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 35 cents per line, each insertion.
Local notices 25 cents per line, each insertion.
Advertisements coming under the heads 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.

The National Republican.

VOL. VI. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1866. NO. 146.

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 50 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $5.00 per annum; $4.00 for six months; and $2.00 for three months, invariably in advance. Five copies one year, $20.00.

Single copies, 5 cents.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

is published every Friday morning; One copy one year $3.00; Three copies one year, $8.00; Ten copies one year, $15.00.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND CORNED BEEF.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed proposals, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received, in duplicate, until TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 12 m., for all the Fresh Beef required for sales to officers at the Washington Depot. This Beef will be entirely from bled quarters, except the ribs, of the best selections and of the finest quality.

Also, at the same time and place, and under the same conditions, proposals will be received for all the Corned Beef required for any purpose at this Depot. It must be of the first quality, and in unexceptionable condition.

The contractor will be required to deliver the meat at the Store-house, where he will distribute it in such quantities and at such times as an officer of the Subsistence Department may direct.

Separate proposals will be received for supplying each, if desired.

Bidders must be present at the opening of the bids.

Payment to be made at this office, in such funds as the Government may have for disbursement.

All the meat will be subject to a rigid inspection, and if not satisfactory, purchases in the open market will be made, at the expense of the contractor.

All questions respecting quality and condition will be settled by the officer of the subsistence Department receiving the meat.

The contract will be made for three months from the 7th day of June, 1866, or such period as the Commissary General may determine.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for ——, at ——," and addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

G. BELL,
my15-mw6t Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF MOLASSES.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1866.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on THURSDAY, May 31, 1866, for the sale of about

14,500 GALLONS OF MOLASSES;

(68 barrels averaging about 42 gallons each, and 479 half barrels averaging about 23 gallons each.)

Proposals will not be received for less than three (3) barrels, or five (5) half barrels.

All the packages have been regauged and recoopered, but if desired by the purchaser will be regauged by a reliable inspector before their delivery. It can be seen at the Subsistence Store-house, at Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., or samples will be found with the following officers:

Brevet Brig. Gen. H. F. Clarke, B. C. G. S., U. S. A., New York City.

Brevet Brig. Gen. C. L. Kilburn, A. C. G. S., U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa.

Brevet Brig. Gen. T. Wilson, V. S. and Brevet Lt. Col., Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Baltimore, Md.

Or at this office.

Payment in Government funds, about fifty per cent. of which will be required on the acceptance of the bid, and the remainder before the delivery commences.

No bid received from parties who have failed to comply with their contracts.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

All purchases will be loaded at the Government wharf in Washington, D. C., free of expense.

The usual reservation by the Government in regard to bids will be observed.

G. BELL,
my15-mw6t Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, 200 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 reserves the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

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

F. J. CHILLY,
my1-tmy21 Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., 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 943,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz:

12,000 feet 1½-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
160,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
120,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
72,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3-inch Hickory.
6,000 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,000 feet 4-inch Hickory.
38,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 2½-inch Ash.
50,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
3,000 feet ¾ inch Pine.
34,000 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

Brevet Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
my14-16t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster General, (Division of River and Railroad Transportation,) Washington, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turntables, bridges, &c., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $8 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five feet gauge, good line, T rail, and full spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster-General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:

ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge Fourth Division, Q. M. G. O.
ap21-3t

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WILLIAM F. DOWSING, vs. MARY J. BROWN, et al. } No. 198, Equity Docket 7.

The trustee in this cause having reported that he had sold part of lot No. 1, in square No. 906, in the plan of the city of Washington, in pursuance of the decree, to EDWARD GAYTON, for $600, and that the said GAYTON had complied with the terms of sale;

It is ordered, at Chambers, this 14th day of May, 1866, that the said sale be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary is shown on or before the 7th day of June, ensuing; provided a copy of this order be published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN at least three times in each of three successive weeks before said day.

(Signed) ANDREW WYLIE, Justice, &c.

A true copy:
R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. my16-3taw3w

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE AT the office of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

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 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, $2.00.

PRISON LIFE IN THE SOUTH: at Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsborough, and Andersonville, during the years 1864 and 1865. By A. G. 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 OF ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGIENE. For the use of Schools and Families. By John C. Draper, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Hygiene 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.

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 six copies for $20.

Bound volumes of the Magazine, each volume containing the numbers for six months, will be furnished for $2 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, $200; one-half page, $120; 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 subscription expires. It is not necessary to give a notice of discontinance.

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 desires to commence with the Number next after the receipt of his order.

Back numbers for 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 trace
Of sweetness near, he knows not whence,
And, pausing, takes 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. $1.25.

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 GOFF'S MOCCASINS. A Sequel to "Alfred Hagart's Household." By Alexander Smith. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.

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

NEW EDITIONS NOW READY.

SERMONS. By Rev. F. W. Robertson. 6 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 of HUDSON TAYLOR. ap9

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the UNION NATIONAL CLUB of Washington, D. C:

Officers of the National Union Club.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. DANIEL S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hon. A. J. KUYKENDALL, of Illinois.
Hon. WM. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY.

SAM'L B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. B. FERGUSON, of Tennessee.

TREASURER.

C. R. RITTENHOUSE, (President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hon. THOMAS N. STILWELL, of Indiana.
Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dacotah.

Honest conviction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide; and in the people is my faith.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President JOHNSON is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President LINCOLN in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. *Resolved*, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLN, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

THE "GIDEON PRINTING OFFICE."

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

JOSEPH L. PEARSON,

SUCCESSOR TO

GIDEON & PEARSON,

STEAM-POWER

BOOK AND JOB PRINTER,

No. 511 Ninth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON CITY,

Having greatly increased the facilities of the above

OLD ESTABLISHED PRINTING HOUSE

by an almost

ENTIRE RENEWAL OF MATERIAL

And the addition of several of the most improved

POWER-PRESSES,

Is prepared to execute every variety of

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING,

FROM A

FINE VISITING CARD TO A LARGE POSTER,

IN

PLAIN OR COLORED INK.

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH MAY BE RELIED ON.

oct6-tf

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ELLEN BUTLER vs. GEORGE BUTLER. } 650 EQUITY, Docket 7.

The subpœna issued to compel the appearance of the defendant having been returned "non est," and the complainant having filed an affidavit that the defendant has been absent from said District for more than six months last past, so that process cannot be served upon him; it is, this 30th day of March, 1866, on motion of the complainant, ordered at Chambers that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered to this cause on or before the first TUESDAY of June next; otherwise the bill will be taken for confessed: Provided, a copy of this notice be published in the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN once a week for six weeks before said first Tuesday.

A. B. OLIN, Justice, &c.

A true copy:
Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.
W. Y. FENDALL, for complainant.
m30-1aw6w*

THE FLOWER'S NAME.

Here's the garden she walked across,
Arm in my arm, such a short while since:
Hark, now I push its wicket, the moss
Hinders the hinges and makes them wince!
She must have reached this shrub ere she turned,
As back with that murmur the wicket swung;
For she laid the poor snail, my chance foot spurned,
To feed and forget in the leaves among.

Down this side of the gravel-walk
She went while her robe's edge brushed the box;
And here she paused in her gracious talk
To point me a moth on the milk-white phlox.
Roses, ranged in valiant row,
I will never think that she passed you by!
She loves you, noble roses, I know;
But yonder, see, where the rock plants lie!

This flower she stopped at, finger on lip,
Stooped over, in doubt, as untiling its claim;
Till she gave me, with pride to make no slip,
Its soft meandering Spanish name.
What a name! Was it love, or praise?
Speech half-asleep, or self half-awake?
I must learn Spanish, one of these days,
Only for that slow, sweet name's sake.

Roses, if I live and do well,
I may bring her one of these days,
To fix you fast with as fine a spell,
Fit you each with his Spanish phrase!
But do not delate me now; for she lingers
There, like sunshine over the ground,
And ever I see her soft white fingers
Searching after the bud she found.

Flower, you Spaniard, look that you grow not,
Stay as you are and be loved forever!
Bud, if I kiss you 'tis that you blow not,
Mind, the shut pink mouth opens never!
For while thus it posts, her fingers wrestle
Twinkling the endeavous leaves between,
Till round they turn and down they nestle,—
Is not the dear mark still to be seen?

Where I found her not, beauties vanish;
Whither I follow her beauties flee;
Is there no method to tell her in Spanish
June's twice June since she breathed it with me?
Come, bud, show me the least of her traces,
Treasure my lady's lightest footfall.
Ah, you may dout and turn up your faces,—
Roses, you are not so fair after all!

—*Robert Browning.*

Installation of Collector Henry A. Smythe, at the New York Custom House.

On Wednesday morning the ceremonies incidental to the installation of the new Collector, Mr. SMYTHE, took place in the New York Custom House.

At 9 o'clock about twenty of the principal officers of the various departments, including the deputies, assembled in the office, where they were received by Mr. SMYTHE.

ADDRESS OF MR. CLINCH.

Mr. CLINCH, the acting Collector, having introduced those present to Mr. SMYTHE, made the following address:

Mr. SMYTHE: Collectively and individually we bid you a cordial welcome as the head of the institution, of which, as we trust and believe, we have been faithful functionaries for many years. It is with lively satisfaction, sir, I surrender into your hands the authorities and powers, the responsibilities and duties of the collectorship which had incidentally devolved upon me by the untimely death of our estimable friend, the Hon. Preston King. Long may you continue to administer the office with the approbation of the Government—to your own honor and satisfaction, and with the continued consent and commendation of this great commercial community with whose business interests you will be officially so intimately connected. We hail you, sir, and proclaim you by appointment of the President, and with the unanimous approval of the Senate of the United States, Collector of the district of the city of New York—as you shall discharge your functions, sir, with integrity and justice, so help you God.

The deputy collectors were then sworn, after which the collector addressed them as follows:

ADDRESS OF COLLECTOR SMYTHE.

MR. CLINCH AND MESSRS. DEPUTIES—GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your kind reception, and although I am not familiar with what has been customary on these occasions, I presume some remarks from the new collector may not be amiss.

I enter on my new and arduous duties with some anxiety, but with a desire and a determination to make my administration successful and acceptable, if possible, and I shall look to you, gentlemen, and rely on you for every aid and support in your power.

The intimations which I received in Washington were brief and to the point. The President suggested that I should see that I was surrounded by loyal persons, and those true to the Union and to the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury requires that I should employ competent and reliable men only, and I intend to *carry* out these views to the letter. For my own part, I shall adopt the following course, and I ask you to concur as far as possible: To give my individual time to the business of the office during office hours; and while I intend not to overlook the interests of the Government in the slightest respect, and to punish attempts at fraud, and check all irregularities, I feel that we ought to extend every facility and courtesy to the merchants. Great complaint has been made to the authorities at Washington, and to me, of delay, of irregularity, and even of dishonesty. Whether this complaint be just or not, I am unable to judge; but so far as it may be well founded, the cause for it must be obviated.

Politically, I have little to say, as I am no politician. I propose, however, to be true and loyal, and I am a Republican. I would, of course, like to have around me those of the same political creed. It is easy to know what the President means by loyal persons—he frowned upon secession from the first, and denounced the rebels who fortunately have been brought to their senses. He now denounces the radicals—those of the most ultra cast, at least—regarding them as he did those of the other extreme, unfriendly to him and the Union that he had endeavored to preserve and restore. I do not, however, intend to dictate or bring politics before you at all. I dislike extremes—have been made to suffer by them—and only advise the broad and middle track.

I thank you, again, gentlemen, and I shall hope soon to make myself familiar with the details of the office; until then, I must rely upon you—more especially on Mr. Clinch, who has seen so much service here.

The Deputies then retired to their various Departments.

THE Western papers record the death of a man who "first married in New Orleans in 1755, after having grown to be a bachelor of thirty." His name was Joseph Crele, and he died in Caledonia, Wisconsin, 141 years old. He here arms at Braddock's defeat, and was an old man when Jackson defeated Pakenham at Chalmette. He was born of French parents, in what is now Detroit, but which was then only an Indian trading station, in 1725. The record of his baptism in the Catholic Church in that city, establishes this fact beyond a doubt. He removed from New Orleans soon after his marriage to Wisconsin, where he lived upwards of a century longer.

AT the Woman's Rights Convention, held in New York on Friday, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made a speech. Having consulted a testament and handed it to Mr. Tilton during his speech, the latter told a story which he had heard of ten ministers, none of whom had pocket testaments, but every one of whom, when a corkscrew was called for to open the champagne, pulled one out of his pocket. Mr. Beecher said he was ashamed to say he was sufficiently acquainted with such subjects as to know they did not use corkscrews for champagne. It was ale, he believed, instead of champagne, for which the corkscrews were wanted. [Laughter.]

A CONCERT was held in the Presbyterian church, at Gallatin, Tenn., the proceeds of which were appropriated to the purchase of an organ for the church. The programme was decidedly mixed, including "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne," an overture from "La Bayadere," "Johnny Schmoker," "Jerusalem, my Glorious Home," "A Little Farm Well Tilled," "Stonewall Jackson's Prayer," "The Fine Old Deutschen Gentleman," and the "Last Rose of Summer."

THERE are 1,257 newspapers published in Great Britain, of which there are 226 in London; 767 in other parts of England; 43 in Wales; 139 in Scotland; 128 in Ireland and 14 in the Channel Islands; 78 of these papers are dailies, more than twice as many as were issued in 1856. There are 537 magazines published, of which 196 are of a religious character.

GOVERNOR PATTEN, of Alabama, has issued a proclamation appointing the 17th instant a day of fasting and prayer, because of the apprehension of the Asiatic cholera.

The Extremities di Fashion in Paris.

PARIS, April 27, 1866.

The absurdities of the present style of dress among the least ugly half of creation were palpably brought out at last Sunday's races, the last of "the season." One fine lady wore an underskirt of bright pink silk, lavishly trimmed with ruches of black taffetas, the upper skirt, of black silk, entirely without folds, being as lavishly trimmed with pink. The head-dress which surmounted this rather striking pyramid (for it seems absurd to apply the word "bonnet" to anything so infinitesimal) consisted of a single vine-leaf of pink silk, laid flat on the top of the head, the said vine-leaf being edged with glass pendants, imitating dep-drops, and kept in its place by a pair of pink strings.

Another rather striking toilette was of mauve silk, trimmed with cherry-colored velvet, the head-dress consisting of a few twigs twisted together and covered with the leaves, flowers, and fruit of the cherry-tree, and tied on, of course, with the orthodox pair of strings, the only feature now remaining of the "bonnet" of other days. The coiffure of another lady consisted of a "flat" of lilies of the valley, put on the summit of the head, and thence depending in long wreaths over the shoulders and half way down the back.

The last week has been crowded with soirees, concerts, and balls; one of the most brilliant, being the magnificent entertainment given by the rich and pomp-loving old Duke de Larochefoucauld, who has just completed the repairing and beautifying of his grand old historic mansion, in the Rue de Varannes, and on this occasion exhibited to the *elite* of the Faubourg St. Germain the grandeur of his famous suite of drawing-rooms in the style of Louis XIV. The invitations had been issued for midnight, to allow the guests to dispose of the earlier part of the evening elsewhere, and the ladies were invited to wear powder.

As the style of dress now in vogue is very similar to that worn at the French court in the days of the "Grand Monarque," the addition of powder completed the illusion, and gave to the salons in question almost the air of a *fete* of two hundred years ago. The grounds, brilliantly illuminated, offered the most charming perspective through the wide, open windows; the terrace outside was bordered with a profusion of flowers. At four in the morning a splendid supper was served in the conservatory, whose walls were hidden by a hedge of magnificent camellias in full bloom. Green peas, asparagus, strawberries, cherries, and grapes figured in profusion on the tables, amidst the indiscribable creations of artistic French cookery and the finest nectar of the well-stocked ducal cellar. Dancing was resumed after supper, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until eight o'clock.

WHAT WOMAN CAN DO.—Among the strangers in Philadelphia at this moment are two ladies from Martinsburg, West Virginia. Yesterday they were purchasing a seed drill, a mowing machine, and other agricultural implements, whose cost in the aggregate was about eight hundred dollars. Their home was very close to the theatre of the late war. Between the two contending armies their houses and their barns were burned, their horses and cattle driven off, their only brother conscripted into the rebel army, and themselves left utterly destitute and homeless. Any one who, seeing a young lady such as we saw yesterday, had been told that she had personally plowed and planted many acres of land, would have laughed to scorn the party so informing him. Such, however, is literally the case. We learned the facts from a gentleman residing in the vicinity. The smoking ruins of the farm upon which these young people resided had scarcely cooled when the neighbors clubbed together, built them a log house, and extemporized a sort of barn. Horses were loaned to them, and the girls with their own hands plowed the ground, and seeded it with corn. The crop grew apace, and with their own hands they harvested it. They sold it to good advantage. They had owned forty-seven negro slaves. Some of these went into the Union army, others deserted the locality. The girls were left alone to battle with the vicissitudes of the war.

Our informant, whose respectability is beyond all question, says that these girls produced by their work in the field more decided and productive results than were accomplished by the entire gang of slaves. They toiled for three years, and now have a comfortable house and most substantial barns upon their property; while improvements have been made upon it to an extent that makes it of considerable more value than before the torch of conflicting armies reduced its buildings to ashes.

One of the young ladies has since married; but the others still do duty as their own "overseers," and they themselves purchased yesterday and directed the shipment of the agricultural implements to which we have above referred. The wonder to the dealer was that a lady delicately gloved, and attired as though she had never overstepped the bounds of the boudoir, should descant experimentally and intelligently upon the respective merits of the different reaping machines, and upon the comparative values of the different patents for threshing out the cereals. These ladies were educated in Philadelphia, and are well known to many of our best people.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

RECONSTRUCTION.—John Minor Botts has addressed a letter to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, in which he gives his views against the report of the Congressional Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Botts says he has no "axe to grind" or office to solicit; is free of all party ties, and is "entirely with the unconditional Union men of the country." He objects to the Reconstruction report because it makes no provisions for the relief of the Union men of the South; because it disfranchises the people on account of their having held offices of a certain grade, and not on account of the *grade* of their *offenses;* because he thinks the President will not sanction the bills reported, nor the necessary number of States adopt the amendment; and because it is extremely improbable that the Southern States will accept the conditions prescribed. He thinks reconstruction can best be effected by disqualifying all Southerners over 25 years of age in 1860 from holding office for ten years to come, if they cannot swear that they did not voluntarily take up arms, encourage others to do so, or in any way aid the rebellion.

THE other night, at one of the hotels in this city, a convivially-disposed gentleman, retiring late, walked independently and somewhat noisily up the stairs and along the corridor to his room. "Why, what a noise you make," said the wife, who heard with some anxiety the heavy tread of his boots, "how heavily you walk." "Well, my dear," was the gruff response, "if you can get a barrel of whisky up stairs with any less noise, I should like to see you do it."—*Boston Post.*

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 48.]

AN ACT to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, so soon as practicable after the passage of this act, there shall be coined at the mint of the United States a five-cent piece composed of copper and nickel, in such proportions, not exceeding twenty-five per centum of nickel, as shall be determined by the director of the mint, the standard weight of which shall be seventy-se