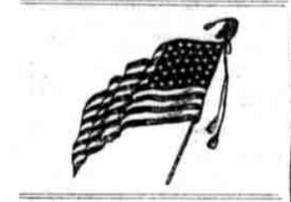


I WISH ALL MEN TO BE FREE—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, October 10, 1864.

MY WHOLE LIFE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARDS PRESERVING THE UNION, AND MAKING IT, IN THE PROPER AND FULLEST SENSE OF THE TERM, PERMANENTLY FREE—ABRAHAM LINCOLN—Washington, April 20th, 1862.

"IT IS TIME THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT FREEDOM IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVENGE—BUT IN ABILITY—WHO HAS GIVEN US A CRIME, AND SHOULD HE ESTABLISH AS SUCH AND PUNISH AN OTHER?"—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—April 20, 1862.

"SHOW ME WHO HAS BEEN ENKAGED IN THESE CORRUPTIONS, WHO HAS FIRED UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN US REVENUES TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND OUR TOWNS, AND OUR ARMS, AND OUR DOCK YARDS, AND WILL SHOW YOU A TRAITOR. WHEN I PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD GO AS THOMAS JEFFERSON DID IN 1800, WITH A BURNING BURNER, I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND IF CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE SUPREMACY OF GOD I WOULD EXECUTE THEM!"—ANDREW JOHNSON, to the United States Journal—March 31, 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.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1866.

RECEPTIONS.

THE LADIES OF THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSEHOLD will be "at home" Tuesday evenings, and they will give Drawing Room receptions Friday evenings.

SECRETARY AND MRS. McCULLOUGH'S first evening reception will take place on Thursday next, commencing at 8 p. m. Cards issued.

MRS. SECRETARY STANTON will receive every Saturday evening.

MRS. SECRETARY WELLES will be at home on Wednesday afternoons. Cards have been issued for Secretary and Mrs. WELLES' evening receptions on Friday, January 19th and 20th, and February 2d, commencing at 8 o'clock.

SECRETARY AND MRS. HARLAN will give receptions on Monday evenings, commencing at 8 o'clock. Mrs. HARLAN will be at home on Wednesday afternoons.

MRS. ATTORNEY GENERAL SPEND will receive on Wednesday afternoons, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

Speaker Colfax's Receptions. We are authorized to announce that Speaker COLFAX'S receptions will commence at his residence, No. 8 Four-and-a-half street, on Thursday evening, January 18th, and will be continued every Thursday evening thereafter from 8 till 11 p. m.

The reception of Speaker COLFAX'S mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss MATHEWS, for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, will be continued every Wednesday afternoon from 12 to 3 p. m.

THE RECEPTIONS OF THE LADIES OF CABINET Ministers are not public, but in all cases cards of invitations have been issued.

THE VOTE TO-DAY.

The House of Representatives by their action yesterday ordered a vote to be taken on the subject of suffrage in this District at 3 o'clock to-day—the question being on re-confirmation. Although a postponement of this question will be wise, in order to harmonize conflicting views on this important subject, we hope every loyal man will stand up to the work squarely and fairly.

For the sake of equal suffrage itself, and to insure not only its support in all departments of the Government, but its success as an experiment, it would be preferable to have the qualifications proposed by the President, when he spoke as a Tennessean, viz: Intelligence, property, and service in the armies of the United States, embodied in the bill now before Congress. But if this is not done, we must suffrage extended to the colored people in this District with or without "qualification." Justice demands it—the interests of the country and the capital demand it—humanity demands it—and let no fear of opposition, nor a threat of an infamous and off-defeated party, which now makes its "last ditch" upon the degradation of the black man, deter the champions of freedom and loyalty to-day. Let the representatives of the people, in the name and for the people, stand up manfully and declare that national authority shall carry with it national justice. Let there "be a long pull, a strong pull, and the pull altogether," and the great work will be accomplished.

ITURBIDE.

The Don AUGUSTIN DE ITURBIDE was born of poor parents, but probably honest enough, as the times went, in the province of Valladolid, in Mexico, some time about the year 1788, or perhaps a little later. At twenty-five he was a lieutenant of provincial militia, coquetting with the creole insurgents gathered together by Hidalgo, ready and willing to enter their service at the price of a lieutenant-general's commission. Falling to impress the leaders of the native party with the exalted notions of his own importance which he himself entertained, he found employment in the service of the Viceroy VERGARA, in which he distinguished himself considerably, more particularly in the irregular operations of war. He contributed greatly to the destruction of the army of MORAN, and subsequently attained an honor entrusted to few creoles—that of an independent command.

The most barbarous cruelty characterized his military career. Good Friday of 1814 he celebrated by the cold-blooded murder of three hundred prisoners. And he was as rapacious as he was cruel. His dispatches boasting of the unquenchableness of his thirst for blood appear to have provoked no word of remonstrance; but his indiscriminate robbery of friends and foes compelled the Government to call him to the capital in 1816, and to keep him four years and more out of employment, while the number and position of his accomplices made it inconvenient to bring him to the bar of justice.

In 1820, the constitution having been re-established in Spain, the viceroy ARAGONA plotted and schemed to bring about reunion with the mother country; in other words, to attain to what had been the ostensible objective of the revolutionary party in the early days. Creole born, bound to the soldiers by a community of rapacious iniquity, endeared to the church by the fortitude with which he had, in those days of enforced quietude, endured a vigorous course of penance and feebly mortification in expiation of the sins of his youth, ITURBIDE seemed now an instrument quite fit to be used in furtherance of this programme.

The creole adventurer accepted the commission. At the head of a small body of troops, on the western coast, he was to declare for the king. But he had already conceived the plan of IGUALTA, by which all interests were to be combined, he betrayed his trust, promulgated his own plan, and declared for independence. The incompetency of the viceroy favored him, and as substantial Dictator of the country—or as the treaty of Cordoba hath it, "as the Depository of the will of the Mexican people"—he received on the 21st of September, 1821, from DON JUAN O'DONOHUE the recognition, by Spain, of the Independence of Mexico, on the basis of "The Three Guarantees."

On the 23d of February, 1822, the first Mexican Cortes assembled. Its most important act was the reduction of the line of the army from sixty to twenty thousand. This measure was carried in April—if it became effective, it was the end of ITURBIDE. No time was to be lost. He had still the affections of the common soldiers, with whom he had shared risk and plunder. To those he appealed, and successfully. For on the night of the 18th of May, PRO MARCELA, a sergeant of infantry, at the head of a mob of street vagabonds, surrounded his house and proclaimed AUGUSTIN I. Emperor of Mexico. His armed partisans overawed the Cortes, and forced a seeming approbation of the coup d'etat.

By the first of November the assembly had been forcibly dispersed, and the Insultant Junta, composed of deputies selected by the usurper, assumed legislative functions. Its only important measure was the approval of certain Imperial decrees. The strength of ITURBIDE, as we have said, was only with the mass of the army; and for that popularity other generals were competitors. SANTANA, then governor of Vera Cruz, was the first to comprehend and obey the will of the people; VICTORIA and ECHEVARRI soon joined him in revolt, and on the 8th of March, 1823, ITURBIDE, calling together the old Congress, tendered his abdication. It was refused; seven days later it was again refused—the Cortes not acknowledging that he could resign that which he never lawfully possessed. And so, on the 11th day of May, the soldier of misfortune embarked in a government vessel for Leghorn—consenting to a sentence of perpetual banishment, in consideration of a pension of \$25,000 per annum. But even this faith he would not keep; he landed in disguise at Soto Marina in July of the succeeding year, and immediately paid the penalty which the Congress had assigned. He was shot by order of General GARRA.

MAXIMILIAN, calling himself Emperor of Mexico, at the age of thirty-four, ten years married, is childless. It is the grandson of the adventurer whose course we have thus briefly sketched, who has been selected to succeed him upon his death, or upon his abdication. Certainly there is nothing in the history of the first ITURBIDE which can command the second to the confidence of the Mexican people. As a measure of pacification the adoption of the younger is absurd; as a piece of grand tactics to cover a retreat it is quite possible we may yet be called upon to admire it.

SENATOR SHERMAN NOMINATED FOR RE-ELECTION.

The canvassing for the Ohio Senatorship terminated last evening, by the nomination of Senator SHERMAN for re-election. A motion to adjourn was voted down by SHERMAN'S friends—56 to 36.

A ballot was then taken, which resulted as follows: SHERMAN, 46; SCHMUCK, 28; BRIGMAN, 16. The caucus rule requiring a majority over all present and absent, making 47 necessary to a choice, they proceeded to a second ballot, when SHERMAN received 49, and he was accordingly declared unanimously nominated amid loud cheering.

This result will be acquiesced in with satisfaction by the country.

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.

Why is a nun invariably disappointed with her mode of life? Because it's "no end of a cell."

How would you measure your lover's sincerity? By his sighs.

SUNDRIES TO SUNDRIES.

They kill rats by electricity in Paris. Four ear loads of cotton on the Texas Central Railroad was burned the other day. The raging of the Montgomery heathen affected the syntax of the Ledger.

Very sloppy weather last evening.—Boston Post.

NATHAN G. HITCHCOCK has been re-elected State Treasurer of Maine.

REV. W. C. BLUNT, of Portsmouth, Va., was shot by a colored man yesterday.

PRIVATE letters at San Francisco report that the Chilian blockade is to be raised.

ROCKLESS DIVING in London is henceforth to be treated as a crime.

JOHN S. MOSEY is now reported to be in Winchester, held in dures by Gen. Ayers.

In Palmer Mass., there are twenty-three young and charming widows.

ADELINI PATTI, the operatic artist, received \$1,000 a night for her performance in London.

A BOLD EDITOR in California has married a literary lady, a widow, whose *son de piano* is "Topsy Turvy."

DR. KNOTT, of Union College, is falling very fast. Last week his death was looked for daily. He cannot survive many days.

PIGS are abstracted from their owner's pens, without pain, by the use of chloroform in the Western country.

EIGHTY THOUSAND seven hundred and sixty-four (80,764) persons, including the season-ticket holders, visited the Crystal Palace in six days during the holidays.

PRIVATE letters received at San Francisco state that the blockade of the ports of Chili will probably soon be abandoned, so that Spain can have her vessels to operate against Peru.

QUIRREL will not allow his housekeeper to serve him with chocolate for breakfast, for fear she will fall into the habit of serving his coffee late. He therefore calls for "The-Lah-Lah."

A REVEREND old gentleman in Wall street was pointed out to us yesterday as having been a Collector of Customs of the port of New York for over fifty years. He looked so, and the portmanteau to agree with him.—Sat. Press.

JUDGE O. A. LOCHRANE, of Macon, Ga., a native Irishman, has written a long letter in opposition to the Fenian movement, in which he urges his countrymen of the South to have nothing to do with the movement.

The Republican General Committee of the city of New York organized last evening by the election of Thomas Murphy, president; Charles S. Spencer and Henry Smith, vice presidents; Charles H. Hall and Henry Husela, secretaries, and Joseph B. Taylor, treasurer.

MR. QUIRREL, reading that "it has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, in Dublin, that a clergyman of the Church of England can legally marry himself," observed that that might be very well, as a measure of economy, but that even in the hardest times he should prefer to marry a woman.

JOHN BEAVER, of Portsmouth, N. H., so accomplished the feat in that city, last week, of walking one hundred miles in one hundred hours, without sleep, completing the task on Saturday evening, at half past eight o'clock. Seaver is now, as he expressed it, "almost as good as new." This is said to be the first time this feat was ever successfully undertaken.

BRASNUM, an illegitimate son of Gerard, a citizen of Tergon, was born at Rotterdam on the 28th of October, 1467. His paternal name he changed into Desire, "Amiable," and afterwards prolonged into Desiderius BRASNUM—the first a Latin and the second a Greek appellation, both the same meaning as the Dutch Gerard. Brasnum became celebrated for his learned labors.

The delegates from the North American British Provinces, who are here for the purpose of securing, if possible, an extension of the reciprocity treaty, propose in a day or two making a trip to Richmond, and upon their return will have an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury and Committee on Ways and Means, with regard to the object of their mission.

The Queen of Spain reached Madrid without outrage, and has appeared before the Cortes in person to deliver a speech on the commencement of the legislative session. Possibly, not many people will care very much to ascertain what comes from the lips of such a monarch; yet it may be necessary, as forming a part of the history of the time, to report that she speaks of her hostilities with Chili in an unequivocal manner, and that she announces her relations with other powers to be favorable.

The steamer Plymouth Rock, of the New York and Stonington line, struck a rock at Shipping Point, off Stamford, Conn., in a severe snow storm, on Tuesday morning, and was run ashore by Capt. Gear, commander, to prevent her from sinking. The passengers were all taken off by the schooner Robert Knapp and the propeller J. C. Radcliffe, and arrived safely in New York in the afternoon.

There are some hopes of getting the disabled steamer off if the weather does not become stormy. In that case it will be impossible to save her.

The Queen of England and the Junior branches of her family spent the Christmas holidays in great retirement at Osborne. A little diversion was prepared for the boys and girls of the Whippingham Schools in the shape of a Christmas tree, with presents of books, toys, plum-puddings, &c. Her Majesty had, we regret to say, to make a change in the arrangement of her household, owing to the illness of the Lord Steward, the Earl of St. Germans. The Earl of Beborough has been promoted from the Mastership of the Buckhounds to the vacant office.

Quite a novel scene was witnessed in the Tremont House, Boston, billiard room, on Tuesday forenoon. Four commissioned officers engaged in the late war, all bereft of their right arms through the vicissitudes of daring service in the field, were socially enjoying themselves in playing a game of billiards together. Of course they were compelled to play the game with their left hands only, yet their performance well demonstrated their skill as experts in the science of the beautiful game. There of the parties were ex-actives of the Massachusetts Twentieth regiment, and the other was a colonel of a Rhode Island regiment.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

DISTINGUISHED REBELS YET UN-PARDONED.

At the impression prevails to some extent that nearly or quite all the distinguished persons who were active rebels have been pardoned, we are permitted to state that nearly twice hundred applications are now upon the President's table, most of which have been there for several months. Seven hundred of them fall under the \$20,000 clause. The remainder are classified as follows:

- Members of Rebel Congress..... \$2,000,000
- U. S. Army officers..... 1,000,000
- U. S. Navy officers..... 1,000,000
- Rebel Civil officers..... 1,000,000
- Rebel Officers of the U. S. Navy..... 1,000,000

CONGRESS.

In the Senate to-day MR. WARE, of Ohio, made a speech upon the politics of the country and the policy of the President. He complimented President JOHNSON as having advanced beyond the position occupied by President LINCOLN, and said that he honored him for demanding so firmly and pertinaciously as he has certain great guarantees of the people lately in rebellion.

MR. WARE proceeded to reply to the speech of MR. DOOLITTLE, whom he understood to be the organ of the Administration on the floor of the Senate, and had delivered an elaborately prepared speech, printed beforehand, and perhaps submitted to persons in high quarters, before it was delivered. Mr. DOOLITTLE said no member of the Administration or anybody else had been consulted in his speech, which simply contained his own views, and he disclaimed any right to speak for the President, any more than any other member of the Senate.

In the House, MR. CLARK, of Kansas, made his maiden speech, the equal suffrage bill being under consideration. It was an able and earnest effort, the speaker defending the colored man on his record in the war of the rebellion and the war of the rebellion.

SPECIMENS OF VIRGINIA LOYALTY.

Positively we may not be accused of misrepresenting the spirit of the governing class of the South, if we merely quote from those journals which are the recognized exponents of public opinion. The Richmond Examiner—edited by a Tory, but strategic, Virginian—is of opinion that it is no dishonor to a brave people—the FOLLANS, for example.

"To be under the subjection of a Power like the United States," the greatest wisest,"—it remains to be seen whether we should complete the quotation and add the "maxims" of the nations of the earth."

The Examiner evidently "accepts the situation" very much after the manner of Wm. Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, excites his ire, and that functionary and his constituents are warned that the day will come when a Marylander who has presumed to be loyal will find—

"Moral leprosy clinging to his skirts and become an outcast, as dishonored in life as you will be in your grave."

And lastly it defends the Women of Virginia from the heinous charge which some neglected swain brings against them—that of fraternizing with the despised Yankees. Examines the heroic strategists.

"The ladies of the South need no vindication. Their devotion and sacrifice to the Confederate cause forms the brightest page in the history of the war. We wish that the men had been so true."

PERSONAL.

ALEXANDER M. DAVIS, esq., of the New York Tribune, arrived in this morning.

MAJOR GEN. Q. A. GILMORE, U. S. A., arrived at the Elm House this morning.

MR. HOWARD BARNETT, Francis Skiddy, and Messrs. Berdell, Townsend, Clavin, and Winston, of New York, arrived at Willard's this morning.

HON. SIMON CANNON, of Pennsylvania, is also at Willard's.

PENSIONS.

The Committee on Pensions indicated in a report to the House to-day its disposition to allow an increase of pensions to widows of officers who were acting in commands above their rank on account of having so served, and been killed while in such service.

SENATOR SHERMAN was very warmly congratulated by his fellow Senators in the Senate Chamber to-day upon his re-election.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

\$703,995.10.

The Appeal of the Representative Colored Men to Congress.

The delegates from various portions of the country representing the colored people, have addressed the following appeal to Congress:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 17, 1866.

To the Members of Congress:

"The undersigned, parties representing large numbers of citizens North, South, and in the District of Columbia, being authorized to speak, most respectfully submit that, in the issue now pending before Congress for the extension of the franchise, and on which a vote is soon to be taken, the action of the same should be based on the idea that there can be no privileged class before the law in a republican government.

We ask, respectfully, that the bill which you shall pass affecting franchise in the District of Columbia, whether it shall have limitations or not, be made to affect alike all loyal citizens of the District.

On the question as to the ability of the colored people to intelligently exercise the right, we believe that we may challenge comparison with the masses, and do not dread an educational qualification, but do seriously and most earnestly object to any discrimination in such qualification on account of color, because to do so would be invidiously affecting us and exposing us to similar class legislation throughout the land, and thus make us liable to the greatest injustices.

We wish it to be impressed upon your minds that in seeking this right we ask for no curtailment of the rights of others, but an extension of a right which every American citizen should enjoy for his protection and due respect.

JOHN F. COOK, Dist. of Col.
W. M. MATTHEWS, Maryland.
LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Maryland.
A. J. LAWRENCE, South Carolina.
W. A. ROSS, Mississippi.
JOHN JONES, Illinois.
GEO. T. DOWNING, N. E. States.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS in favor of the Constitutional Amendment passed the House of Assembly of the New Jersey Legislature yesterday, by a vote of 42 to 10. Hurrah for Jersey!

Why is a man taking a nap like a man reading a paper? Because he is enjoying his (n)ap.

What is the difference between a spider and a fly? One has its feet perpetually on a web, and the other a web perpetually on its feet.

Why is a man lifting a side of bacon off a hook to be plied? Because he is a poor creature, (pork) rasher.

What is the only jam a school-boy will not eat? Door jamb.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Outside of Admiral Farragut's Cholors at Guadalupe—Movements of Maximilian's Forces.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Cronica, the Spanish organ, confirms the reported suicide of Admiral Farragut after the capture of the Spanish garrison under his command by the Chilianas.

Advices from Guadalupe via Bermuda report the cholera still prevailing; the average number of deaths being 151 per day in a population of ten thousand.

The rumored proposal to divide the island of St. Domingo to England is creating some excitement in Bermuda.

Late Mexican news says heavy reinforcements of Imperial troops have been sent to Monterey and San Luis. Gen. Zaragoza has been ordered to resume active operations in connection with Gen. Mejia.

The Sociated of the 8d says it is to be feared that trouble will occur at Matamoros, not with the Government of the United States, but with Federal troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juercistas and given them material aid.

The reinforcements reaching Mexico from Europe during the last week in December, numbered 1,200.

A French force left Durango to attack the guerrillas.

The Imperialists claim a victory in the State of Puebla, and also a victory over the Republican Gen. Regules, who attacked Anguero with over 8,000 troops.

Another report names Maratoni as attacked by Gen. Regules, but he was repulsed.

The conspirators who were about to assassinate the Minister of War were arrested at the very moment of carrying their scheme into execution.

From Mexico—Panic in Monterey. New York, Jan. 18.—The Times Havana correspondence says the latest advices are unfavorable to the Imperial cause. The inhabitants of Monterey feel no security in Maximilian's troops, and are leaving the city en masse. Over 30,000 are said to have left in three days. Merchants are sending their goods and valuables to San Luis. Simoleon alone remains with the Imperialists. On the 31st of December a guerrilla force, among whom were several Americans, captured San Juan de Guadalupe, in Durango.

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat scarce and high; grades in demand. White \$2.80a2.90. Corn—yellow, active at 81; white scarce and firm at 92. Oats steady at 52. Flax dull. Provisions inactive. Whisky firm at \$2.28.

New York Markets. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Cotton dull at 51a 52. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and 1 cent lower. Pork heavy. Lard buoyant. Whisky firm.

New York Stock List. [By Bankers' and Brokers' Telegram to Lewis & Co.]

- U. S. 1861 Coupon 104
- Do. 1862 " 102
- Do. 1863 " 100
- Do. 1864 " 98
- Do. 1865 " 96
- Do. 1866 " 94
- Do. 1867 " 92
- Do. 1868 " 90
- Do. 1869 " 88
- Do. 1870 " 86
- Do. 1871 " 84
- Do. 1872 " 82
- Do. 1873 " 80
- Do. 1874 " 78
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- Do. 1878 " 70
- Do. 1879 " 68
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- Do. 1885 " 56
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- Do. 1950 " 0

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS First Session.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18, 1866.

MR. CHANDLER offered a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the issue of American registers to certain British-built vessels owned by American citizens. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MR. MORGAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, without amendment, House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from public stores and bonded warehouses. Also, a bill to authorize the construction of a telegraph line between New York and the West India Islands.

MR. WILSON offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into and report the amount paid to the Washington city newspaper for Government advertising, under what law, &c. Passed.

MR. HOWE'S joint resolution, for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, was then taken up.

MR. NEMITH addressed the Senate at length.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. BIDWELL, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill amendatory of the Agricultural College bill, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted, also, in affording the right to the State to purchase the land, to avail themselves of the land grants, it shall be on the condition that no persons shall be excluded from the benefits of the educational fund on account of race or color. Its consideration was postponed for one week to-day.

MR. DARLING, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made an adverse report on the resolution that all pilots engaged in the late war shall be classed as officers.

MR. JENCKES reported back from the Committee on Commerce, with amendments the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was made the special order for the 15th inst.

MR. DELANO, from the Committee on Claims, made a report, asking the House to refer to the consideration of the claims referred to them, growing out of the destruction or appropriation of property by the army or navy in suppressing the late rebellion.