

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

Editorial notices 20 cents per line, each insertion. Local notices 10 cents per line, each insertion. Right lines or less constitute a square.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1865. Trains between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE, and BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON, are now run as follows, viz:

FOR BALTIMORE. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.30, 7.30, and 11.15 a. m. For ALL WAY STATIONS. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 6.30 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.

FOR WASHINGTON. Leave at 6.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. No train to or from Annapolis on Sunday. ON SUNDAY. FOR BALTIMORE. Leave at 7.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. On Sunday, at 7.30 p. m. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Washington, Parkville, Charlotte, Raleigh, Goldsboro, and Wilmington, N. C., and intermediate stations.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. COMMENCING MONDAY, December 19th, 1864, trains will leave depot, corner of Broad street and Washington, Baltimore, at 4.00 a. m. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman, and Magnolia.

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National Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1865. NO. 40.

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

RAILROADS.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND WEST. FOUR DAILY TRAINS. WINTER SCHEDULE: ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 20, 1864, trains will run as follows:

Express Mail..... 6.30 a. m. 9.30 a. m. 12.30 p. m. 4.30 p. m. 7.30 p. m. Pittsburgh and Elmira Ex. 7.30 p. m. 10.00 p. m.

1864 ARRANGEMENTS 1864. THE GARDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINE.

PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD. COMMENCING MONDAY, December 19th, 1864, trains will leave depot, corner of Broad street and Washington, Baltimore, at 4.00 a. m. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman, and Magnolia.

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RAILROADS.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD. THROUGH BY RAIL FROM WASHINGTON TO ALEXANDRIA TO RICHMOND AND LYNCHBURG. On and after FRIDAY, September 1, 1865, the trains on this road will run as follows:

Leave Washington at 7 a. m. and 8.30 p. m. Leave Alexandria at 7.30 a. m. and 9 p. m. Leave Richmond at 7.30 a. m. and 1.40 p. m.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, October 20, 1865.

1865. WASHINGTON, 1865. ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. TO NEW YORK. The steamers comprising this line are the JOHN GIBSON..... Captain YOUNG.

NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C. OCEAN STEAMERS. BALTIMORE, REBECCA CLYDE, AND EMPIRE.

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SATURDAY EVENING READINGS.

Crosses. Blessed, by whom the cross is known: Full many a soldier's grave in vain, Whose tears of sorrow never rain.

A PROMINENT religious journal estimates the population of the world at one thousand two hundred and twenty-five millions.

A COSTLY CROSSING. The bran new crozier of Bishop Crozier, of Albany, N. Y., is about four feet long, gold-plated with most elaborate designs.

VINCE OF A PENNY. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a late sermon, gave a "dig" at the money order system.

STEAMSHIPS. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY. TO NEW YORK. The steamers comprising this line are the JOHN GIBSON..... Captain YOUNG.

NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C. OCEAN STEAMERS. BALTIMORE, REBECCA CLYDE, AND EMPIRE.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE. Mr. Dixon introduced a bill relative to the sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes on credit, which authorizes the Postmaster General to supply agents who charge to sell and circulate them under instruction from the Department, and give bonds for faithfully accounting therefor.

Mr. Dixon also introduced a bill to amend the national laws, which provides: 1. That after January, 1867, all newspapers and periodicals, including those mailed from the office of publication, shall be prepaid, and none shall be carried without prepayment, excepting those coming from foreign countries.

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THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) by W. J. MERRISS & Co. (No. 411 Ninth Street) and is furnished to our subscribers (by express) at 46 cents per month.

Single copies, 5 cents. The WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is published every Friday morning: One copy one year, \$1; ten copies one year, \$10; Ten copies one year, \$10.00.

MR. NASH DREAMS A DREAM.

The Democracy Emigrate to Mexico—They Form a Government, Get Disfranchised with Each Other, and Return Home. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1864. Last night I was the victim of another dream. If I don't quit, this exploit the realm of the fether in my sleep I shall become a second Saint John. If so, I make no doubt my revelations will be a remarkable starting character.

Methast the Abolitionists had asserted the power we disclaimed they possess, after the late election, and had gone the whole figure. They had forced the South into the humiliating allowance niggers to testify, and in the North the States had given on the elective franchise.

Our course, the educated and refined Democracy would never consent to be carried up to the polls alongside a nigger—no course no Democratic office-seeker would humiliate himself in a nigger's presence. It is to be a nigger's article unless he pays for it. Therefore, heft helpless, and resolve never to submit, the left us the Democracy determined to emigrate in a body to some land where the niggers were not so numerous as there was no mixer of the dignified African.

On our arrival to Mexico, the natives of that country, struck probably with awe at the majesty and flaming expression of our countenances, hastily gathered up their limbs, and stiver spoons, and hoses, and such, and retreated to the mountains. It was a compliment to us that them es had not anything remaining.

Finally we reached a plain where we, the modern children of Israel, decided to remain, and our course the fast thing to do was to form a government. Methast Fernando Wood, of New York, was chosen first vice, or President, and he stepped forward to be the one administered to him, which was 2 to be done by the oldest Justice us the Peace us the late stat of New Jersey, which has committed suicide. Here a new trouble ensued—there wasn't a Bible to be found in the whole emcampment. The difficulty was got over by a New York African man yellin out: "Never mind the oath—What's the use us any oath he takes?" So he was declared President.

First Wood then proceeded to organize the government, and he had good commissions in the navy us the United States to step forward three paces. Gene. Mickleson, Buel, Fitzjohn Porter & Slocum went forward, and with em some 4,000, a party us whom he'd quartermasters commissions and whose accounts "Just afore the battle, mother, us the balance, but with aller did that after, and others who had bin dismist for bein in the rear, when their superiors desired to see em in the front, and who consequently considered it a dishonor to be sent to step forward, us how.

Then hevin ascertained the material for officer his army, he axed all them who had bin in the service us privates to step forward. 20,000 obeyed, and the President axed the first us where he enlisted, who answered as follows: "At New York, April 12, 1864, bounty \$1,000; and at Philadelphia, April 14, 1864, bounty \$700; and at Pittsburgh, April 16, 1864, bounty \$800; and at Cincinnati, April 18, 1864, bounty \$400, and us the President axed us how.

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