The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1866. NO. 189.

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.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, three days.....$2 00
One square, four days.....2 50
One square, five days.....3 00
One square, six days.....3 50

Every other day advertisements, 50 per cent. additional. Twice a week advertisements, 75 per cent. additional.

Editorial notices 30 cents per line, each insertion. Local notices 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Advertisements coming under the head of Wants, For Sale, For Rent, Lost and Found, one insertion, ten cents per line; subsequent insertions half price.

Six lines or less constitute a square.

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

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.

AGNES. 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 account 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, $2.50.

WIVES AND DAUGHTERS. By Mrs. Gaskell, Author of "Mary Barton," "Cranford," "Sylvia's Lovers," &c. 8vo., Cloth, $2.00; Paper, $1.50.

A TEXT-BOOK ON 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, $2.75.

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. ap2

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1866.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

VOLUME 33, 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 crises 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 six 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, $135; 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 pond,
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, 50 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. 12mo. 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. 5 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 100 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 HUDSON TAYLOR. ap8

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 2. 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, ap28-dtm10 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 Twelfth 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-eoid 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 is 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, Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., my1 tmy21 U. S. Army.

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 542,800 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.	
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.	
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.	
74,000 feet 4-inch Oak.	
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.	
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.	
6,300 feet 3-inch Hickory.	
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.	
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.	
74,500 feet 2-inch Ash.	
39,040 feet 3-inch Ash.	
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.	
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.	
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.	
34,800 feet ½-inch Pine.	
37,000 feet 1-inch Pine.	
25,000 feet ¾-inch Poplar.	
13,000 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 should 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 should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his post office address, endorsed "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 name 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 guarantors, 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, ap24-MW3w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until nine o'clock, a. m., the 4th 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, 48 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, 33 inches in length and 33 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 31¼ inches in width; the yarns of the warp to be each doubled and twisted, and to weigh one ounce to about 5½ 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 31¼ 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 19¾ 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 also a written 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 estimated quantity 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 such quantity, during the term of the contract, as the wants and interests of the service may seem to 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 8th 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, ap14-w4w Postmaster General.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

THE HEART THAT'S SO TRUE—A TOAST

BY ANNA YELLEE.

Come fill up each glass,
Let the wine freely pass
For the friendship existing between me and you;
While of sorrow and care
We may each have our share,
May the blessing be ours of the heart that's so true.

May this truth so divine
Sparkle forth from the wine—
Though the pleasures of earth are so fleeting and few,
When sweet friendship is ours,
With its sun and its showers,
There's joy in the thought that the heart is so true.

Let us pledge you again—
Here's a health to all men,
While to dull discontent we'll bid an adieu;
Here is peace and good will,
While our glasses we fill,
And we'll drink off the wine for the heart that's so true.

TWELVE KISSES.

"Twelve kisses, mamma, twelve kisses,
For every hour of the night!
For I shall not see you again
Till the sun is shining bright.

"I want to say my prayers,
And we'll have a little talk!
And then go down, dear mother,
And take a pleasant walk."

And the little maiden prayed,
Then went to her snowy bed;
"Now give me, dear mother, the prayer-book,
For a hymn," she sweetly said.

Mamma went down and left her,
And later in the night,
When she came to her own slumbers,
'Twas a picture fair and bright!

On her snow-white pillow lying
Was the lovely angel child,
With scarlet robe contrasting
With her face so pale and mild.

And her hands held open the prayer-book,
And her eyes were closed in sleep!
O God, this flower was only lent—
It was too rare to keep!

[From the Atlantic Monthly for May.]

The Little Seamstress.

SATURDAY, OCT. 9.—Still dismal weather. Our household, being composed of children and young people, is generally a cheerful one enough, even in gloomy weather. For a week past we have been especially gladdened with a little seamstress from Boston, about seventeen years old; but of such a *petite* figure that, at first view, one would take her to be hardly in her 'teens. She is very vivacious and smart, laughing and singing and talking all the time—talking sensibly; but still, taking the view of matters that a city girl naturally would. If she was larger than she is, and of less pleasing aspect, I think she might be intolerable; but being so small, and with a fair skin, and as healthy as a wild flower, she is really very agreeable; and to look at her face is like being shone upon by a ray of the sun. She never walks, but bounds and dances along, and this motion, in her diminutive person, does not give the idea of violence. It is like a bird hopping from twig to twig and chirping merrily all the time. Sometimes she is rather vulgar, but even that works well enough into her character, and accords with it. On continued observation, one discovers that she is not a little girl, but really a little woman, with all the prerogatives and liabilities of a woman. This gives a new aspect to her, while the girlish impression still remains, and is strongly combined with the sense that this frolicsome maiden has the material for the sober bearing of a wife. She romps with the boys, runs races with them in the yard, and up and down the stairs, and is heard scolding laughingly at their rough play.

She asks Wm. Allen to place her "on top of that horse," whereupon he puts his large brown hands about her waist, and swinging her to and fro, lifts her on horseback. William threatens to rivet two horse shoes round her neck, for having clambered, with the other girls and boys, upon a load of hay, whereby the said load lost its balance and slid off the cart. She strings the seed-berries of roses together, making a scarlet necklace of them, which she fastens about her throat. She gathers flowers of everlasting to wear in her bonnet, arranging them with the skill of a dressmaker. In the evening she sits singing by the hour, with the musical part of the establishment, often breaking into laughter, whereto she is incited by the tricks of the boys. The last thing one hears of her she is tripping up stairs to bed, talking lightsomely or warmbling; and one meets her in the morning the very image of bright morn itself, smiling briskly at you, so that one takes her for a promise of cheerfulness through the day. Be it said, with all the rest, that there is a perfect maiden modesty in all her deportment. She has just gone away, and the last I saw of her was her vivacious face peeping through the curtain of the cariole, and nodding a gay farewell to the family, who were shouting their adieux at the door. With her other merits she is an excellent daughter, and supports her mother by the labor of her hands. It would be difficult to conceive beforehand how much can be added to the enjoyment of a household by mere sunniness of temper and liveliness of disposition; for her intellect is very ordinary and she never says anything worth hearing, or even laughing at, it itself. But she herself is an expression well worth studying.—*Nathaniel Hawthore.*

The Cholera of 1849 in the West.

An Indiana paper has the following reminiscence of one effect of the cholera panic of 1849, as given by a gentleman boarding at the time in the principal hotel of Lafayette city, in that State:

"The use of fresh meat and vegetables was considered by the majority of people to be suicidal, and equivalent to inviting an attack of the dread disease, and those who had the temerity to indulge in such luxuries found it almost impossible to procure them. After living upon salt fish, bacon, and bread for some time, some of the boarders concluded that they wanted some fresh meat. It could not be procured in the city, so a committee was appointed to go into the country, purchase a sheep or two, and have them killed, dressed, and served up at the hotel table.

"After spending a whole day in the country, the committee were unable to accomplish their errand. On approaching the residence of a gentleman living on the Wea, they were met at the gate and ordered out of the neighborhood. He would not sell or give them a sheep on any terms, nor allow them to come inside his house. He said the first man who set his foot inside his dooryard he would certainly shoot. Such was the fear of contagion entertained by the country people that the gentlemen were compelled to return without fresh meat, though there were hundreds of sheep and calves in the country. Another committee was more successful the next night, and fresh meat was procured by strategy. Everybody ate freely of it, and no deaths followed."

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Alta (San Francisco) Californian.]

Andrew Johnson, President.

If calumny were an archer, it might have been presumed that his quiver would be empty when Abraham Lincoln was gathered to his fathers amid the shame and sadness of the people whom he treated as his children. If slander were a serpent, it might have been supposed that in its efforts at the destruction of that statesman its venom would have been exhausted, however abundant the original supply. But plausible as these assumptions would be, they are utterly erroneous in fact. The corpse of the assassinated President was hardly cold before calumny had sent an arrow from its bow straight for the heart of his successor. Before that body was laid in the earth the venom of slander was vented upon the person of Andrew Johnson.

In the sorrow and shame with which all good men witness this spectacle, it is cheering to note that the treatment to which Andrew Johnson has been subjected presents almost a perfect parallel to that which was the experience of his great predecessor and exemplar. Both were taunted by political opponents at the outset with low birth, ignoble occupation, and mean and sordid capacity. Both lived to see the day when all men honored them for having risen beyond and above adverse circumstances; and both reached a period when action in an unexpected emergency proved that both possessed a mental capacity far exceeding that claimed for them even by partisan eulogists.

To both these men there occurred the contingency of being placed at an early stage of their career at variance with a faction of the party that elected them to office. In both instances, too, it was the so-called radical element that disturbed pre-existing harmony; an element which had the least claim on the consideration of either Andrew Johnson or Abraham Lincoln after their election. For the first nomination of Mr. Lincoln was almost as emphatic in its opposition to radical counsels as was the second. And if there be any who wonder at the abuse now showered upon President Johnson by the radicals, in speech and print, they need but turn to the newspapers of 1863 and 1864 to find similar and equivalent vituperation bestowed upon Abraham Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln crushed and confounded calumny by his death. Since then it has been silent, or only oped its mouth to utter awkward semi-eulogy. For Andrew Johnson is reserved the more difficult and equally noble task of *living slander down.*

The low-lived lie with which his opponents opened their assaults on his career has already disappeared like a malignant miasma before the sun of his daily deeds and utterances. Since Monroe, no President has enjoyed so completely the approbation of the masses, the good-will of all classes and sections. And it will be well for the party of which he has been the standard-bearer that in the heat of political rancor and intolerance of adverse opinion they do not commit the crime and blunder of refusing to follow his guidance, because of an apparent divergence in his course from the path which they may deem more direct, but which does not differ in its aim and direction from that which he deems it his duty to pursue.

[From the Washington Correspondence of the Alta (San Francisco) Californian.]

William H. Seward.

A man who always commanded respect from the soundness of his opinions and the calm, serene manner of their presentation. A man capable not only of discerning what was the proper thing to do, but always right in his choice of a period at which that thing should be done. A man who occupied no inferior position when cotemporary with the greatest men of American State history. It was not needed that anything should be added to make the reputation of such a man more remarkable, more prominent. Yet there is one fact which gives this man a hold upon the American heart possessed by no other living man; a hold touching, tender, and noble, appealing to its warmest instincts, arousing its noblest and most acute sensibilities. For it was, to all human view, only a lucky accident which operated to spare this man from the fate of martyrdom which was the lot of his Chief, Abraham Lincoln. Yet today all the honors of a martyr are his possession and his due. He is simply a martyr who has not yet passed from life.

It is claimed that this man's course has not been exempt from error in judgment. It is not necessary to the maintenance of the reputation which his policy has won, that this should be denied. Mr. Seward is human, and humanity is fallible. If there be any statesman who rose in 1860 and predicted truly all the principal events that would take place in the succeeding semi-decade; who forecasted the policy that would would carry the nation through the struggle, or who, appreciating its magnitude properly, ventured to foretell its triumphant ending, the name of that statesman has not met the eye of the present writer. But that Mr. Seward, from the outset, took the highest and noblest view of his duty in his country's strait, and that he has carried out his conceptions in the most conscientious and noble manner, no one familiar with the history of the past five years can stand up and deny.

Time, that test of all human endeavor, has already set its seal on the worthiness of Mr. Seward's work. At the time of the Trent difficulty an anglomania spread over the country, which it required no ordinary nerve, no common sense of duty to withstand. But he did withstand it, although the flood was so powerful that even one so cautious in his thoughts and utterances as Edward Everett was carried over to the opposition by it. But a perusal of that noble State paper, written on this occasion by Mr. Seward, the only one in history where the claims of an opponent are fairly and fully stated, and which winds up with a decision adverse to the opinions then held by the majority of his countrymen—a perusal of that document will not fail to convince posterity as it convinced the American people then, that the demands of the hot-herded adherents to "My country right or wrong" were neither just nor expedient.

With similar ability, and an equally remarkable display of cool, forbearing temper, Mr. Seward conducted the correspondence growing out of the depredations of English privateers on our commerce during the war. The points of the policy then pursued are not yet wholly manifest. They require time for their development. But it needs only ordinary sagacity to see that in the common course of things England will be brought to the attitude predicted in that correspondence, when she will demand as a boon and privilege the opportunity of making that indemnification for our losses which Mr. Seward so wisely refrained from demanding in terms.

To few men in our history has fallen the lot of being equally successful in the minor field of State administration and the wider arena of national policy. Next to De Witt Clinton stands William H. Seward in the annals of the Empire State. The best part of a quarter of a century has passed since he filled the gubernatorial chair of that State, yet New Yorkers still speak of him with affectionate familiarity as "Governor Seward." Even his most bitter enemies (who, as is usual, are those who were once his warmest friends) cannot deny him the possession of all the qualities which have been claimed for him in the foregoing lines, to which a more fitting conclusion could not be made than allusion to the potent yet undoubted fact of their concurrence.

International Exhibition of Fisheries.

The President of the United States sent a message to both Houses of Congress on Tuesday, calling renewed attention to the proposed international exhibition of the products of water culture and the appliances of fisheries, and transmitting a letter from Minister Bigelow and from the authorities of the exhibition, asking for the appointment of a commissioner to take charge of the interests of American exhibitors, and giving information for their guidance.

The exhibition is to be opened in July next, at Arcachon, in France, and little time remains for arrangements. Mr. Bigelow suggests that it is understood that our fishing smacks are the most complete and useful vessels for the purpose in the world, and advises the exhibition of a full-rigged specimen as a model. Four metres square of space have been allotted to the use of American exhibitors. It is suggested that this exhibition, so unique in its character, is of greater importance to science, to pisciculture, to national economy, than would at first appear, and that the attendance of an agent of the United States there would be of great use, if for no other purpose than to see the curiosities and abilities of the piscatorial art, as practiced throughout the civilized, for pleasure and profit, and thus suggest to our people new objects of interest with which to give variety to the United States section of the great exhibition at Paris in 1867.

Letter from Jeff. Davis to the Ladies of North Carolina.

The following letter appears in the Southern papers:

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., April 22, 1866.

Mrs. J. K. Kyle, Fayetteville, N. C.:

MY DEAR MADAM: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 14th ult., enclosing a check to be forwarded to Mr. Davis, as a present from the ladies of Fayetteville.

Sadly remembering how your homes were desolated during the war, I could not have expected you, in the midst of the ruin, to have been mindful of the wants of those at a distance. Nothing could add to my admiration for the heroic, self-denying, Christian virtues of my countrywomen, for "the measure was full to overflowing." Nor could anything increase the gratitude with which I will ever recur to their confidence and sympathy.

It only remains, I assure you and the ladies whom you represent, that I am, most gratefully and respectfully, your friend and obedient servant, JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ITALIAN FASHIONS.—A French jurist has lately published a book on the frightful extravagance of *les femmes*. He speaks especially of French women, but it will be seen by the following extract from the *Boudoir*, the new fashionable weekly of New York, that the reign of the milliner has fairly begun in the country of Garibaldi:

"The Italian ladies do not appear to be at all behind their Parisian sisters in the mania for finery. At a fancy ball lately given at Florence by the wealthy banker and senator, Signor Fenzi, a lady is described as having achieved 'the most absolute triumph of plastic beauty' by appearing in a simple skirt of white satin over a tight-fitting flesh-colored silk, while the classic 'cothurn' replaced the modern shoe.

"A Hungarian lady, the youthful Countess Karoly, if less paradisic in her garb, was yet more "the cynosure of neighboring eyes." She represented the Mer de Glace. Beneath a double veil of white and of blue tulle, by way of clouds, tapered the terrific undulations of the Mer de Glace, painted and woven on a white satin skirt. Sharp-pointed blocks of ice, bears, chamois, birds of prey, hunters—nothing characteristic was omitted. A very loose tunic, forming a train, depicted on the left side a mass of white and blue clouds, and on the right a splendid sun darting rays of light. At the bottom of the white satin skirt a light silvered stuff simulated hoar frost. The body of the dress was of white satin, cut in small pointed basques, trimmed with swandown and glass. The Countess' frosted hair was prevented from falling quite loosely by crystal chains, while her head was framed, as it were, in swandown.

THE QUEEN'S MEMORIA WINDOW IN THE PARISH CHURCH AT SIDMOUTH.—The subjects depicted in the window about to be presented by the Queen to the Sidmouth parish church in memory of the late Duke of Kent are as follows: In the upper compartment is represented our Lord in glory, seated with orb and sceptre in his hand, surrounded by holy angels. Below are four angels holding crowns and palm branches. In the centre compartment is represented our Lord blessing little children. On each side of this are designs representing Christian charity, viz.: feeding the hungry, giving drink to the thirsty, clothing the naked, visiting the sick, hospitality to the stranger, visiting the prisoner; together with two others suggestive of benevolent institutions, viz.: the care of orphans, and religious education. Below are five of the acts of St. Nicholas; the relief and endowment of three young women; the calming of a tempest; the consecration of St. Nicholas; sailors discharging a cargo of corn, increased by St. Nicholas in return for some taken for charity; and St. Nicholas staying the hand of the executioner.

QUITE CONSCIENTIOUS.—"What do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson? Do you consider him a good musician?"

"On that point I wish to swear with great care. I don't wish to insinuate that Mr. Van Slopes is not a good musician. Not at all. But I could not help observing (people will observe queer things at times) that after he commenced playing on the clarionet, a sawfiler, who lived next door, left home and has never since been heard of!"

"Well, that will do. You may go down, Mr. Thompson. Crier, call the next witness before the court."

THE *Era* says the first hundred nights of the "Africaine" in Paris have produced the sum of 1,060,000 francs. The authors, being paid at the rate of 500 francs per night, receive 50,000 francs. The tax levied for the poor of Paris is the eleventh part of the receipts, and consequently will reach the large sum of 96,364 francs—nearly £4,000.

The Spring Fashions—How the Ladies are Dressed.

For the information of our lady readers, we condense the following sketch of the latest Paris fashions from *Frank Leslie's Magazine* for May:

The new silk dress goods are very pretty; this year they are particularly fine, neat, tasteful, and appropriate to the season. Small checks, fine stripes, in gold or other colors, upon black or white grounds; delicate chene patterns, and more expensive styles, representing lace-edged stripes, and lace designs to stimulate flounces or tunic upon the skirt—these comprise the fashionable specialties for spring wear.

The novelty consists of the lace patterns, which are very choice and rare. The heavier goat's hair fabrics make excellent spring walking and summer traveling dresses, while the goat's hair mixed with linen, and made into thin Mozambique, or a kind of thin barege, forms a substitute for muslin for the seaside, or where washing cannot be done very conveniently.

Grenadine and organdy muslins are, perhaps, the most attractive of the summer dress goods. The latter are beautiful this season in delicate leaf and robe patterns. The very loud and eccentric designs of last season have almost entirely disappeared.

The pretty cambrics and percales are prettier than ever in the fine cord-like and clustered stripes upon white and delicate buff-grounds; they are the prettiest and most useful of all goods for everyday summer dresses of little girls and for ladies' morning wear.

Blue is the favorite color this spring, but mauve is by no means discarded, and straw color is much used for bonnet trimmings, as well as straw ornaments. Crinolines are neither diminished or discarded, though caprice is sometimes exhibited by their absence. The size is entirely regulated by the height of the wearer. A number of jupons of stiffened muslin are superseding steel at the French Court, but to keep these of necessary fullness and stiffness must be very costly. The effect is precisely the same. At the hips they are made as small as possible. Shirts are no longer than ever, and measures seven yards in circumference. Cluny lace is still in vogue, and it is used on light silks and evening dresses in profusion.

Gores in the skirt are universal, except in very thin material. The seams are trimmed with buttons about a half a yard deep. The corsage is round again, and shorter in the waist. With these round waists a belt is worn fastened with rosettes. The coat sleeve still holds its place for thick material. Organdies are made up with the usual puffings and ruffles.

The talmas, it is said, will take the place of the close-fitting basquines so long worn. They are very handsome, but never full dress. Scarfs are coming into favor again. Shawls are arranged in a hood behind, and are thus made most graceful garments. The only novelty in paletots is in the buttons, which are made in onyx and red and white marble, and are of enormous size. The most recent of ebony are nearly as large as a crown piece.

Low dresses are now frequently cut heart shaped, both in the front and at the back, and it is now not uncommon to see long sleeves with low dresses, in the Louis XVI. style.

Head-dresses are worn nearly flat. The bandeaux on the forehead are but slightly puffed at the top, or replaced by small curls. The head-dresses in artificial flowers are but flexible garlands, a little more raised—as we may say, mere hair ribbons. They are put on the forehead and over the chignon, where they form two or three graduated festoons; sometimes the flowery ribbon passes behind the ear and falls on the neck. This sort of necklace, fastened to the head-dress, is called a *Benoiton*.

The *Benoiton*, which is the greatest novelty of the season, is made either with flowers or large carol beads, with little silver, white, or black jet chains, or with fine pearl or gold beads; often the beads and flowers are interwoven.

Benoitons are much used to ornament bonnets. For head-dresses they consist of plain sprays of flowers, or of little chains, or pearls. The prettiest for bonnets are made of velvet balls, divided by gold, steel or silver links. Such balls must match the color of the bonnet or the color of the ornaments; sometimes they are sprinkled with little beads. As for white tulle bonnets, trimmed with colored velvet, *Benoitons* in cherry or sky-blue velvet are very much used, but the black ones are still the more fashionable.

An immense number of ribbons are worn in the hair; they are mostly disposed in the following manner: A flat bow is tied on the top of the head, two ribbons go down on each side over the bandeaux and fall on the shoulders in flowing ends; a bow is tied on the chignon and another under it. Blue or cherry-colored ribbons, with floss of gold fringes, are preferred for ribbon catalanes.

Dresses made with simulated double skirts are likely to be more popular than ever during the spring. The upper skirt is seldom straight; as generally the trimming describes scollops or vandykes, more or less accentuated. The prettiest form is the tunic, which is very short in front and long at the back. The trimming which simulates tunic, whether it be cross bands or velvet ribbon, should be edged either with narrow black lace or with fringe. These additions impart reality to the otherwise false tunic.

THE enormous increase of the wool crop in the country, and particularly in the West, for the past ten years, can be judged of by the following statement of the annual clip in Michigan from 1857 to 1864, both years inclusive:

	Pounds.
1857	2,679,633
1858	2,035,743
1859	3,362,639
1860	4,546,505
1861	5,453,831
1862	6,915,193
1863	7,040,091
1864	9,565,217
1865	11,992,217

The wool producers of that State held a convention at Adrian recently for the purpose of urging the growers to prepare this staple more carefully for the market than they have been in the habit of doing.

A GOOD WIFE.—A good wife is one who puts her husband in the side of the bed next to the wall, and tucks him in to keep him warm in the winter, splits the wood, makes the fires in the morning, washes her husband's face, and draws on his boots for him, never suffers a rent to remain in her husband's small clothes, keeps her shoes up at the heel, and her stockings darned, never wonders what her husband sees interesting in the young woman who lives across the way, never slams the door when her husband is speaking, and always removes the children when they eat up their father's supper.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every morning (Sundays excepted) by W. J. Murtagh & Co., No. 511 Ninth street, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 75 cents per month. Mail subscribers, $9.00 per annum; $4.50 for six months; and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $35.00. 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.

Willing To Accommodate.

A well-to-do citizen of San Francisco happening a few days since to be short of servant girls, was requested by his wife to call on a young lady who had expressed her willingness to engage, for a consideration, to spend a portion of her time in the residence of some highly respectable family "references exchanged," &c. He called on the interesting female, and found her all his fancy painted her, and more too; in fact a masterpiece of the milliner's, hairdresser's, jeweler's painter's, plasterer's, and chemist's art, and airy as a red-wood palace with cloth and papered walls, on Telegraph Hill. A few minutes conversation satisfied him that he had opened the negotiations on a wrong basis, and, in fact, he was the party to be engaged, not the high-toned lady before him, who answered no questions at all, and questioned him with all the nonchalance of an experienced horse buyer cheapening a three legged nag at Government sale. The interview closed as follows:

Female—"Where do you live?"

Citizen—"Well, out pretty near the Mission Delores."

Female (with a doubtful shake of the head.) "That is a long way from Montgomery street; almost too far I am afraid! How many children have you in the family?"

Citizen (modestly) "We have four, madam."

Female—"Four! That's a great deal too many."

Citizen (abashed and humbled, taking his hat nervously) "Well, madam, do you think you could get along with one or two children?"

Female—"I suppose I might, but you say you have four."

Citizen (edging toward the door) "Yes, madam, I did say four, but rather than give you offence, and risk a failure of the negotiation, I did not know but my wife might be prevailed on to *drown one or two of them.*"

With a look of insulted dignity the female rose and waved her hand as much as to say, "You won't do! Get from my sight!" and the citizen went out of her presence feeling, as he avows, at least a thousand per cent. cheaper and more contemptible in his own opinion than he had ever felt or had cause to feel before. He says he is entirely satisfied with his experience in the line of hiring servant girls and don't want to try his hand at the business again.—*Alta Californian.*

The Averill Coal and Oil Company.

Major General Averill, a cavalry officer in West Virginia, has got into some trouble with New York capitalists who embarked with him in an oil speculation. These capitalists are the Hon. Henry J. Raymond, Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, Elisha Riggs, Paul Forbes, D. H. Hutton, and others of lesser note, who, on January 14, 1865, organized the Averill Coal and Oil Company, and bought 3,500 acres of valuable land in Putnam county, West Virginia. On this tract of land a village named Raymond City was laid out, a saw-mill erected, and a brick kiln put in operation. Gen. Averill, as president of the company, was to have a salary of $5,000 a year, and his brother, H. F. Averill, $4,000 as superintendent. But now Mr. Raymond and Mr. Riggs, who hold the title to the land, refuse to transfer it to the company, or to complete the organization by issuing the 6,000 shares of stock that were to be sold at $20 each to furnish working capital; or 14,000 shares that were to have been distributed among the speculators, of which 1,680 were to come to the General himself; besides, neither his salary nor his brother's have been paid.

The case is now before the supreme court in New York. Mr. Raymond and his friends show that they have invested $162,000 cash in the property, and that in money the General has invested nothing; that all that they desire is to reduce the plan of the speculation so that they can manage it all themselves without selling any stock to outsiders; that for this purpose they propose to organize a new company; that General Averill's interest will not be prejudiced by the change; and that it is very unreasonable for him to go to law about it.

A SEA CAPTAIN'S REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.—G. S. Peabody, master of the packet ship Isaac Wright, has written a letter giving an account of the treatment of cholera cases which occurred on his vessel in January last, during a trip from Liverpool to New York. Captain Peabody says that within forty-eight hours after sailing, cholera appeared, and in ten days twenty-seven passengers had died of it, though they were treated "by the book." The captain then applied a method of treatment that had been recommended by his predecessor in command, and did not lose another patient on that voyage or since. The remedy was this: A tablespoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of red pepper in a half pint of hot water. The captain says he was himself attacked by violent cholera, with cramps, &c., but the medicine "carried him through." He adds: "The medicine acts quickly as an emetic, say in one or two minutes. It brings up a very offensive matter, which sticks like glue. It was given, among others, to one old woman of eighty-four years of age, who was on deck, though weak, of course, the very next day. I have known it to be successfully used on board their ships by at least a dozen shipmasters besides myself. Its use is quite general in Liverpool, where even some of the regular doctors find it to their advantage to resort to it. Provided with this simple recipe, I no longer consider the cholera an unmanageable disease."

QUEEN OF PUDDINGS.—A new pudding, with this name, recently furnished to the "*Agricultural Household*," by Mrs. Wm. Morehouse, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been tried with very satisfactory results. Into one quart of sweet milk, put one pint of fine bread crumbs, butter the size of an egg, the well-beaten yolks of 5 eggs; sweeten and flavor as for custard; mix the whole well together. While the above is baking, beat the whites of the five eggs to a stiff froth, and add a teacupful of powdered sugar; pour it over the hot pudding when cooked, return it to the oven, and bake to a delicate brown. We like the above without addition, but some prefer a layer of jelly, or canned peaches or other fruit, over the pudding before the frosting is added. No sauce is needed. It is not only delicious, but light and digestible.

WE read in a London paper that in building piers for the metropolitan bridges, and in other under-water work, contractors prefer diving dresses to diving bells for the use of their workmen; the reason assigned for the preference being that the workmen in a diving bell are secure from supervision or intrusion on the part of their overlookers, having been too often in the habit of wasting their time at cards!

"WHAT is gratitude?" Gratitude is the memory of the heart."