THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$1 00
One square, four days.....1 25
One square, five days.....1 50
One square, six days.....1 75
Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional. Twice a week advertisements, 75 per cent. additional.
Editorial notices 25 cents per line, each insertion.
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Advertisements coming under the heads of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, 75 cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.
Six lines or less constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in before nine o'clock p. m.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1866. NO. 188.

The Official Advertisements of all the Executive Departments of the Government are Published in this Paper by Authority of THE PRESIDENT.

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 25 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $3.00 per annum; $1.50 for six months; and $0.50 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $12.00.

Single copies, 5 cents.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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

LITERARY.

NEW BOOKS OF THE SEASON,
PUBLISHED BY
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

JAMES LOUIS PETIGRU: A Biographical Sketch. By William J. Grayson. With Steel Portrait. 12mo., Cloth, $1.50.

ADELE. A Novel. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "The Laird of Norlaw," "The Perpetual Curate," &c. 8vo., Paper, 75 cents.

MAXWELL DREWITT. A Novel. By F. G. Trafford. 8vo., Paper, 75 cents.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE: With some accounts of their Religious, Governmental, Educational, and Business Customs and Opinions. By Rev. Justus Doolittle, fourteen years Member of the American Board. With over 150 Illustrations. In two volumes, 12mo., Cloth, Beveled Edges, $5.00.

PRISON LIFE IN THE SOUTH: at Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsborough, and Andersonville, during the years 1864 and 1865. By A. O. Abbott, late Lieutenant 1st New York Dragoons. Illustrated. 12mo., Cloth, Beveled Edges, $2.00.

A NOBLE LIFE. By Miss Mulock, (Mrs. Craik,) Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Christian's Mistake," "A Life for a Life," "Olive," "The Ogilvies," "The Head of the Family," &c. 12mo., Cloth, $1.50.

GOVERNOR FOOTE ON THE WAR AND THE UNION. War of the Rebellion; or, Scylla and Charybdis. Consisting of Observations upon the Causes, Course, and Consequences of the late Civil War in the United States. By H. S. Foote. 12mo., Cloth, $2.00.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. By Mrs. Gaskell, Author of "Mary Barton," "Cranford," "Sylvia's Lovers," &c. 8vo., Cloth, $1.00; Paper, $0.75.

A TEXT-BOOK OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE. For the use of Schools and Families. By John C. Draper, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Physiology in the New York Free Academy, and Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of New York. With 170 Illustrations. 8vo., Cloth, $3.75.

GUY DEVERELL. By J. S. Le Fanu, Author of "Uncle Silas," &c. 8vo., Paper, 50 cents.

Harper & Brothers will send any of the above Works by mail, postage paid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

The above-named works are for sale by HUDSON TAYLOR, of this city. apr2
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1866.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

VOLUME 32, NUMBER 191.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1866.

The present session of Congress cannot fail to be in many respects the most momentous in the history of our Government. In accordance with requests repeatedly urged from many quarters, the Editors of the Magazine will extend the "MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS," so as to present a full account of the prominent measures proposed, the arguments by which they shall be advocated and opposed, and the final action taken in respect to them, with abstracts of all important documents which will hereafter form a part of the history of the great crisis through which the nation is passing. It will be the aim of the writer of the Record to present a fair statement of facts and of the expressed opinions of representative men; not to set forth his own views.

The extension of a particular Department will in no wise affect the general scope of the Magazine, which will continue to be devoted to Literature, Social improvement and Art. Ample arrangements have been made, with old and new contributors, for furnishing matter in every Department.

TERMS FOR HARPER'S MAGAZINE AND WEEKLY:

Each number of Harper Magazine contains from fifty to one hundred per cent. more matter than any other American magazine issued at the same price, and nearly double the quantity contained in the popular British magazines, such as the "Cornhill," "Temple Bar," and "London Society;" and seventy-five per cent. more than the half crown British Magazines, such as "Blackwood," "Fraser," and the "Dublin University."

Harper's Magazine, one copy for one year.....$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one copy for one year.....4 00

An extra copy of either the Weekly or the Magazine will be supplied gratis to every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance, or five copies for $20.

Bound volumes of the Magazine, each volume containing the numbers for six months, will be furnished for $3 per volume, and sent by mail, postage paid. Bound volumes of the Weekly, each volume containing the numbers for one year, will be furnished for $7, freight by express paid, the weight of the volumes being beyond that allowed in the mail.

***A limited number of advertisements will be inserted in the Magazine at the following rates: One page, $250; one-half page, $125; one-quarter page, $75. The circulation of the Magazine is larger than that of any similar periodical in the world. Advertisements will also be inserted in the Weekly at $1.50 a line on the inside, and $2 a line on the outside, for each insertion; where advertisements are displayed, the charge will be for the number of solid lines contained in the space which is occupied.

***The postage on the Magazine is now 24 cents a year, and the Weekly 20 cents a year, payable quarterly, semi yearly, or yearly, at the office where received.

Subscribers to the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY will find on each wrapper the Number with which their subscription expires, as entered upon our books. In renewing a subscription, it is desired that the number with which it is to commence should be stated. The name of the subscriber, and full address, including County and State, should be distinctly written; Thus—"Renew subscription to [Magazine or Weekly] commencing with Number ——. John Adams, Jackson, Pike county, Ohio."

In changing the direction, the *old* as well as the new address should be given: Thus—"Change address of [Magazine or Weekly] from John Adams, Jackson, Pike county, Ohio, to Mary Adams, Franklin, Allegheny county, Penn."

The Magazine and Weekly are always stopped when the term of of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

The volumes of the Magazine commence with the Numbers for June and December of each year. Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the first number of the current Volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

The Volumes of the Weekly commence with the year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

Back numbers of both Magazine and Weekly can always be supplied.

In remitting by mail a POST-OFFICE ORDER or a DRAFT upon New York, payable *to the order of Harper & Brothers*, is preferable to bank notes, as, should the Order or Draft be lost or stolen, it can be renewed without loss to the sender.

For sale by HUDSON TAYLOR.

A NEW POEM BY WHITTIER!

TICKNOR & FIELDS
PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 17,
SNOW-BOUND:
A WINTER IDYL.
By JOHN G. WHITTIER,
Author of "Maud Muller," etc., etc.

In one beautifully printed volume, with a fine Portrait of the Author, and an Illustration of his Birthplace, the scene of the Poem. Price, $1.25.

Nothing that has ever appeared from our favorite New England poet will have a closer home interest than this admirable production. It tells the story of his own boy-life amid the hardships and pleasures of that stormy season of the year, so full of vicissitude and danger to the dwellers on our rocky coast. Thousands of readers will thank anew the poet who can make them feel

"The winter joys their boyhood knew,"

With Whittier's own beautiful lines at the close of the poem, all those who peruse Snow-Bound cannot fail to sympathize.

"And dear and early friends—the few
Who yet remain—shall pause to view
These Flemish pictures of old days;
Sit with me by the homestead hearth,
And stretch the hands of memory forth
To warm them at the wood fire's blaze!
And thanks untraced to lips unknown
Shall greet me like the odors blown
From unseen meadows newly mown,
Or lilies floating in some pool,
Wood-fringed, the wayside gaze beyond;
The traveller owns the grateful sense
Of sweetness near, he knows not whence,
And, pausing, take with forehead bare
The benediction of the air."

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

COUPON BONDS. By J. T. Trowbridge. Reprinted from the *Atlantic Monthly*. Paper, 25 cents.

THE FREEDMEN'S BOOK. By L. Maria Child. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.

LITTLE FOXES. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.75.

A SUMMER IN SKYE. By Alexander Smith. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.75.

WAR LYRICS. By Henry Howard Brownell. 12vo. 16mo. $1.50.

PATRIOT BOYS AND PRISON PICTURES. By Edmund Kirke. Illustrated. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

WINNING HIS WAY. By "Carleton." Illustrated. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.25.

HEREWARD; OR, THE LAST OF THE ENGLISH. By Charles Kingsley. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.75.

DICTIONARY OF NOTED NAMES OF FICTION; Including Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames bestowed on Eminent Men, etc. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.50.

MISS OONA McQUARRIE. A Sequel to "Alfred Hagart's Household." By Alexander Smith. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF REV. F. W. ROBERTSON. 2 vols. 12mo. $4.

NEW EDITIONS NOW READY.

SERMONS. By Rev. F. W. Robertson. 2 vols. 12mo. $1.50 each. Sold separately or in sets.

WILHELM MEISTER. Translated by Thomas Carlyle. With fine Portrait of Goethe. 2 vols. 12mo. $3.50.

HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH. By George B. Prescott. With 160 Engravings. $2.50.

***Any of the above books sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of advertised price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
124 Tremont street, Boston.

The above-named works are for sale at the Bookstore of HUDSON TAYLOR. apr9

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Washington Arsenal until the 10th of May, at 12 o'clock, m., for building a Magazine on the reservation near the Congressional Burying Ground. Plans and specifications can be seen on application to the commanding officer of the Arsenal, on and after May 3. Each proposal to be endorsed "Bid for Magazine," and to be accompanied by a guarantor known to the Department that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids not deemed advantageous to the interests of the Government.

J. G. BENTON,
ap25-dtu10 Maj. Ord. and Bt. Col. Com'ding.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1866.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on TUESDAY, May 15th, instant, for grading ——— street west, from N street north to the boundary line, or so much thereof as the Mayor may direct.

Bidders will state the price per cubic yard for cutting and filling, only that which measures most to be paid for.

The surplus dirt, if any, to be deposited wherever the Commissioner may direct, if it should require any dirt to make up deficiencies, it shall be also taken from where the Commissioner may direct.

No part of the appropriation will be paid until the work is approved by the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners.

JAMES W. SPALDING,
my7-sotd Commissioner Second Ward.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
250 G Street, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase from the United States of all the Iron Work for nineteen spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Plates, Bolts, and Dowels suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron to now stored at the works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the Iron, and length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brt. Major and A. Q. M.,
U. S. Army.
apr1 tmy3f

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, May 21, 1866, at 12 o'clock m., for the purchase of 543,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:

18,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
120 000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
7,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 4½-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4-inch Hickory.
20,000 feet 1¼-inch Ash.
74,500 feet 2-inch Ash.
3,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
60,000 feet 4 inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
2,500 feet ¾ inch Pine.
34,500 feet 1-inch Pine.
37,000 feet 1 inch Pine.
25,000 feet ¾ inch Poplar.
12,000 feet 1 inch Poplar.

The above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned Lumber, and can be seen by applying to Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids, if they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals must be passed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, and read "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
my4-16t Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING A BUILDING FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERY ON THE NAVAL ACADEMY GROUNDS AT ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1866.

Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for erecting a Building for the Department of Engineery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department, or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are requested to state the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If upon examination of the plans and specifications it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until nine o'clock, a. m., the 6th day of June next, for furnishing during the period of one year, from and after the 1st day of July, 1866, such quantities of the following kind of Mail Bags as may from time to time be required and ordered, to wit:

JUTE CANVAS MAIL SACKS,

Of size No. 1, 42 inches in length and 62 inches in circumference. Of size No. 2, 41 inches in length and 48 inches in circumference; of size No. 3, 32 inches in length and 38 inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely-woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches in width; the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about 5⅞ yards, and of the filling or weft, if not like those of the warp, to weigh one ounce to about eighty-five yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas, weighing not less than eleven ounces to the yard, of 31½ inches width; the warp and weft to be nearly as above described.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of thinner jute canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard, of 19½ inches width.

Those of sizes No 1 and No. 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelet holes—at least ten to the former and eight to the latter—are to be well wrought, and they are each to be provided with a good and sufficient hemp cord to lace and tie them thoroughly and strongly. Unless seamless, they are to be made with two seams, secured each with two rows of sewing. All are to be marked inside and outside "United States Mail," in large and distinct letters.

Any proposed improvement that may be desirable in the quality of materials, whether of jute, flax, or cotton, or in the matter of construction, will be considered relatively to price in deciding the lowest and best bid.

No proposal will be considered if not accompanied with specimens showing the construction and quality of materials and workmanship of each size of the sacks bid for, and of which he utilizes guaranty from the persons proposed as sureties (whose responsibility must be certified by the postmaster of the place where they reside) that they will become responsible on sufficient bond for the due performance of the contract in case such proposal be accepted.

The sacks contracted for are to be delivered at the expense of the contractor, at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, D. C., in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered.

The quantity of each quality required will probably not exceed thirty thousand sacks, including all sizes; but the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order and receive more or less than each quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may require him to demand.

The specimens must be delivered at this Department on or before the 4th day of June next, and every one submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it a sample of the cloth or canvas (six inches square) of which it is made. Such as can with safety and convenience be used in the service will be paid for at the prices specified in the proposals relating thereto.

A decision on the bids will be made on or before the 9th day of June next, and the accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract, with sufficient bond and security, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866.

***The proposals should be transmitted in a sealed envelope, and endorsed "Proposals for Mail Bags," and be addressed to "The Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office, Washington, D. C."

W. DENNISON,
apl5-w4w Postmaster General.

MY FEVER DREAM—IN TWO PARTS.

BY A MISSOURIAN.

PART I—THE PAST.

My vision 'came bright as my footsteps drew near
The precipice edge of the terrible tomb;
At a glance more than lights of the North all grew clear,
And long-distant years but a moment become.

The soft summer morn, th' escape from the school,
The play-ground, the marbles, the tops, and the ring;
Each crowd at its own game, according to rule
Better kept than the edict of kaiser or king.

Or a bird-nesting stroll along the hedges and lanes,
Through the emerald fields and the forest-clad hills;
The warblers unconsciously utter wild strains,
And each note the young truant unconsciously thrills.

The pause, the return as the sun-god descends,
The arm 'round the neck, the inquisitive tongue;
The dropping away of the band of young friends,
Each saying, "I'll tell ma! she'll not scold me so long."

All this, and the weary ascent of the stairs,
Which this morn with the wing of a bird I flew down,
To see could I catch the true state of affairs,
The soft voice of mamma, or papa's rigid frown.

All this at a glance, with ten thousand and scenes
That were drowned and forgot in the surges of time,
Reappeared to my mind, as if death were the means
The INEFFABLE uses to purge men of crime.

For I feel and repent with a sad stricken heart
On which the INEFFABLE deigns to beam,
How useless and small is the sinful part
I have played through life under passion's dream.

PART II—THE FUTURE.

But this was but half of my fever dream,
In the moment of calm that broke its spell,
If the PAST I saw clear as the morning beam,
I glowed over the FUTURE equally well.

As I neared the grave all passion broke,
And the air was pure of mist or cloud,
And the spheric music at once awoke,
And the song of the seraph spoke aloud.

And a sight that only dying eyes see,
Purged of passion's blinding rheum;
The INEFFABLE'S eye bended on me—
The INEFFABLE'S motion pointing to room

For me, 'mid the countless host which time
And all his dividends can't compare,
Spreading away in waves sublime,
Hymning to music all the air.

MORAL.

Yes! yes! if the things which I surely know
Of infancy, boyhood, and manhood's years,
In an instant's calm of my fever show—
Though drowned and lost in this vale of tears—
Themselves again as they first took place,
The *very truth*, both within and without.
Ah! me! shall I question INEFFABLE GRACE?
Fill the mouth of the tomb with a word of doubt?

Why Not Leave Them Alone.

A southern correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writes his opinion that—

"1st. I think that the cotton crop of this year (I cannot guess whether it will be large or small) will be larger than that of any year for the next five years. 2nd. That the days of large cotton crops in this country (I mean those of between four and five million bales) are gone for years to come. 3d. That the days of large plantations (the owners making large crops and employing many hands) have also passed away. 4th. That in years to come (say at any time in the next ten) if it continues to be profitable to raise cotton, the healthiest portion of the cotton-growing regions of the South will be cut up into moderate-sized farms (say from two to five hundred acres,) which will be worked by the present poor whites of the South, and by Northern farmers, who will employ a few hands (say a half dozen) and cultivate them more nearly as our Northern farms are—by scientific cultivation and good manuring, and the use of all the modern economising and agricultural implements and machinery."

So far, good; but he adds to this a good deal about the capacity of the negro, his inability to rise in the world, his lack of one faculty and possession of another; and so on.

Now all this talk is of no use. Governor Sharkey writes that the negroes will all die out; suppose they do? If they have fair play and die out naturally, no one need trouble himself about it. Every few days some one writes that he finds some requisite faculty, or motive, or principle, lacking in the negro; but what of it? If the blacks obey the laws, and support themselves—as the mass of them will, if they have fair play—it makes no difference to any one whether they lack any number of faculties.

If they do not work they will probably starve; if they cannot, having an equal chance, compete with white men in any calling or branch of business, they will probably be forced to take to others; they will by-and-by find out what they can do best, and then will do that. Meantime, if politicians and newspaper philosophers will only leave them alone, and be content to pay them for what service they get from them as they do other men, the whole negro question will settle itself. And it has got in the end to settle itself—no amount of stirring will settle it.—*New York Evening Post.*

NICE GINGERBREAD.—The following directions are furnished to the *Agriculturalists* by one we know to be a good housekeeper—who has a healthy family as evidence of good cookery—with the remark that "they make a gingerbread equal to the best article from the professional bakers:" To 2 teacupfuls of molasses, and 20 tablespoonfuls of melted lard, are added 7 teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in eight teaspoonfuls of boiling water, 2 teaspoonfuls of crushed alum dissolved in 3 tablespoonfuls of boiling water, 1 tablespoonful of ginger, and a little salt if the lard is fresh; the whole well stirred together. Then 4 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar are mixed thoroughly with a pint or so of flour, and stirred in quickly, with enough more flour added to make a dough as soft as it can be conveniently rolled. Bake in a quick oven. Some may object to the alum, but a teaspoonful or two in a large milk-panful of cakes is but a homeopathic dose at most, and no more "mineral" than the salt used in all food. It gives the gingerbread the peculiar lightness of that made by bakers. Those who eschew alum must buy nothing at the bake shops.

CORN PUDDING.—Cheap but good—1 quart of milk in four tablespoonfuls of meal. Boil the milk, stir in a little molasses and ginger into the meal, and stir the boiling milk into the meal and let it get perfectly cold. Bake an hour and a half. This is an excellent pudding, but the directions must be exactly followed.

THE JUSTICE'S PUDDING.—2 quarts of bread cut thin; 1 quart of milk poured boiling on the bread; let soak an hour or so; add 1 quart of stoned raisins; 1 teacupful of syrup. Boil four hours in a box or bag, and serve with sauce.

Letter from Hon. O. H. Browning

Defence of the President's Policy

[From the Quincy (Illinois) Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1866.

Col. John C. Cox, *Quincy, Illinois:*

DEAR SIR:—I regret to see fierce denunciation of President Johnson by a portion of the Republican press of Illinois. The motives which prompt this I do not propose to inquire into; but the *fact* itself is well calculated to excite our wonder. From the beginning of our unhappy war, Mr. Johnson has been one of the firmest, staunchest, and bravest of the friends of the Government—one of the ablest defenders of its cause. He has done more, periled more, and suffered more for the country than any of his revilers—more than many of them combined. He sacrificed friends, fortune, time and health, and put his life at hazard to defend the Constitution and preserve the Union, whilst those who now so flippantly denounce him as a traitor, were, most of them, remote from the theatre of war; in the bosom of peaceful communities; secure from danger; and in the full enjoyment of the ease, comfort, and prosperity of domestic life; and for which they were, in part, indebted to his heroic efforts in the common cause of the country. Whatever may be thought of his present policy, the memory of the past should have protected him from the coarse abuse which has been lavished upon him, and the imputations of treason which heated partisans have not blushed to make. No candid person who knows the President will doubt or question his patriotism, the perfect integrity of his purposes, or the earnestness and sincerity of his intentions to adopt and pursue such measures as will redound to the highest good of the entire country. But his policy finds its strongest support in its inherent wisdom and justice, and its conformity to the Constitution, and to the principles which lie at the foundation of our entire structure of government. He adheres now to the doctrines which he and the entire Republican party recognized and acted upon through the entire progress of the war; and it is only necessary that the people shall be fully informed what his policy is, to insure to it their hearty approval and support. What then is his policy, about which so much is said, and upon which so much passion is expended? I give you a synopsis of what I understand it to be, as gathered from his public declarations:

1. He imagines that no one or more States, less than the whole, can rightfully dissolve the Union, and that therefore the ordinances of secession which assumed to accomplish that result by carrying a portion of the States out of the Union, and absolving their people from their obligations to the Constitution and laws of the Union, were absolutely null and void, and that, notwithstanding the ordinances, the States which adopted them remained in the Union, and the people as subject to the authority of the General Government, in all things, as they were before. This was the very issue between loyalty and rebellion. This was the issue upon which we fought and triumphed—this the vexed question of three quarters of a century, which was definitively settled by that triumph. Through all the war every department of the Government acknowledged and acted upon this as the true constitutional doctrine. President Lincoln, in all his messages, proclamations, and other State papers, whenever he had occasion to allude to the rebel States, spoke of them and treated them as States in the Union. Congress, in all its legislation, recognized them as such; included them in the apportionment of representatives under the census of 1860; distributed them by law into judicial circuits, putting some of the States which had attempted to secede with loyal States, in the same circuit, and apportioning the direct tax among them as States. Their votes were counted as States upon the constitutional amendment, and were recognized and required as necessary to its adoption. The Supreme Court at all times had cases on its docket from the States in rebellion; and, from time to time, as we advanced into the territory, and overthrew the usurping governments, the President apportioned Federal judges to administer the laws of the Union in such States. None of these things could have been done if the States were out of the Union. Indeed, the war itself can be justified on no other theory than the integrity of the Union and the nullity in the ordinances of secession. If the ordinances were null and void, as all loyal people maintained, then the States never went out of the Union, but are in it still. If the ordinances are not null and void, then they are valid, and the States went out lawfully; and if they had a lawful right to go out, we could not, at the same time, have a lawful right to make war upon them to compel them to stay in. Such an assumption would be absurd.

Again, if the ordinances were not null and void, but actually dissolved the connection between the States and the General Government, they equally absolved the people from their allegiance, and withdrew them from the jurisdiction of the General Government; and the people of the States so withdrawn could no longer be traitors or rebels, and we could have no pretence of right to make war upon them to coerce obedience to a Government to which they no longer owed allegiance.

2. The President maintains that the war was prosecuted for the purpose of putting down armed resistance to the authority of the Government and preventing the disruption of the Union, and that these objects having been accomplished the war is at an end.

3. That the States being still in the Union and the people of those States no longer being in rebellion, but having ceased resistance and submitted to the authority of the Constitution and laws, they are entitled to be again placed upon a footing of equality, in all respects, with the other States of the Union, as we cannot, in our form of government, have States with gradations of rights under the Constitution.

4. That to give them this equality they must be represented in the National Legislature.

5. That that representation must be by the men they choose to elect for that purpose, as no other power can appoint Senators and Representatives for them; and that unless they are represented by the men of their own choice, they cannot be represented at all.

6. That whenever the people of any of those States, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution and laws, elect Senators and Representatives who are willing to take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws, they ought to be admitted—leaving each House at all times at full liberty to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of the members applying for admission. That is a matter with which the President has never attempted to interfere. The difference between him and Congress upon this subject I understand to be this: he maintains that the States are in the Union, and entitled to be represented in Congress by loyal men, while Congress insists that they are no longer States in the Union, but outlying conquered provinces, not entitled to be represented at all, even by loyal men. The difference between these two policies is easily recognized, and their different bearings upon the future of the country easily appreciated. The one leads to peace, harmony, unity, fraternity—to the softening of sectional prejudices and animosities—to the healing of the wounds inflicted upon the body politic—to the revival of industry and commerce—to the repairing the damages of war, and building up the waste places—to binding more closely than ever the cords that unite us; and to opening before us a new career of prosperity, greatness, and glory.

The other, in my judgment, is the reverse of all this; and if persevered in, will lose all the advantages we hoped for from the costly victories that have been won. It will foment a spirit of discontent—keep alive the animosities engendered by the war—alienate the people more and more from the Government—retard the revival of industrial pursuits—perpetuate disunion—necessitate a large standing army, with its attendant evils, and finally change the entire structure and character of the Government. In fine, one is a Union, the other a disunion policy; and between the two the people must choose. Let us hope that the choice will be wisely made. This is not a time for passion. The country is in peril—more, I believe, than at any time during the war. The purest patriotism and the best statesmanship are required to secure the fruits of the sacrifices we have made, and the victories we have won, and angry discussion and denunciation are not very favorable to the development of either. The rebellion is suppressed, but the country is not saved; and, in the present temper of the public mind, it is not certain it will be. All may yet be lost, and if lost will never be regained.

It is *certain* that all will be lost unless the States are restored to their constitutional relations to the General Government; and every day's delay increases the difficulties of restoration, and the dangers of our situation. Will a more favorable or auspicious time ever come? I think not. The people who were in rebellion have ceased their resistance to the Government; acknowledged its authority; avowed their wish to remain under its protection; and are living in obedience to its laws. What more can they do? The rest is with us. We fought them four years in the field to make them stay in the Union, and now that they have yielded to the demand, and avow a willingness and wish to do all we required, we ought not to fight them in Congress to make them go out.

One of the greatest perils which threatens us now is the tendency to centralization, the absorption of the rights of the States, and the concentration of all power in the General Government. When that shall be accomplished, if ever, the days of the Republic are numbered. Constitutional government will be supplanted by a centralized despotism, to be succeeded, in time, by revolution, disintegration and anarchy. Within it the constitutional spheres the States are as sovereign and supreme as the General Government in its sphere, and safety is to be found only by confining each strictly to its appropriate orbit. The danger is in the encroachment of the General Government upon the powers of the States, and the tendencies are now all in that direction. The States are powerless to invade the domain of the Federal Government, and it is vital to the preservation of our admirable form of government that the States shall be fully protected in the possession and exercise of all their constitutional rights, functions and powers. If the Federal Government usurps them, the Constitution, which the fathers of the Republic framed with so much skill and wisdom, fails of the purpose of its creation, and will no longer protect the rights it was intended to secure.

The bills familiarly known as the Freedman's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill, both of which were vetoed by the President, went far in this direction. Had they both become laws, and both been executed, the powers of the State governments would have been substantially overthrown whenever they operated. The State tribunals would have been, to a very great extent, superseded by those of Federal appointment, and they of the very worst type—Federal military. They would soon have found pretexts and means to intermeddle with and control most subjects of mere local and domestic concern. Had the President failed to assert his veto power, he would have but poorly discharged his obligations to the Constitution. It would, in my judgment, be difficult to frame bills more in conflict with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. When the passion and excitement of the hour shall have passed away, it will be matter of astonisment that good and able men were found to advocate them.

I cannot now go into the details of these bills. The veto messages state the objections to them with great force and clearness. Both bills make, to some extent, a privileged class of the negroes. Both enter the States—displacing State laws and State tribunals—and control and regulate affairs of a purely local and domestic character. Now, I am unable to find in the Constitution any authority for such legislation. Congress possesses no power except what is expressly conferred by the grants of the Constitution. The power to legislate in respect to the internal and domestic affairs of the States is not one of them. This was withheld for the wisest of reasons. The possession and exercise of such a power by the General Government could not fail to result in frequent and dangerous collisions between State and Federal authorities, which sooner or later would certainly disrupt the ties which bind them together. I am not aware that any one objects to the negroes having all the civil rights for which the bill provides; but they must hold them, as other persons do, in subordination to the laws of the States where they reside.

The very first section of the first article of the Constitution provides that "all legislative powers *herein granted* shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives," and no other legislative powers are vested in Congress, except such as are *therein granted*. The eighth section of the same article enumerates the granted powers, all of which relate purely to national affairs—to subjects in which all the States, and all the people of all the States, have a common interest. None of them can be tortured into an authority to Congress to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of the States, or to take charge of the private rights of any portion of the people of a State. All such matters are reserved to the States and the people thereof.

The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." But I believe the power to pass the laws in question is claimed under the second clause of the recent amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery. It is easy to demonstrate that the power cannot be drawn from that source. The second clause of that amendment gives Congress no power which it did not possess without it. It only authorizes Congress to pass such laws as may be necessary to execute the first clause, and that power was just as ample without the second clause as with it. That power already existed, as fully as it now does, under the last clause of the 8th section of the first article of the Constitution; and I concede to Congress the right to pass all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the amendment abolishing slavery. But does this concession carry with it any authority to pass these bills? Clearly not. This is readily shown by inquiring what class of persons was embraced in and acted upon by the amendment. They were such persons as were held in bondage at the date of its adoption, and such only.

These constituted only a part of the colored people of the United States—the largest part, it is true—but still only a part. There were, in addition, all who were free at the beginning of the war, and all who had been made free during the progress of the war, from its beginning down to the adoption of the amendment. Those who were free when the war began, and those who were made free before the amendment of the Constitution, constitute a very large class, none of whom were embraced in, acted upon, or in any manner affected by the amendment; yet they are all embraced in the bills, and legislated for by authority claimed to be derived from a constitutional provision which has no reference to them, or influence or operation upon them.

If the power of legislation can be derived from the constitutional amendment at all, such legislation must clearly be limited to the class of persons embraced in the amendment, and cannot be extended to others, quite outside of its provisions, and not at all affected by it.

Again, what was the amendment? What did it profess to do? What did it actually do? It found a large number of colored persons of African descent held in bondage as slaves, and it emancipated them from that bondage and gave them personal freedom. This was all; it did nothing more—it claimed to do nothing more. Now, the full extent of the legislative power of Congress, under this amendment, is to pass such laws as may be necessary, if any, to secure to the persons emancipated by the amendment their personal liberty.

The only right conferred by the amendment is the right of personal liberty; but the Civil Rights bill goes much further, and under claim of authority derived from an amendment, which is restricted to personal liberty, confers other rights, beyond the scope of amendment, not necessary incidents of personal liberty, and not necessary to its enjoyment. White persons under the age of twenty-one years, and married women, are free white citizens in the enjoyment of personal liberty, but not in possession of all the rights conferred upon colored people by the bill. The rights thus conferred are not necessary to the enjoyment of the right given by the constitutional amendment, and Congress could not, therefore, derive from the amendment any power to pass the bill.

But further, neither of these bills was necessary to secure the colored people in the enjoyment of the right of personal liberty, which was the only right they were invested with by the amendment.

Their means of protecting that were ample and sufficient without further legislation. When a right is conferred, all the incidents necessary to its enjoyment are conferred with it; and colored persons have the same remedies for an invasion of their personal liberty that white persons have. If a white man be restrained of his personal liberty, he resorts to the courts for redress. The colored man can do the same thing. It is a right which I believe has always existed. I know of no instance in which a colored man, claiming to be free, has been denied the privilege of asserting his freedom in the courts of the State where he resided.

Such suits have by no means been unfrequent in the slave States.

But if the State courts should be closed to the colored people, the