city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1808, 1310 of clock. a.m., 1,000 clopeds, may 16, 1808, 1310 of control of the control o

5,500 elioti-handiad and 1,500 long-handled Shovels, now; and, 100 libley Tunts, were.

Those spedes and shovels are from the best manufacturers, and meany of fiften are in original packages. Lots of twalves with the privilege of twalves doesn. Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods. Termis: Cash, in Government hands.

Revet Major General and Chief Garairemaster, apri-31s GALE OF GOVERNMENT DERRICKS AND LUMBER.

CRIST GRANTERMATTER'A OFFICE.

DESTO OF WANCISOTOR.

Will be sold at Public Annetion, note, the direction of Street Lieutenant Colone James M. Moore, A. G. M., at the Government Coal Wharf, Georgelewe, D.C., on TOSEDAY, May 8, 1869, at 12 o check, m., the following described Government Street, on the following described Government Street, without rigging.

1,000 " typ 1s" "
1,000 " typ 2s" "
The property must be removed within Sre days from data of sails.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Depto of Westlington.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY.

Will be sold at New Berns, North Carolina, a large-

Will be sold at New Herns, North Carolina, a large mount of Ordnasses and Ordnasses Stores. 1866, at 10 Sale to commence on the 13th day of 1867, at 10 Slock, a. m., and continue delly until 4d the provi-ty sold; principal classes of which are given below, re sold;

Brt. Capt. Ort. Dept., U. S. A. SALE OF A STEAM GRIST MILL CAVALRY DEPOT, GIRSBORO, D. C.

QUASTREATER GEREAL'S OFFICE, FIRST OFFICE, PROBLEM OF THE DIVISION, WASKINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the divided of Captain George T. Browning, A. G. M., or William of Captain George T. Browning, A. G. M., or William of Captain George T. Browning, A. G. M., or William of Captain George T. Browning, A. G. M., or William of Captain George T. Browning, A. G. M., or William of Captain George T. G. William o

ORR (1) STRAM GRINDING AND FRED MILL. (Frame, with massive granic foundations, 40 by 50 feet, with coal, hey, and sagine bonese attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial masser.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and applicates of the mill, consisting of MRE POWER, with crindre of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (28) inches stroke, set upon a heavy castion bad-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and haster, with a cast-iron fly wheel, with driving pallay of the same material, ise (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF SO. HORSE POWER EACH, MAD of the best boller iron, five eixteenthe (5-16) of an back in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and curriess (4) foot fire (5) inches in length; each buller containing seventy-six (16) kg, wellded Sass, such three (7) and our fourth (5) limbes in diameter, with all the regulation per

produces. PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (20) INCHES SPRING MILLS, constructed of solid French berr milistons, and set in heavy setli-sainced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to out and handle the bay; grain, and prepared food on the most semantical and labor-saving

sign or the most hard of the Severament, of the Geverament, if it deemed act table by the agent of the Geverament, of he day Cale, in Geverament funds.

Furnhauers will be required to remove their property before the first (lat) day of July sext, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A beat for Glesbore' will leave the fixth sirest wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, in Captain Deerge? Rowaling, A. C. M. Chesbore', or the Gise.

Bet. Brig. Gez., in sharge let Div. Q. M. O. O. apl S MI

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MIL.

Their house free fall as bright on hearth and cha. Their narthern star-light ablies as colding sizes. The wools attill keep their baily for December, The world a welcome yet for the new year. And far way, in oil resumbered pianes.
The new ard most look such the rollin sizes; The ean and most look such with loving faces—Why have our days forgot such goodly things?

Way have our only torgue and govery turned in the subliken lift tunned the north wind finds us shiken lift tunned to the shiken lift tunned to the shiken a lawy like find more foliage as they peaced, and made lifts leadines in its pleasant valleys. Waning the light of promise from qur day. Till mists most even in the is ward palace—A dimness sud, like theren, to pass wary?

A dimense not, the theory, to person of love and laurely Gave emphatic to the winters of our youth, Or Time had bowed them with his heavy truck; Or Time had bowed them with his heavy truck; Rey yet the twilight frame as strange and isnew. With shadows coming when the fire burns low, To tell of distant graves and lower, and of the person of your than that cannot change and will not go. Alas! dear friends, the Winter is within us; Hard is the ice that grows about the heart; For petty areas and vais regrets did wings. From life's true heritage and better part. Seasons and skine rejoine, yea, worship raiher; But autions toil and trendle a'en as we, Hoping for hereast they will saver gather, Fearing the Winters which they may not use.

Dry Goods.

The market is very inactive, and prices of cotton goods are very weak. A further decline seems inevitable under the decline of the raw material. The print market has again declined. Both brown and bleached goods are again lower, under a falling off in the demand. Our remarks being always written some days before they are published will account for some discrepancies which may have appeared, when changes have occurred in that time. This is unavoidable in the very unsettled state of the cotton and gold markets, and it is impossible to rely on any general steadiness taking place. The tendency is downward for the most part. Ginghams are scarce and wanted. Brown drills sell readily, chiefly for export, and are very firm. Cottonades also are well maintained. Denims have declined. Ticks are steady. Stripes are lower. In woolens the business doing is not satisfactory. Fancy cassimeres are very dull. Holders of spring styles appear firm, and buyers hold off in expectation of some reduction. In delaines, however, there is more activity. Stocks are much reduced, and prices are much stronger. No further reduction. In delaines, however, there is more activity. Stocks are much reduced, and prices are much stronger. No further decline is expected, as the supply is under check for the present. Satinets are much depressed. In foreign goods there is considerable activity, but at low prices—the result. of very heavy importations, apparently made in the faith of a falling gold market, which in the faith of a falling gold market, which would enable remittances to be made on favorable terms. Summer dress goods are in fair request. Delaines sell at auctions largely, but at low prices. Silks are much depressed. Ribbons are rather inactive at private trade. Linens are firm and active. The large auction sales limit the private sales; the offerings at auctions are mostly sold low. The approach to a return of specie payments is approach to a return of specie payments is not without effect on prices, as buyers do not like to buy for stock.—N. Y. Independent.

Fenianism Among the British Sol-

The Dublin correspondent of the Boston ournal writes:

Again I must repeat that the Horse Guards are thoroughly alarmed at the disaffection which plainly exists throughout the Irish soldiers in the service of her Majesty. Every soldiers in the service of her Majesty. Every day arrests are being made—every week two or three, or more, courts-martial sit to try them. The men are condemned on suspicion; for it is very difficult to obtain the proof which an American court-martial would require before conviction. And still Fenianism seems making rapid strides in every regiment where an Irishman exists. The soldiers in the cities and towns in Ireland are constantly in public houses, drinking and conversing with civilians—aye, and with those who are strongly suspected of disloyalty. As along as this continues England may expect her troops to become converts to Fenianism. But I find that the Irish soldiers have a good opinion of the existing state of affairs, and seem thoroughly prepared to take part with

At the close of the sermon, which was from the text, "Let me die the death of the right-cous, and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested "all those present who would like to die the death of the right-cous to stand up." The gentleman in the gallery, feeling that he was only a "looker-on," for tained his seat, but he specially found be should have risen with the rest, for the preacher, after all were again seated, threw a withering glance into the gallery, seconnals which would be much more economical, but it would be impossible to do with civil afters.

A charge of the preacher, after all were again seated, threw a withering glance into the gallery, seconnals of the seath of the seath

COVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILL

ITARY RAILROAD AT BRAEGS SANTAGO,
TEXAS.

GRATERMENTS GREEKL'S CFFECT. IT.
WARRINGTON, D. C., april 18, 1888.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is tartied to this sale.
Scaled Propusals will be received at the office of the Charlestonia of June 19, 19, 1988.

Bealed Propusals will be received at the office of the Charlestonia of June 19, 1989.
The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is tartied to the sales will be received at the office of the capitalists of June 19, 1989.
The cale will include the sairs track and sidings, but ideas, water stalogs, trainbles, bridges, &c., the failroad maiorials and supplies pertaining to the read to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brass Santing to White's Ranche, on the Richards.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brass Bantings to White's Ranche, on the Richards.
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This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brass Bantings to White's Ranche, on the Richards.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends to find it is about to miles in length of the Richards.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brass Bantings to White's Ranche, on the Richards.
This road is received at the office of the Richards and the office, or at that of the Chief Cantlemant in an acceptance of proposal.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation.
The terms of payment troops and expected with the control of the sale will be the control of the sale will be the second and in the office, or at that of the Chief Cantlemant for the control of the received to the Division of Royer and Rail Transports, the control of the sale will be the second of the received to the Division of Royer and Rail Transports, the control of the sale of the Cantlemant for the Railborn and School of the sale of the Cantlemant for the Railborn and School of the Scho

Ten per sent. cash, in Gaverament Rusis, to be paid on acceptance of proposed.

The Goverament reserves the right to reject any of all proposals.

Froposals should be endersed "Proposals for purchase of Brance Santiage and Rio Grande Salirond," and self-dressed to the Divisions of River and Rail Transports. tion, Gautremaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Unstromedical Rusiness of River and Rail Transports. The Reserve of the Unstromedical Rusiness of River and Rail Transports.

Bravet Column and R. C. M., In sharps Fourth Divisions, Q. M. G. Q.

The Reconstruction Committee... The Testimony of Gen. Sheridan and others.

The testimony of Gen. Sheridan and others.

The testimony reported by Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the committee on reconstruction, relative to the States of Florida, Texas, and Locisiana, presents no new facts of importance, and mainly embraces the various views heretofore expressed by other witnesses. It includes the examination of Major General C. C. Andrews, during a portion of 1865 in command of the district of Florida; B. C. Truman correspondent of Houston, Texas; Col. Israel Vogdes, until recently in command of the eastern district of Florida; B. C. Truman correspondent of the New York Times; Stephen Powers, correspondent of the Ciscianati Commercial; De Bow, of De Bow's Review; Dr. J. M. Turner, editor of the Nashvalle Gazette and correspondent of the Ciscianati General Thomas, and Gen. Philip Sheridan.

The testimony of General Thomas relates principally to the localities of Natchez and New Orleans, in which places he has spent a large portion of the time since the war, in connection with a cotton plantation owned by his son. It represents the people, so far as he came in contact with them, anxious for the restoration of the Union, and favorably disposed towards the Federal Government and towards Northern men.

The testimony of General Phil. Sheridan, forwarded by mail from New Orleans, in response to interrogatories sent to him by Senator Williams as chairman of the sub-committee, is given fully, as follows:

BRADO 18 MILITARY DIVISION OF YER GOLF, }
BRY GRIEBAN, La., March 31, 1868.
To the Hon. George A. Williams, Chairman of the
Committee for the franchigation of Africe in Louisi
and, Fixed, and Florida, Senate Chamber, Weshingten, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 23d ultimo, requesting certain information as to affairs in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, came duly to band, but owing to my absence in Florida I have been prevented from respending at an earlier day. In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith my opinions on the subjects therein particularized.

Question. What are now the feelings of those who took part in the rebellion, and sympathized with it, toward the General Government? Answer. I believe they accept the situation, and have an earnest desire for the restoration of a perfect Union, but exhibit, at the same time, an unmistakable desire to glorify rebellion.

Q. What has been the effect of the unstinted exercise of the pardoning power upon such persons, has it made them more friendly or otherwise toward the Federal Government? A. I have noticed no particular change in sentiment on account of the elemency of the Executive? DEAR SIR: Your communication of the

Executive?

sentiment on account of the clemency of the Executive?

What would be the effect, in your opinion, upon the State organizations if the people were left without control to act for themselves? A. I believe they would quarrel among themselves, and that the sensible and substantial people would regret the absence of the military force.

Q. Are the affairs of the State now in the hands of loyal or disloyal men? A. A very large number of the offices of the State are in the hands of returned confederate soldiers and other active participants in the rebelion; I am unable to say what their actual sentiments are in reference to the General Government, but think their outspoken sentiments depend to some extent on what is timents depend to some extent on what is their best policy in order to hold the office; I have seen those high in authority in a transition state for the same reason.

Q. What are regarded as the chief recom-mendations for office, and what sort of per-sons would be elected without any outside influence? A. The inclination to glorify re-

sons would be elected without any outside influence? A. The inclination to glorify rebellion gives those who were active participants in it the preference for election by the people and appointment by those in power. Q. What would be the condition of the loyal men if they were left without any pretection by the Federal Government? A. My impression is that for the present they would feel unsafe, and many of them leave the country.

who are strongly suspected to disaysty. As some converts to Fenianism. But I find that the Irish soldiers have a good opinion of the existing state of affairs, and seem thoroughly prepared to take part with the people when a blow is struck.

The Death of the Rightmovs.—A correspondent of a Boston paper relates the following rather amusing story:

A gentleman dropped into one of our city churches one day last week to hear a "noted revivalist" and, being a mere "outsider," is modestly took a retired seat in the gallery. At the close of the sermon, which was from the text, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested "all those presents when the presence requested "all those presents and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested "all those presents and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested "all those presents and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested "all those presents and let my last end be like his," the preacher requested "all those presents a country.

State your opinion as to the necessity for the continuance of a military force in your department, and your reason for this opinion. A. I consider it necessary to maintain a military force in your department, and your reason for the following reasons: To give security to northe some day last week to hear a "noted revivalist," and, being a mere "outsider," to northe a modestly took a retired seat in the gallery. At the close of the sermon, which was from the text, "Let me die the death of the righteon." A The Freedman's Butches and the properties of the sermon, which arises the country.

Q. State your opinion as to the necessity for the continuance of a military force in your department, and your reason for the continuance of a military force in your department, and your reason for the continuance of a military force in your department, and your reason for the continuance of a military force in your department, and your reason for the continuance of a military force in y

sancher, (and in no undertone, either, "Sakes alive! if that isn't the poor critter who is against dying the death of the righteous!"

George Pearody.—This eminent banker, who sarrived at New York on Tuesday, was the recipient of many honors upon leaving England. He was invited to distribute the prizes at the London Workingmen's Industrial Exhibition, at which the Lord Mayor made a congratulatory address. A letter twas presented him from one hundred and nineteeen London mercantile firms, tendering him, on behalf of the entire marcantile community, a complimentary dinner, which, however, he was compelled to decline. The London Fishmongers' Company presented him with the honorary freedom of that great corporation. There were also many other manifestations in England, before his departs. woma min, the whole making and war of race to some extent would probably the coase of Tennessee as to the climax of injustice and impoley.

Q. State fully your opinion as to the case of Tennessee as to the climax of injustice and impoley.

And suppose now that they were to admit tenses the eleventh hour, after all this place and easily of the colored people. What do they inwite the case of Tennessee as to the climax of injustice and in the case of Tennessee as to the climax of injustice and the case of Tennessee as to the climax of injustice and the case of Tennessee as to the climax of injustice and the case of Tennessee as to the climax of the place of the tenses and the case of Tennessee as to the case of Tennessee and the case of Tennessee as to the climax of the place of the tenses and the c

only labor that can be obtained in the southern States for some time to come.

Q. Please to make such suggestions as occur to your mind as to the most judicious and efficient remedies for the evils that exist in your department, growing out of the late rebellion. A. The feeling and sentiment of those within the limit of my command is as good, perhaps, as could be expected; still not, satisfactory. The people of Louisiana are poor, and to the best of my knowledge heavy mortgages exist upon, perhaps, the majority of plantations in the State, for debts contracted before the war. In many instances, these plantations will fall into the hands or northern people, who, from present appearances, will, at no very distant period, control. Louisiana, even in sentiment. Having this prospect before them, it is not surprising that a spirit of bitterness and discontent should exist. I believe that a majority of the people are not opposed to the General Government, and, in fact, earnestly desire to be restored to a perfect union with the other States. Still sufficient time has not yet clapsed to efface the recollection of their having been reduced from a condition of afficence to limited means; the chagrin of being conquered, and to submerge the lidea of glorifying rebellion and its representatives. This latter idea and its consequences prevail to so great an extent, that I consider the retention of the military in Louisians of the most proposed to restore the old Union. Texas has increased in wealth by the rebellion. Among the best people there, however, which this sentiment does not control, and which cannot be controlled but by the military. The sentiment to this State will not change from the inducace of Northern emigration and Northern capital, as in the State of Louisians. It is essential that the military in the inducace of Northern emigration and Northern capital, as in the State of Louisians, and the tone and sentiment of the people is very fair, and a great desire is manifested to restore the old Union. Texas has incr from the influence of Northern emigration and Northern capital, as in the State of Lou-siana. It is essential that the military in considerable force be maintained in the De-

partment of Texas.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respect fully, your obedient servant, P. H. Sheridan,

Major General Comme

Major General Commanding.

The Rank Injustice of Congress Toward Tennessee.

If there had been no other great example of crying injustice perpetrated by the Radicals in Congress under the lead of two or three impracticables than the arbitrary exclusion from the halls of the National Capitol of the loyal Representatives of Tennessee, that alone, as a specimen of short-sighted and foolish tyranny, giving the key-note as it has to all that has been done since, was enough to have made discreet loyalists lose faith in them as utterly unfitted by their narrow views to deal with the complications of the hour. The men thus ungraciously and without the color of law or wisdom shut out were those who of all others "had borne the burden and heat of the day;" had encountered personal perils and braved revolutionary excesses, as exactly any other similar body of men of the same numbers had done in the whole land; and who, clinging to the ark of the Constitution, and exercising a perfectly noble faith in the final justice of Government and people, justly expected that when the condict was ended their services to the Union would be honorably acknowledged, and they be permitted to speak for the State which they had done so much to redeem from the folly of secession, and all the woes which followed in its train.

But when they made their appearance at the Capitol, these men who should have been

be permitted to speak for the State which they had done so much to redeem from the folly of secession, and all the woes which followed in its train.

But when they made their appearance at the Capitol, these men who should have been received with acclamation, with outstretched hands, found that a wonderful change had a begun. The very men who, when the Government was in peril, looked all over the South to find and applaud any example of devotion to the Union, no longer needed their aid, particularly. The fact that there was such a thing as Unionism in the South on which to base appeals against wholesale sectionalism, was not, at last, essential; and, become masters of the situation by the considence of the people in the interests of a reduced power, begun in the interests of a reduced instinuity and of peace. Ascertaining that the new Federal Kaccutive was a man of his own convictions and purposes, it became needful to hunt up something to hold him in check; and what more obvious to little minds, to contracted partisanship, than to shut out his own beats from the mational counts, and in doing so, to get up some pretext by which is contracted partisanship, than to shut out their boars. With some men, all this might have answered; but Andrew Johnson was not the one to compromise the interests of the whole, by concessions to a moiety. Hesterniy and rightfully resisted the miserable attempt at cercitor, leaving the radical leaders in their angrey disappointment to exhoneeding that they kept Tenneasee out to spite him.

Now, in view of facts as patent to the nation and to the world; in view of the palpable wrong done the nation in its progress to be able wrong done the nation in its progress to be been well and the the unfortunate ble wrong done the nation in its progress to be been palpable wrong done the nation in its progress to be been palpable wrong done the nation in its progress to

struction committee, but declares that it has atterly failed to satisfy the expectations of those who have supported the committee as against the President's policy. It says:

The proposed plan, however, is a stalk of many green leaves, but without the one blossom of our hope. What has become of the President's letter to Gov. Sharkey, saying that all negroes who fought for the Union, and all negroes who can read, ought to have the ballot? We thought the committee would take this bud of promise cover it once, in the contract of the contr

the ballot? We thought the committee would take this bud of promise, coax it open into fuller bloom, and give it back to the President, to encourage him with a proposition of impartial suffrage.

We do not say that the National Legislature has a right, or has no right, to dictate terms of suffrage to the States. But we maintain that if Congress has a right to declare, in advance, to Mississippi, "You shall not be represented in these Chambers till you have ratified a constitutional amendment disfranchising your rebels," then it has the same right to say, "You shall not be represented till you have ratified a constitutional amendment enfranchising your blacks." If any argument was ever as clear as the sunshine, so is this.

Certainly, the negree and his friends have

argument was ever as clear as the sunshine, so is this.

Certainly, the negro and his friends have a just right, in this respect, to be dissatisfied with the committee's proposition. It lacks the expected measure of equity. It is marked by that same moral backwardness, that same dangerous trifling with justice, which was witnessed in the Senate a few days ago when Colorado, with a constitution denying the political rights of negroes, received the assent of that body to become a State. May God deny us the gift of any more States that trample on His own decree of the brotherhood of man! But Henry Wilson, wanting two more votes to make a working majority in the Senate, grasped at Colorado as at a golden apple, forgetting that, sooner or later, it would be certain to turn to asbes in his hand. "Be not deceived: God is not mocked!"

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The Reconstruction Committee's Report.

This report was made to both Houses of

This report was made to both Houses of Congress yesterday. It proposes:

First. A new constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal protection to life, liberty, and property to all citizens of the United States; apportioning representation in Congress according to voters, and not according to population; forbidding the payment of the rebel debt, and depriving all persons who voluntarily took part in the late rebellion of the right to vote for officers of the General Government until July 4, 1870.

Secondly. It proposes a bill keeping out Senators and Representatives from the States lately in rebellion until these States shall have adopted the above smendment as part of their State constitutions.

Thirdly. It proposes another bill declaring

Thirdly. It proposes another bill declaring ineligible to federal office persons who served the robel cause in certain prominent espaci-

ineligible to federal office persons who served the rebel cause in certain prominent espacities.

What the country expected from Congress was a practical scheme for hastening the restablishment of all the States in their full constitutional relations. This report produces a plan which must inevitably put off this end, so strongly desired and demanded. Does any one believe that the southern States will accept the proposed constitutional amendment? Certainly they will decline. They will say, "Let us see what the next elections in the North develop. This Congress may recommend the amendment; the next Congress, which is to be chosen in the fall of the present year, and which may meet on the 5th of March, 1867, may be of a different mind; it may repeal all that this Congress has enacted; we had better wait."

The "restoration of the States to their practical relations in the Union," as Mr. Lincoln happily phrased it, is therefore put off, if this report is accepted, for at least another year; and the practical result of the labors of the reconstruction committee will be to have made up a platform on which those who choose to stand upon it may go before the rountry at the fall election. That is all—and, in our judgment, that is not enough to satisfy the country.

It is hardly worth while to discuss the merits of measures which to be valid must be accepted by communities which are sure to reject them; but we may remark that it is not probable so heavily-taxed and so poor a people as those of the Southern States will assume the payment of the enormous and wnatefully-contracted rebel debt, and that no party would ever dare to go before the people of this country with a proposition for the United States to assume this debt, whose certificates are held chiefly by foreign speculators upon our national ruin. Further, that it is secarcely probable the people who have a majority in the South will voluntarily disfranchise themselves; and that the extremes to which partisan passions have been infamed in Tennessee by the disfran

a majority in the South will vontarry disfranchise themselves; and that the extremes
to which partisan passions have been inflamed in Tennessee by the disfranchisement
of the greater part of the population there,
does not encourage practical men to look
for the fruits of peace from such a policy,
enforced elsewhere.

Even the reconstruction committee acknowledge that "it is expedient that the
States lately in insurrection should, at the
earliest day consistent with the future peace
and safety of the Union, be restored to full
participation in all political rights." Now,
what have we already, to secure "future
peace and safety?" In the first place, we
have the civil rights act, under which any
citizen who is denied justice by local or State
courts is empowered to appeal to the
United States court, which is commanded,
with all its machinery, to interfere in his be-

a guaranty for free speech in every part of the Union. It is our own fault if, having thus accured the right to argue, we do not enlighten prejudice and melt opposition, and show that equal liberty is the best for all.— Evening Post.