

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MAKING IT, IN THE FUTURE, AND FULFILLING THE WISHES OF THE PEOPLE, PERMANENTLY FREE—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, April 20th, 1864.

"IT IS TIME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THE REASON IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVENGE—NOT IN HONOR—BUT THAT THERE IS A CRIME, AND SHOULD BE ENTERTAINED AS SUCH AND PUNISHED AS SUCH"—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States—April 20, 1864.

SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN A TRICK CONSPIRACY, WHO HAS FIRED UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND CURSE YOUR HONOR AND ARRESTED, AND DOCK YOUR YARDS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU TREATMENT, WHERE I WOULD DO AS THOMAS JEFFERSON DID IN 1800 WITH AARON BURE, I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND IF CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE WORDS OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE SUPREME COURT I WOULD EXECUTE THEM.—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the Great State Senate—March 5, 1861.

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.

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.

THURSDAY—JANUARY 4, 1866.

THE UNION LINE UNWAVERING.

Congress will assemble to-morrow, and the great debate upon the present and future of the States lately in rebellion will begin with the opening of the coming week.

Some people whose interests may be subserved by the disintegration of the great party of the Union which sprung into existence on the 14th of April, 1861, affect to believe, and industriously affirm their belief, that the reassembling of Congress and the opening of the great debate will be the signal for an inter-resistance between what are assumed to be two wings of the Union party; and some newspapers, old enough to know better, and bound by every principle of honor to do better, are, we regret to see, unwise enough to lead their aid to the wicked schemes of the enemies of the Administration.

But it is difficult for cool, reflecting men to see that the present state of opinion renders this necessary, even remotely probable. The President, by his latest proclamation, has simply put Alabama, Mississippi, and North Carolina, where he found Louisiana and Tennessee upon his accession to the Chief Magistracy, thus following, so far as he has been permitted by the course of events, in the path which had been marked out by his illustrious predecessor, and which had been substantially approved by the great body of the loyal people of the country.

It would seem that no disruption of the Union party is possible, unless the members of that party submit themselves blindly to be led by their enemies. Indeed, the whole theory of the supposed antagonism proceeds not upon any act yet committed, or any declaration of policy yet made by the President, but upon suspicions, lurking in some timorous minds, and sedulously cultivated by the artful and adroit managers of the opposition, that he may hereafter lend himself to schemes which Congress cannot approve.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was, we regret to observe, misled by his fears and by designing men; and he was unfortunate enough to use no stronger phrase—to express his doubts to the President, in terms to which the latter could not, with a decent regard for his own self-respect, reply. Mr. Wilson's address, as reported by him, or on his authority, assumed that the President contemplated a gigantic scheme for corrupting Congress; and because he did not at once admit that he was upon his trial, and proceed to his defenses, some mischief-making persons seem disposed to assume that he is guilty.

And this is the flimsy pretext upon which some people assume that disruption is to take place in Union ranks. There will be no such disruption. ABRAHAM JOHNSON is the same honest democrat now that he was when the Union party made him one of their leaders, eighteen months ago—still loyal to his early teachings, to its principles, and to the country. The Union line will never be broken by any act of his.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt statement of December 31, 1865, shows a total debt of \$2,716,581,236 19. Against a debt of November 30 of \$2,714,823,314 75.

An increase of \$1,948,221 34.

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1929: \$1,948,221 34.

1930: \$1,948,221 34.

1931: \$1,948,221 34.

1932: \$1,948,221 34.

NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON—THE CONTRAST.

The New York Times, editorially, tells a sad story of the moral condition of the "great commercial metropolis" on New Year's day. It says:

"Everybody is saying that never on any day before was so much intoxicating liquor drunk in town here as upon Monday last; and never before was so many people under its influence seen abroad. We believe the testimony of the police coincides with this opinion."

While such disgraceful scenes were being enacted on that day in New York, the honorable representatives of foreign Powers and the people of the national metropolis, from the highest legislative, judicial, military and naval officers of the Government, to the humblest resident of the District, including the black population so recently released from slavery by a solemn decree of the President, and by the more deliberate edict of the people, admitted to their constitutional rights and privileges, were soberly and sincerely paying their respects to the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, congratulating him upon the great fact that we were free from internal strife and at peace with all the world.

Washington Complimented by a Richmond Editor.

The scribe of the Richmond Examiner, has made a flying trip to Washington, and was extremely disgusted at seeing black women riding in the street cars here. The old residents of Washington complain of having been abused by the radicals, but how will they relish the following compliment paid them by their Richmond friend in the closing paragraph of his article:

Washington city was never particularly noted for probity and virtue, but now within its limits crime runs riot, and lawlessness holds an undisputed sway. Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed on account of the wickedness of their inhabitants, but such a visitation is not to be dreaded with regard to Washington, as, unhappily, in these days, the sins and crimes of the capital are usually visited with treble force upon the heads of the entire nation.

OPERATIC.

We are glad to learn that the German opera company are to visit this city and give a "Faust," "Martha," "Der Fieschenski," and other operas in the mastery of which they are much master. When he has sung his favorite operas he omits just as much of the remainder as he pleases to. This was patently apparent last Saturday night, on the occasion of the performance of L'Africain at Grover's Theatre.

The operas of Meyerbeer are characterized by much dramatic effect, and by the combination of the musical and dramatic effects in the act of the plot. To mutilate any act of one of Meyerbeer's operas is sacrilege, and to mutilate the last act, as it was done at Grover's, is hyper-sacrilegious, so to speak. Now the German company has this merit, at least—the artists go through their parts conscientiously, and present the composition in harmonious completeness. We are then able to comprehend the idea of the composer—his place as a whole, has not been sacrificed to the valets or caprices of one or two leading performers.

PERSONAL.

HON. ISAMIAH DOWNNEY, M. C. of Minnesota, and Senator W. Watkins, of West Virginia, arrived in town this morning.

Dr. PRESIDENT FILLMORE and wife sailed for Great Britain on the 10th inst., expecting to remain abroad six or eight months.

HENRY OSBORN DERRY, of Augusta, Ga., on board of seven grandmothers living, besides his own mother. First, he has two great-grandmothers. Second, three great-grandmothers. Third, two grandmothers.

SAMUEL W. NIX, Esq., of Amite county, Miss., was killed in the parlor of his father-in-law's house recently, by Henry Fish. Mr. Nix has filled various public positions of honor or trust.

JOHN R. THOMPSON, formerly editor of the Southern Literary Messenger, is residing in England in straightened circumstances, and is said to be contributing translations from the German for Blackwood's Magazine. It is said that he has received an appointment on the staff of the London Times to work up the American news.

DR. RAMONELLI, cousin of Leticia Buonaparte, mother of Napoleon I., died recently in Rome. As a relative of the Emperor of France, he had a pension from his resources, but his little property has been left to charitable uses.

DR. EWALD, the editor of the famous Allgemeine Zeitung, the most conservative of newspapers, has been named by the King of Prussia as one of the judges in the case of the late King's regent, and the names of the late King's regent were carefully excluded, in dead. The doctor was found dead in a quarry at Götting. He was eighty years of age.

M. LOUIS HENRY, the redoubtable chief of the Paris Charities, and one of the idealists of the French Republic, died at his residence in Paris (hisself, Taxile Delord, and Clement Caragay) who for many years exclusively furnished the wit and humor of that prototype of Punch, died in Paris lately.

GEORGE E. GAY, late Chief Engineer of the New York Central Railroad, has been appointed Consulting Engineer of the Central Railroad of California, and leaves for Europe immediately to view the practical operation of the English and French railroads before assuming his new duties.

MR. COOK, the celebrated English excursion agent, has completed arrangements with the United States and New York agents to depart for California, and leaves for Europe immediately to view the practical operation of the English and French railroads before assuming his new duties.

FRANKLIN N. KENNEDY, a German gentleman of ample means, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 28th inst. He entertained a firm belief in spiritualism in its refined sense, but kept aloof from the vulgar every-day manifestations with which it is surrounded. A picture of his late wife, which it is claimed, was painted by Raphael through a medium (a common house painter), and which cost nearly \$1,000, was exhibited at his funeral, and attracted much attention. The bulk of his property falls to relatives in the kingdom of Wurttemberg.

The late Lord Henry Seymour having left a will, written in French, bequeathing £70,000 to the "Asiatics" of Paris and London, the Court of Chancery has decided that the hospitals of the city of London are excluded from shares in this legacy, and that the French word hospital is only applicable to charitable institutions established for the permanent abode of persons incapable of taking care of themselves, and not to hospitals the inmates of which are obliged to leave after the restoration of their health. According to Webster a hospital is a place of refuge or entertainment for travellers, on some difficult road or pass, as among the Alps, kept by monks, who also occupy it as a convent. The French word hospital, however, is generally considered to be almost synonymous with the English almshouse or hospital, though the testator would have used the French word hospital if he had intended the legacy for hospitals. This case has been rather trying to the scholarship of the English Court of Chancery.

SUNDRIES TO SUNDRIES.

The Virginia Legislature assembled yesterday.

NOT HEARD FROM—the little brig "Vision" and her captain and one man, who started across the Atlantic a year ago last summer.

JACOB K. MCKENZAY, formerly a member of Congress, died yesterday at Douglassville, Pennsylvania.

TRAVEL over the Tennessee and Alabama railroad is interrupted, a bridge over Elk river having been washed away.

ALEXANDER DUPUY, re-elected president of the Richmond and York River railroad on Tuesday last.

"CARNIVAL" is the favorite word with fifth rate newspaper reporters. Col. John W. Jones was it.

CAPE CAMPBELL, of the steamship Britannia, was lost overboard on the voyage from Glasgow to New York.

BENEDICT & SONS lost several thousand dollars from their store in Cleveland, on Saturday night. Robbers not arrested.

W. H. RUSSELL, who attempted the murder of Miss Dayton, in Brooklyn, and then attacked himself, died yesterday.

ARRANGEMENTS are being completed for the establishment of a new evening Republican paper in Cincinnati.

The steaming Neptune burst her boiler in New York harbor yesterday. The pilot and cook were killed, and six of the crew were badly scalded.

HOTEL KEEPERS and the more fashionable trades people of Paris say the city has not been so empty since the troubled times of 1848-9.

The Galveston Medical College commenced its first course of lectures on the 4th inst. Dr. John H. Webb is Dean. There are nine professors.

The Tallahassee Floridian says that the Confederate General Patton Anderson was then in Tallahassee, and that he has quite recovered from the terrible wound he received last year near Atlanta.

The Massachusetts Legislature assembled yesterday, when James M. Stone, of Charleston, a gentleman of great ability, and an intense radical, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gov. Bullock will be inaugurated on Saturday.

On Saturday night last, three men went to several negro houses in Lexington, Missouri, and beat, shot, and otherwise maltreated several negroes. One was mortally wounded from a pistol shot in the head, and two others seriously wounded. Of the men engaged in this diabolical, two were discharged soldiers, who had served their time faithfully in the national army.

The Congressmen chosen at the election in Arkansas, according to the returns in the office of the Secretary of State, received the following vote: Judge Byers, in the Batesville district, 600; Mr. Johnson, Fayetteville district, 143; and Mr. Dell, Little Rock district, 47. About 20,000 votes are said to have been excluded from the count—on the ground that the voters had not taken a certain prescribed oath of loyalty.

From the following, which appears in the Washington dispatches of the New York Herald, we judge that Mr. "Callender" has renewed his contract with the officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps:

"The contemplated increase of the regular army grows daily in favor here. These two months ago considered seventy-five thousand to be a number now favoring augmenting it to nearly twice that force. The Military Committee will probably introduce a bill for its increase early next week."

Gov. ANDREW sent to the Senate a special message stating the total expenditure incurred by Massachusetts on account of the war amounted to \$27,765,109. This sum includes only such expenses as accrued under the direction and supervision of the several State departments, as authorized by Legislative enactments. As far as ascertained, the expenses incurred by cities and towns in bounties and other military expenditures amount to nearly an equal sum.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which appears on the first page of today's REPUBLICAN, explains his action in regard to the test oath much more clearly than the correspondents have done for him. It may well be believed that Southern men can better collect taxes in Southern States than Northern men. And it has been the experience of Treasury officials that while many men whose services it was very desirable to obtain for the Government, who have under a moral duress taken some part in the rebellion, decline to take the oath on conscientious grounds; others, less trustworthy, standing, or claiming to stand, in the same position, entertain no such scruples, and not only accept the oath, but eagerly seek for the official positions which require it.

PERSONAL.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE, of New York, arrived in town this morning, and is at Willard's.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN died at his residence in Plainfield, New Jersey, on Tuesday morning, in the 50th year of his age. Mr. Stillman was an eminent engineer and mechanic. He was the founder of the Knotty Iron Works, and was engaged in the construction of the engines of some of the finest American steamships afloat. During the war he was United States Inspector of steam vessels for the district of New York, and superintendent of construction of revenue cutters. His last work was to put twelve armed steam cutters afloat in place of the sailing vessels heretofore used. He was also president of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, trustee for nearly twenty years of the New York hospital, and associated in many other public charities.

SECOND ADDITION'S OFFICE.—The number of accounts settled in this office during the month of December, 1865, is 23,329, as follows: Paymasters, 93; Indian agents, 15; Ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous, 459; Bounty, arrears of pay, &c., 9,749; Recruiting service, enrollment and draft, 379; Property—ordnance and quartermaster's department, 12,390; Property—ordnance in charge, 205; Property—Indian agents, 1; Claims—refundment of money erroneously taken from supposed deserters, 38. Total, 23,329. Number of claims received, registered and paid, 24,568; number of letters written, records &c., and mailed, 16,076; number of regulations registered and posted, 153; number of certificates furnished Pay Department an I Commissioner of Pensions, 4,870.

SCOTCH WHEAT AND GRASS SEED.—Nice different varieties of wheat were to-day received at the Bureau of Agriculture, from Glasgow, Scotland, for distribution; also, two varieties of rye-grass seed.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

BAD NEWS FROM TEXAS.

From the most reliable authority we learn to-day that the Union army in Texas is becoming considerably demoralized. The same evil that occasioned the defeat of General WRIGHT, in the Valley, is reported to be the cause of the demoralization referred to.

We have seen in the hands of the proper authorities, a statement signed by over thirty officers under the command of a Major General who has distinguished himself as a cavalry officer under SHERIDAN, to the effect that at a public meeting in Texas a Judge HANCOCK, an ex-rebel, made a treasonable speech, and that the Major General referred to, who was drunk, followed, and endorsed all that HANCOCK said, &c., &c.

The story as we heard it read is too sickening and saddening to print or contemplate. The testimony is too strong to leave a doubt as to the truth of the statement, and the only excuse that can be offered is drunkenness! The charges will be investigated without delay. The petitioners consider themselves disgraced by being under such a commander, and ask to have him relieved and court-martialed.

No portion of the Union army should be allowed to remain in the command of a man against whom such grave charges are brought. It is alike due to the gallant officers and men under him, as well as to the General himself, that he be forthwith relieved and the allegations be investigated.

ALABAMA.

General W. HANFORD was recently received with all the honors by the Legislature of Alabama, and responded to their acclamations by enjoining the noble and heroic effort of the people of that State to destroy the United States Government for the glorious purpose of perpetrating and extending human slavery, but the same Legislature treated several distinguished Union generals who visited Montgomery with silent contempt. Is this the way to command the respect and confidence of the American Congress? We think not.

TRAVEL IN THE DISTRICT.

If a more revolutionary, treasonable, and mischievous article, containing more unaccountable theories and contemplated threats against the authority of Congress and the President, has ever appeared in any State in the South since 1860 than is contained in this morning's National Intelligencer, we have yet to see it.

THE "BLUNDERER."

London has its "great blunderer," and Washington has its "great blunderer." This morning it announced that the public debt exhibit for December showed a reduction since November of nearly two millions of dollars, when, in fact, the debt has increased exactly the amount named. Valuable paper—"the blunderer."

The Fenian Congress.

The Fenian Congress commenced its sessions in New York yesterday, with Patrick Corbett, of Syracuse, as permanent chairman. There were about five hundred delegates present, seventy-five of whom were from the Manhattan district, embracing New York, Brooklyn, and Queens's county. The members from Manhattan district waived a right to any position in the organization.

Speeches were made by Corbett and others. All are in favor of a thorough investigation of the troubles between O'Mahoney and the Senate.

It is almost certain, says the New York Post, that Congress will decide in favor of the O'Mahoney.

They will close their business this week, but it is doubtful whether the decisions of the body will be accepted on all hands as a finality.

The Test Oath.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which appears on the first page of today's REPUBLICAN, explains his action in regard to the test oath much more clearly than the correspondents have done for him. It may well be believed that Southern men can better collect taxes in Southern States than Northern men. And it has been the experience of Treasury officials that while many men whose services it was very desirable to obtain for the Government, who have under a moral duress taken some part in the rebellion, decline to take the oath on conscientious grounds; others, less trustworthy, standing, or claiming to stand, in the same position, entertain no such scruples, and not only accept the oath, but eagerly seek for the official positions which require it.

SUNDRIES TO SUNDRIES.

PARIS HAS 2,258 streets.

INSEKES—the carrying business across the Plains.

The Japanese Ambassador remains in London.

The Emperor of the French receives every day a volume of every leading article in the foreign papers.

J. C. PARKER, at the Post Office news stand, has all the magazines and other periodical literature of the day.

The people of Chambersburg, Pa., ask the State to help them rebuild their houses, destroyed by rebels.

The cab-drivers of Paris have petitioned the Emperor to cause an increase of their wages. He has promised to do what he can for them. James, make a memorandum!

EX-ALDERMAN PARKER, of New York, has been arrested, charged with snatching checks, amounting to \$18,000, from the hands of a city contractor.

A block of buildings, in which the Western Union telegraph office was located, at Lockport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

The Tribune Almanac for 1866 is out, and closely packed, as usual, with a vast amount of information that all politicians, students of current history, and observers of events, need to have constantly at hand.

The Iowa State Register says that hog-killing opened up auspiciously at Ottumwa, in that State, last week. Two thousand hogs were slaughtered—price \$7 to \$8 per hundred.

At the funeral of the King of the Belgians Queen Victoria was represented by Lord Sydney and five generals of the English army. Prince Alfred and the Prince of Wales were also present.

The King and Queen of Portugal have arrived in London after a pleasant visit to France and Italy. The King is twenty-five years old and the Queen twenty-one. They are the guests of Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle.

The secretary of the Alleghany Insurance Company, in Pittsburg, has been using the funds of the company in all speculations. These having proved unsuccessful, and his detection impending, he