

Wednesday, December 6, 1865.

SENATE.

President pro tem, Foster in the chair.

Mr. Dixon offered a series of resolutions passed by the Connecticut Legislature on the condition of public affairs, in favor of equality before the law, etc. Ordered to be printed.

The committee for the session were announced. The chairman are as follows:

Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sumner; Finance, Mr. Foraker; Commerce, Mr. Chandler; Education, Mr. Sprague; Agriculture, Mr. Sherman; Military Affairs, Mr. Wilson; Naval Affairs, Mr. Gutzwiller; Freedmen, Mr. Sherman; Claims, Mr. Trumbull; Post Office, Mr. Dixon; Claims, Mr. Clark; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Ramsey; District of Columbia, Mr. Blair; Louisiana Claims, Mr. Harris; Indian Affairs, Mr. Donnell; Public Buildings, Mr. Foot; Patents, Mr. Sawyer; Telegraph, Mr. Wells; Railroad, Mr. Howard.

Mr. Sumner introduced a bill of last session, to regulate commerce between the several States, which was referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether there are any persons employed in the Treasury Department who have not taken the oath required by law. Also, whether there are any persons employed there in offices not authorized by law.

Mr. Johnson objected to the resolution, and it was voted down. Mrs. Mary Lincoln, a committee of thirteen was appointed to confer with a committee from the House in relation to appropriate action on the death of the President.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to incorporate the International Telegraph Company by act of Congress, which was referred to the committee on Commerce.

The Senate adjourned at one o'clock to meet on Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stevens asked leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Lincoln, by giving to her the \$25,000 salary which would have been paid to her late husband, etc.

Mr. Wentworth objected to the terms of the bill. He had had a conversation with the executor of the estate and the District Attorney, and had learned that the bill would have to be amended.

Mr. Stevens introduced a bill permitting wounded soldiers accepting employment under the Government to receive pensions at the same time. It was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On motion of Mr. Eliot, a resolution was adopted, providing for a special committee of nine members, to which shall be referred that part of the President's message and all documents and papers relative to freedmen's affairs.

Mr. Hooper offered a resolution providing for a committee of one from each State, to consider and report a bill to reimburse the loyal States for expenditures incurred in putting down the rebellion.

Mr. Binham proposed amendments to the Constitution: first, to annul that part prohibiting export duties; second, to prohibit the payment of money to any State in return for all persons to equal protection in the rights of liberty and life. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution which was agreed to, June 9, 1865, granting the right of the colored people to vote in the American Freedmen's Aid Commission for the 12th of January, 1866.

General Ross, of Kentucky, appeared and qualified.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution declaring as the sense of the House that good faith demands that the colored soldiers should be admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, and that it would be incompatible with our system of government to deny such rights to a large portion of the inhabitants who have shared both in the defence and the pecuniary liabilities of the Government.

He moved the previous question, but it was not seconded.

Mr. Wentworth moved the bill be referred to a committee on the death of President Lincoln.

The House adjourned.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION LEAGUE.—A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union League was held at Union League hall on Ninth street, Monday evening.

The subject of the evening was a memorial asking the repeal or amendment of the act depriving invalid and disabled soldiers who accepted military pensions of the right to accept civil service positions was brought up, and after considerable discussion was referred to the special committee of twenty-one appointed at the last meeting to consider the subject; those for equalization of the benefits for the men who enlisted in 1861 and 1862.

The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the National Convention to convene in this city on the fourth of January: Messrs. G. A. Coffey, J. B. Doughty, H. A. Hall, L. E. Dudley, and Captain Cross.

NOVEL THANKSGIVING ANNOUNCEMENT.—Notice is given in our advertising columns that the following notice was sent to the Editor of this morning by Margaret C. Trumbull:

BOUND OVER TO KEEP THE PEACE.—This morning Mr. A. B. Cobb, the complainant against General Baker, was arrested by Officer Parker of the Fifth precinct, on a charge of drawing a pistol on Mr. H. J. King, the proprietor of the Avenue House. It seems that some difficulty occurred between Mr. Cobb and Mr. King on the subject of a board bill, during which Mr. Cobb drew a pistol, but Officer Parker, who was near, arrested Mr. Cobb before he could fire.

FIRE.—This morning, about a quarter past six o'clock, a fire broke out in the heavy stable of Mr. A. B. Key, situated on the corner of Second and a-half and Fourteenth. The alarm was sounded from box 35, by Chief Engineer Stodard, who directed the department to the scene. The roof of the building was burned off, before the flames could be extinguished. Damage, about six hundred dollars.

SANITARY REPORTS.—Twenty-six cases of influenza were reported by the sanitary officers this morning to Surgeon C. F. Brown, chief of sanitary force. Eleven warrants were issued yesterday, and the fines imposed amounted to \$47.

STERLING A DRESS.—Margaret Healy was arrested this morning by Officer Frazier, of the Sixth precinct, for stealing a silk dress valued at \$60 from Isabella O'Neal, Justice Thompson said he would refer to her for hearing. The dress was not recovered.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

THANKSGIVING.

To-morrow we give thanks. Throughout the nation every loyal household will gather around the festive board with grateful hearts, and render up their acknowledgments to the Author of all righteousness, the Giver of all good, the Upholder of political justice for the mercies and benefits He has bestowed upon us as individuals and as a nation.

We have to give thanks for the cessation of fraternal strife; for the rivers of human blood dried up; for the restoration of the authority of the Government; the destruction of that national sin which ranked like a poison in our political system, made us to be abhorred of all good men, and brought us to the brink of national ruin. Over the dead corpse of slavery, over our revived nation, we may indulge in thanksgiving with warmer hearts than ever before.

Last year at this season our soldiers were still toiling and fighting. Hoon was in front of Nashville, and a few days later fought that sanguinary battle in which General THOMAS routed him on his right, left, and center, and crushed and disorganized his army. A year ago at this time SHERMAN was "marching down to the sea," and we were in painful suspense in regard to the possible results of his undertaking, unparalleled in the annals of war.

Last December General GRANT was holding Lee by the throat in the defenses of Richmond. Blockade running was going on at Wilmington, under the guns of its defenses deemed impregnable. The enemy were active and vigorous in all quarters a year ago, but the scene has changed most wonderfully during the grand historic twelve-month that has intervened. During that time, and after the rebellion had received its death-blow, the country was plunged into mourning by the murder of our good President LINCOLN, but the good sense of the people had, under the Providence of God, provided a man to be his successor who has shown himself eminently worthy of his place.

The cup of our thanksgiving to-morrow will be sweetened by a re-perusal of the message, whose noble words thrilled the nation last evening; and it will be a crowning joy of our festival that the nation has a Chief Magistrate whose firmness and intelligent statesmanship fit him to lead us along in the path of national prosperity and glory to the perfect freedom to which we aspire.

FALL IN GOLD AND ADVANCE IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

In New York to-day gold is weaker and lower, and Government stocks are stronger and higher, the whole list having advanced since yesterday. This is a glorious result from the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury announced yesterday.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD HATCH has arrived in Washington on a visit to his father and family, 314 Twelfth street. His present headquarters is Knoxville, Tenn. We understand Generals Grant, Sherman, and Thomas have expressed the wish for his appointment in the regular army.

CAPTAIN JAMES W. POWELL, 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, Judge Advocate of the Department of the Army, returned to this city, having been brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel United States volunteers for gallant and meritorious services during the war, and ordered to duty at Richmond, Va.

CAPTAIN E. K. CAMP, A. Q. M., U. S. A., has been made brevet Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army.

Lieut. JOHN D. STILES, of Pennsylvania, is at the Seaton House.

To Our Subscribers.

To-morrow being the National Thanksgiving Day, no paper will be issued from this office.

The New York Election.

A New York dispatch yesterday says: The city election here to-day passed off quietly, and no riots or murders are as yet reported. The full vote for Mayor stands: Hoffman, Tammany Democrat, 32,955; Robertappin, Republican, 21,421; Hecky, Citizens' Association and Mozart Democrat, 10,400; Gunther, McKee Democrat, 6,661. Hoffman is elected by a majority of 1,534.

New York Stock List.

[By Telegraph to Lewis Johnson & Co., New York, Dec. 6—12:25 P. M.]

U. S. 1861 Coupon 5's.....107 1/2
Do do 5-20's.....107 1/2
Do 5-10-40's.....107 1/2
Missouri State 6's.....75 1/2
Canon Company.....46
Baltimore Coal Co. Preferred.....46
Quicksilver Mining Co.....46
New York Central Railroad.....97 1/2
Erie Railroad.....111 1/2
Hudson River Railroad.....100 1/2
Reading Railroad.....117 1/2
Michigan Central Railroad.....118
Mich. So. and N. Indiana Railroad.....75 1/2
Reuniting Service, Enrollment and Draft.....135 1/2
Illinois Central Railroad.....135 1/2
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.....135 1/2
C. & W. Western Railroad.....135 1/2
Cleveland & Toledo Railroad.....135 1/2
Chicago & Toledo Railroad.....135 1/2
Cleveland & Island Railroad.....135 1/2
Pitt. P. & Chicago Railroad.....135 1/2
Ohio & Miss. Certificates.....135 1/2
Mariposa.....135 1/2
Gold, 5 P. M.147 1/2

THE El Paso correspondent of the Herald, under date of November 3, states that President Juarez will leave for Chihuahua on the 12th of October. The temporary Governor of Chihuahua has notified President Juarez that French deserters state many of their comrades would also desert if opportunity offered.

ANNIVERSARY.—To-morrow (Thursday) is the anniversary of the assassination of CROCKER, the Roman orator; the beheading of ALGERNON SINDY, the Republican patriot; and the shooting of Marshal NET, one of Napoleon's generals.

The Virginia Legislature yesterday passed a bill repealing the act allowing a transfer of the counties Berkeley and Jefferson to West Virginia.

MOVED OUT.—The 19th regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers were this morning mustered out.

The Kentucky Legislature was organized yesterday, with HARRISON TAYLOR as speaker of the House, and J. K. THOMAS clerk.

In North Carolina, John Poole, said to be a Union man, has been elected United States Senator.

kindly acts are regarded with approbation, we think the endeavor to extricate the South by the force of reason and sound advice is far better than to mislead them by indulging them with hopes impossible to realize, or discourage them by holding them up to the scorn and reprimand which they most certainly have merited. The sentences of a President-riding with the pure metal of national glory, not a nationality with any mental reservation, but as intense and indelible as the solid castle on which the nation stands. It will be text for those who wish to illustrate or vindicate American nationality; and through all the lengthened river of the public situation the democratic class from which he had his origin is not forgotten, and the democratic instincts he so early inherited burn with an unabated heat through every fibre, and is the radiant light of every concept.

The crowning feature of the whole effort to us is the sublime justice he would mete to all—the soldier first, who has "fought the good fight" and won the great victory, to those who invested their property in the hour of their country's peril, looking to the safety of public faith, to the great industrial classes who require a speedy relief from the immense pressure of an inflated currency, and last, though by no means least, the millions of unshackled freedmen, suddenly emerging from a state of degrading servitude to the uncertain or unsettled state of liberation; for these, the most unfortunate of our countrymen, he entertains a solicitude which does honor to his heart, while he demands for them on the part of those who have heretofore controlled them, a rule of conduct which does equal credit to his head. To follow the President's clear and calm policy will be to realize his beneficent wish, that "the great inheritance of State governments in all their rights, of the General Government in all its constitutional vigor" may be maintained, "to our posterity and to theirs through countless generations."

THE WEST, THE MIDDLE STATES, THE NEW England States, are now united in the development of the highest and noblest of our resources this evening that even the Empire City of New York, which last year gave nearly 40,000 majority for our opponents, has been given in favor of the Union candidate for the majority in this day's election.

The first news received of this cheering character may be changed by subsequent returns, but we now know enough of the spirit of our kindred in the Empire City, and of the power displayed in this election, to satisfy us that the hosts of traitors which we are now to see wherever and whenever assailed, and maintain its great principles of equality, freedom, and justice to all and for all people of whatever class, color, or condition. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

I trust that the days is not far distant when we shall present to the eyes of the millions of other nations that are now turned upon us, the spectacle of a free nation; a people self-governed, which has been able to overthrow the grandest rebellion ever concocted by traitors; a people which will stand up, no matter how difficult, all the liberties of the past, and has extended the same privileges that we enjoy to the humblest people of our country; and that at no distant day we shall present an example of power and capacity of the nation for self-governance which will enlighten the nations of the earth that in due time, in the fullness of the providence of God, we may impart to them the great privileges which we now enjoy. [Long applause.]

Three cheers were given for Gen. BANKS, and three more for Louisiana, after which the band performed several national airs, and the crowd dispersed.

NEWSPAPER TRIUMPH IN HULL. (Special to the National Republican.)

JONES' BARNACLE issued an Extra this afternoon containing the President's message, thirty-five minutes after it was received, ahead of all its competitors.

(Private and confidential.)

Print the above just as it is. "Thirty-five minutes after it was received" means after it was received by the other papers—don't you see? Our postmaster, to whom copies were sent for distribution, owes his appointment to the Barnacle and he had no idea of allowing that paper to be beaten. You understand. Mum's the word. How are the members of the Cabinet? Give my love to Capt. Fox.

Second Auditor's Office.

The following is a statement of the amount of work performed in this office during the month of November:

Description of Accounts Number Settled. Payment.....50
Indian Agents.....60
Ordnance, Medical and Miscellaneous use.....500
Bounty Arrears of Pay, Ac.....9,703
Recruiting Service, Enrollment and Draft.....309
Property—Ordinance and Quartermaster's Departments.....17,909
Ordnance, Medical and Miscellaneous use.....79
Claims for refundment of money advanced, plus taken from soldiers.....60
Total.....25,783

Number of claims received, registered, and briefed, 25,771; number of letters recorded, mailed, &c., 21,555; number of requisitions registered and posted, 161; number of certificates issued upon requests of Paymaster General and Commissioner of Pensions, 5,340.

SUPPLIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

In the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, when we went to press, Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania, offered a bill to extend the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia, similar in its terms to that proposed in the Senate by Mr. FURBER. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

METROPOLITAN CLUB.—The soiree of the Metropolitan Club, to be held this evening, promises to be a brilliant affair. The collection of pictures embraces some of the finest productions of our leading American artists and several gems of European art. A large number of ladies' tickets have already been taken by the members.

The London Examiner thinks that a great change has certainly come over the political habits of Napoleon the Third. Some years back he evinced great eagerness to meet his brother sovereigns. He besought personal interviews, and went out of his way to find them. He was fond of congresses, conventions, diplomatic meetings which used to set the world a talking. But he now seems to have become Mac.

We have no reason to be discouraged at the prospect before us. The problems are

National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS.
S. P. HANSBOM, EDITOR.

I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Washington, October 10, 1864.

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MAKING IT, IN THE PROPER AND FULLEST SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE.—ANDREW JOHNSON.—Washington, April 30th, 1865.

"IT IS TIME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT SLAVERY IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS ALONE, BUT IN THIS PRESENT AGE, AND SHOULD BE ESTEEMED AS SUCH AND PUNISHED AS SUCH."—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—April 30, 1865.

"SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN THESE CONSPIRACIES, WHO HAS FIRED UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND OUR HOUSES AND ARSENALS, AND DOCK YARDS, AND WILL SHOW YOU A TRAITOR, WREATH OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO SHOULD HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, AND IF DIVIDED WITHIN THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE SUPREMACY OF THE UNITED STATES, AND PUNISHED AS SUCH."—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—March 31, 1865.

All letters relating to the subscription of, or advertising in, the Republican should be addressed to the publishers, as above.

All letters or communications intended for publication, or in any way relating to the editorial department of the paper, should be addressed to the editor, as above.

Business and other correspondents will greatly oblige the Publishers and the Editor by complying with the above suggestions.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of its good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

The report of the Commissioner of Public Buildings refers to the neglected condition of many of the streets in the city, and makes reservations. Instead of being abandoned to the public, they should be neatly and substantially enclosed, and planted with trees and shrubbery. The reservation on East Capitol street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets east, should be thus improved.

By the act approved May 25, 1852, the Commissioner of Public Buildings was authorized to purchase a tract of land surrounding a large and never-falling spring of the parcel at the north end of the lot, and divide it into lots, and bring it in pipes, a distance of about two miles, to the Capitol, at a cost of forty thousand dollars.

From that spring comes the flow of water which fills the fountain directly east, and west of the Capitol building, and also the flow of the hydrant in front of the archway entrance to the basement of the west front; and from it is supplied all the drinking water used in the Capitol. If the use of this water is to be continued, as most of the land in the vicinity situated as above, and which the United States should be properly secured by a substantial fence.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The board of police for this District, constituted by an act of Congress, approved, employed during the last fiscal year, as a permanent force, one superintendent, six detectives, ten sergeants, and one hundred and fifty patrolmen.

The detectives made seven hundred and seventeen arrests, including the detection of robberies were reported at the detective office. Property to the value of \$170,659.89 was recovered as stolen, of which \$122,890.66 was recovered by the officers. Property valued at \$5,584.25 was turned over to the property clerk, and the value of the same delivered to claimants was \$115,985.84, and taken from prisoners and returned to them \$1,942.15.

These results indicate but a portion of the actual work performed. The services of detectives are often rendered in the detection and prevention of crime by known offenders, who, on their arrival, are placed under a strict surveillance, or are taken into custody before they have an opportunity to accomplish their evil designs.

The members of the police constituting the sanitary company have been efficiently employed in the abatement of nuisances, and in the discharge of other duties specially assigned to them.

The whole number of arrests during the year was twenty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-eight. Of the parties arrested, eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty-seven were charged with offenses against the person, and the remainder with offenses against property. Seven hundred and seventy-two were made of them so far as the cases are reported: One thousand three hundred and twenty-seven committed to jail, seven hundred and sixty discharged on bail, one thousand four hundred and fifty-two on parole, eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-seven cases, amounting to \$61,943.92, and in five hundred and thirty-one cases light punishments were inflicted. No report was received in one hundred and thirty-nine cases.

Two thousand three hundred and eighty-eight delinquent persons were furnished with lodging, one hundred and fourteen lost children restored to their parents, and one hundred and fifty-four sick or disabled persons assisted or taken to the hospital during the year exceeds by three thousand those made during any previous year, and the increase in the amount of fines imposed is nearly one hundred per centum. The actual expense to the city of Washington and Georgetown, and to Washington county, of the present police system is about forty-five thousand dollars. For further details I refer to the report of the Board.

The utility of the police telegraph has been fully demonstrated during the past year. Its utility is being more and more generally appreciated at every given point where an emergency requires its presence. Seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-three messages have been transmitted through the central office, and a large amount of correspondence conducted between the precinct stations. An appropriation sufficient to discharge the cost of its construction is respectfully recommended to Congress.

The force has been maintained, as far as practicable, by the same authority by Congress, but it is believed to be unequal to the public necessities. Since its organization the population of the District has nearly doubled, and the increase of crime has been in still greater proportion. The board present facts and arguments which are, in my opinion, conclusive in favor of such an increase as will enable the police force to discharge with vigor and promptitude the duties required of them. It is hoped that Congress will adopt such measures in this regard.

We shall hereafter have occasion to touch upon the significant features of this paper, but prefer now to remark upon the spirit of charity, nationality, democracy, and justice breathing from every page of this profound document, distinguishing this message from its predecessors not only in the peculiarity of subjects forced upon its deliberation, but the enlarged view and Christian tones which pervade it all, and which will yet cause it to be regarded as remarkable for its originality and power. The President has not degraded his annual opportunity of addressing the country by making a mere harangue or debate catering to the prejudices or passions of any locality. He seeks rather to suggest the ways and means by which our outside citizens can get into full communion, rather than scold or snarl about their bad conduct and naughty behavior in the past. He strives to lead them towards a better future, instead of stopping to lecture them on the discomf of their previous condition.

All we know that this condition is dreary, dismal, and dubious enough; but while Christian virtues are held in esteem, and



WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1865.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Senators and Representatives can have the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered regularly and promptly at their residences, in wrappers, by ordering it through the Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, or at the office of the REPUBLICAN, No. 511 Ninth street, near Pennsylvania avenue.

THE SPIRIT OF THE MESSAGE.

The audience listening this day to the great State paper yesterday submitted to Congress by the seventeenth President can be estimated only by millions. The general anxiety and almost breathless suspense with which it was awaited has no parallel in our day.

No precedent presidential document ever came upon the conclusion of such notable events, or appeared on the threshold of such a pregnant future. The message will meet with the immediate assent and endorsement of the vast majority of the American people, who will see in it the wise teachings of the statesman and the glowing inspirations of the patriot. Those few of either extreme who at first do not find in it all they might have desired or expected will in their second consideration see little in it to denounce or disapprove. As a matter of composition it is a model of strength of style and nicety of language. It brings to the discussion of those general questions, which compass the general good, and serve the general purposes of Government, that dispassionate calmness, and lofty patriotism which characterized WASHINGTON'S address on leaving forever the responsibilities of public station, while in particular instances, and on certain subjects, it is animated with that fire of ardor and intensity of energy which marked JACKSON when he led the people up to his own strong and unalterable convictions.

For the first time since the last message of the last Democratic Chief Magistrate, this message is submitted to a country altogether at peace, if not altogether harmonious to the citizens of thirty-seven States, eleven of whom have been defeated in, and desolated by, war, while twenty-six of the States, though victorious at arms, look forward to the discharge of heavy and difficult burdens, which will require long years of peace to satisfy or discharge. To have been penned on such an occasion would have been unwise and unpatriotic. It would have embarrassed the difficult situation in which the country is placed by the close of the war, increasing instead of allaying the elements of contention and danger. The true statesman who steers either ship or State, guides his charge through the storm that meets him in his track of duty; he does not seek the temporary or the conflict of elements for the sake of amusement or adventure.

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GEN. BANKS' SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the unexpected and grateful compliment paid me by this assemblage. I recall my association with other officers of the Government in the Southwest, and especially in the State of Louisiana, with satisfaction. Although we encountered many difficulties and did not attain the success we desired, yet I believe that the policy adopted was the best for the country—for the people of the South as well as for the people of the North—that could have been instituted at that time.

It had the endorsement of that pure patriot, Abraham Lincoln, [applause], and I think that if we had been allowed the time that is necessary to establish important measures of reform, Louisiana would have solved every problem that now embarrasses the nation, and to the solution of which we must look for future prosperity. But we will not discuss the questions of the past. Whatever may have been its discouragements and failures, we must now open to ourselves new paths of honor, freedom, liberty, and prosperity. [Applause.] I shall be assured that whatever it is in my power to accomplish for the welfare of Louisiana, whether in public life or as a citizen, whatever I can do for the people of Louisiana I shall assiduously perform. [Applause.] I shall be assiduous in my efforts to secure liberty, prosperity, and peace within the Union of States to the loyal men of Louisiana, both black and white. [Prolonged applause.]

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