

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS. A. F. HANCOCK, 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 IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO UNDERSTAND THAT PARSON IS A CRIME—NOT IN REVENGE—NOT IN AGRY, WHO HAS GIVEN IN CHIEF, 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 A REB CONSPIRACY, WHO HAS FIRED UPON OUR FLAG, WHO HAS GIVEN INSTRUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FORTS, AND DESTROY OURS, AND I WILL SHOW YOU A TYPICAL PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, I WOULD DO AS THOMAS JEFFERSON DID IN 1800, WITH AARON BURLIN, I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND IF CONVICTED WITHIN THE MEANING AND SCOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE SUPREME COURT, I WOULD EXECUTE THEM.—ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States—March 24, 1865.



All letters relating to the subscription of, or inserting 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.

MONDAY.....FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

RECEPTIONS.

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

Mrs. SECRETARY WELLES will be at home on Wednesday afternoons.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR and Mrs. HARLAN will receive on Monday evenings. Mrs. HARLAN and ladies of the family will receive their friends on Wednesday afternoons, from 1 to 4 p. m.

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

SENATORS AND Mrs. SHERMAN have issued cards for evening receptions at their residence, 322 K street, on February 12th—to commence at 8 o'clock.

REGULATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Some time since, by leave of the House, the Hon. Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, among the most practical and astute members of that body, introduced a "bill to regulate the civil service of the United States."

Upon a careful examination of the bill, we not only approve of the measure, but consider it one of the most beneficial attempts to correct an old and growing evil which has ever been submitted to Congress.

It provides, first, that all appointments in the civil service, except those to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, shall be made from those persons who shall have been found best qualified for the performance of the duties of the office to which such appointments are to be made in an open and competitive examination.

A board of commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, is to be established, to be called the "Civil Service Examination Board;" its duties to be to prescribe the requisite qualifications for the various branches and grades of the civil service; to provide for the examination of all persons applying for office; to establish rules governing applications; the time, place, and subjects upon which examinations shall be had; the manner of keeping and preserving the records thereof; and of perpetuating the evidence of such applications, examinations, and qualifications.

Every applicant is to be examined personally for appointment into the civil service of the United States. The rule of appointment is to be, invariably, the superiority of qualification. Seniority is to be preserved as the order of promotion and supplying vacancies, although special examinations can at all times be had; and excepting "one-fourth of the promotions," which "may be made on account of merit, irrespective of seniority—such merit to be ascertained by special examination."

The tenure of office of persons appointed upon recommendation of the board, shall be during good behavior. General rules are to be prescribed "what misconduct shall be sufficient for suspension and removal, and the manner of preferring charges, and for trial for misconduct." Any person removed for cause after trial to be thereafter ineligible for office in the civil service. Any person born in the United States, and those who have acquired citizenship, shall be eligible to the civil service; and the board is to designate what duties may be performed by females, and for such office females may make application, be examined, recommended, appointed, and commissioned as in the case of males.

Such are the main features of this important bill. The necessity for it is too potent for discussion. It will put an end to two great nuisances and evils which are increasing with us. First, that the cause is the natural school for civil qualifications; and second, the excitement, phreny, and scrambling incident to State and national elections from the prospective situation of outgoing

"Ins" and incoming "outs." The mad riot for office will be checked when good behavior is made its tenure instead of political conviction, and the character of the civil service will be elevated, adorned, and dignified. A singular measure, or the one proposed by Mr. JENCKES, has been adopted both in England and France, and been followed with such eminent success that no temptation could induce those countries to abandon it. China makes merit and learning the sole condition of advancement and power. She has existed for more than forty centuries. In this particular it would be well for the younger nations to imitate the oldest civilization of the earth.

CHIEF.—One of the most alarming exhibitions imaginable of faith in human forgiveness and Governmental forbearance was presented on Friday last in the appearance at the Treasury Department of the wife of the notorious guerrilla, JOHN S. MOSEY, asking for the payment of the value of certain tobacco, of which it is alleged, her chivalrous husband was unjustly deprived by the "Yankee Government" in the capture of Richmond. It is understood the money was not paid; but the willingness of the freedbooter to resume his "old relations with the Government" is none the less to be admired.

When it is decided to favorably consider the claim, we think public notice of the fact ought to be given, as it is not unlikely that a large number of Union soldiers and civilians, who have been relieved of greenbacks, watches, pocket-knives, tooth-brushes, etc., by the gallant Joss, might desire to file counter claims.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ON THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.—The Senate has yet to act upon the amendment which passed the House last Wednesday; and if that body concurs, the measure must receive the ratification of three-fourths of all the States. The New York Times thinks "he must be a very sanguine man who believes that this can ever be done."

SUBSCRIBE! SUBSCRIBE! Persons wishing to subscribe for the Republican and have it left at their residences by carriers, can do so by leaving their names with Mr. CHARLES D. WELLES, at Willard's Hotel near depot.

Take One Way and Vote Another.—Mr. RAYMOND, M. C., says, editorially, in the New York Times, that on Monday night last not less than fifty members of the Union party were opposed to the passage of the Constitutional Amendment; yet, on Wednesday morning every one of them voted for it, from which, he thinks, "it may very fairly be inferred that it is utterly impossible to conjecture how members will vote from what they may say in debate."

The Emigration of Ladies to Washington Territory—More Fraud.—Proceedings were commenced on Saturday in the civil courts of New York city, by Jerome Buck, Esq., counsel for several more of the victims of the Mercer emigration fraud.

THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES addresses the following question, in a circular, to the cashiers of the National Banks throughout the country: "Will you, therefore, be good enough to inform me whether, in making up the semi-annual report of your bank for the six months preceding January 1, 1866, you exacted the average of deposits from the balances at the close of the day, or from the balances after the exchanges at the clearing house?"

BY TELEGRAPH.—General Grant and Sherman at Annapolis—Review and Parade—Acceptance, &c.

ANAPOLIS, Feb. 4.—An exclusively special train has arrived here with Gen. Grant and Sherman, Assistant Secretary of War, Montgomery Blair, and Judge Fisher, who are visiting the United States and the Navy. The rule of appointment is to be, invariably, the superiority of qualification. Seniority is to be preserved as the order of promotion and supplying vacancies, although special examinations can at all times be had; and excepting "one-fourth of the promotions," which "may be made on account of merit, irrespective of seniority—such merit to be ascertained by special examination."

Another Terrible Steamboat Explosion.—NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The steamer W. R. Carter exploded her boilers at 3 o'clock this afternoon at Island 99. A large number of lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss.

The following are known to be lost: Mrs. Dr. Richardson and three children, New Orleans; Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Wolf, and Mrs. Rice, of Cincinnati; Mrs. Osterman, Texas; Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Norris, Columbus, and Mrs. Howland. Many others are scalded and otherwise injured.

The steamer Evening Star brought many of the saved here. Some were transferred to the steamer Luna bound for Memphis. The officers and men of the Evening Star rendered all the assistance possible to the sufferers.

An engineer, who was saved, says no boat can be assigned for the explosion. The machinery was running smoothly and the boat going slowly at the time.

The steamer Emerald picked up three men whose names are unknown.

The W. R. Carter was commanded by Captain Hurd, a brother to the commander of the machinery was running smoothly and the boat going slowly at the time.

She belonged to the Mississippi Steamship Company, and was valued at about \$100,000. She is the fifth boat of this line that has met with disaster. There was an insurance of \$75,000 on her cargo at St. Louis.

PEN, PENCIL AND SCISSORS.—A LITTLE too far-fetched—Savannah, Ga. PHREASING AT THE BAR—begging credit for a drink.

A GENTLEMAN in Xenia, Ohio, had his pocket picked of \$13,000 in 7-30 bonds.

THE tax on articles manufactured in the Southern States will be enforced, it is said, March 1.

FIVE or six guerillas concerned in the steamboat capture on the Tombigbee river arrived in Mobile on the 1st inst.

THE N. Y. Herald's Toronto special of yesterday says the Fenian excitement along the frontier is still spreading.

THE Atlanta (Ga.) Cultivator advises planters and farmers to raise corn and wheat instead of cotton, to spite the Yankees.

THE people of Texas are stirred about a proposed railroad from Galveston to St. Joseph, in Missouri—an old project.

WE have "Half a Million of Money" in paper, by Miss Edwards. We should prefer it in "Very Hard Cash," by Adams express or some other safe conveyance.

WHAT letter of the alphabet is most troublesome in the dairy? A. The letter S, for it not only makes our cream sour cream but it makes the cream scream.

A "SPECIAL" says that Col. Mosby has been released upon parole by Gen. Grant, he being included in the terms of Gen. Lee's surrender.

THE prize money of the Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Princess Royal and Choctaw for captures of the Fenian and Alabama, is ready for distribution.

THE Legislature has convened, and promises the Governor every assistance in prosecuting inquiry into the cause of the recent massacre.

THE Mayor of Hamilton was discredited from arresting Sweeney and President Roberts as they passed through on the Great Western railroad for fear that it should cause the destruction of the city.

JAMAICA advises to the 10th of January state that Sir Henry Storks, the newly appointed Governor, arrived on the 6th, and took the oath of office on the following day.

THE stables of the Bleeker street and Fulton Ferry railroad cars were destroyed by fire last Saturday night. Seventy horses were burned to death. Loss about \$40,000.

PROPERTY to the amount of \$40,000 was destroyed by fire in Orwego, New York, yesterday morning, 4th inst. The same day the Union City flouring mills, at Waterloo City, Maryland, were burned. Loss \$23,400.

THE county clerk, sheriff, and deputy sheriff of Pope county, Arkansas, were all recently assassinated. The clerk, Rev. Wm. Stout, was a member of the Free State Convention two years ago.

AT the investigation of the cause of the explosion of the steamer Miami, held at Memphis, it was shown that the first and second engineers knew the boilers to be in a bad condition before the boat left the port.

THE Governor of Louisiana has not yet signed the bills ordering the election on the second Monday in March, of parochial officers throughout the State and municipal officers in New Orleans.

GEN. HOOKER, in reply to the writ of Habeas corpus in the case of Charles H. Coles, states that he has not and did not have Coles in his custody, and could not produce him in court.

IN the case of Charles Noelle, the defaulting Prussian cashier, a warrant for his arrest by the United States Marshal at New York, looking to his extradition, could not be granted, as the Sheriff of the county had him in custody, and refused to give him up.

ON Saturday the Freedmen's Bureau received from citizens of Birmingham, England, through our consul at that port, articles of clothing valued at \$4,000, which were donated for the benefit of American freedmen.

MESSENGERS from the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians were received by the commanding officer at Fort Laramie last Friday. The interview was mutually satisfactory.

ORDERS have been received in New York, it is said, for three hundred thousand bonds of the Irish Republic, of which one hundred and thirty thousand have been sent to a banking house in San Francisco, through a nephew of Gen. Shields.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

SPEECH BY MR. SUMNER.—Mr. SUMNER has occupied the Senate most of the time this afternoon in reading a printed speech in support of a substitute which he offered to the constitutional amendment which passed the House last Wednesday. It is said that the speech will make thirty columns in the Globe.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—Those who have been or may be fortunate enough to secure seats at Grover's Theatre to-night will enjoy a delightful operatic performance. Flow's sparkling opera of "Martha" was never better restored in this city as it is by the German company under Mr. Grover's management.

PERSONAL.—HEROD's daughter was a Fenian, and had a head cut her (head centre.)

MANUEL RUIZ, Acting Minister of Justice of the Republic of Mexico, has abandoned the French cause, and surrendered himself to the French.

COL. E. D. GOODRICH, New York State military agent, has been relieved by Col. J. G. Foster, and Brevet Lieut. Col. J. E. Lee has been appointed his successor.

COL. OLIVER P. GOODRICH, late of the 31st Massachusetts volunteers, and 10th regular infantry, was on Saturday brevetted a Brigadier General for gallant service in the war.

W. S. HORTINGTON, Esq., Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, on Saturday last procured himself a good telegraphic correspondent at long range. He sent a telegram to Salt Lake City at 10.30 A. M., and received a reply at 3.30 P. M.; distance both ways over five thousand miles.

Second Auditor's Office.—The following is a condensed statement of the work done in the Second Auditor's office during the month of January, 1866: Description of accounts settled—Paymasters, 121; Indian agents, 20; Ordnance, medical, and miscellaneous, 517; Bounty, arrears of pay, Ac., 10,694; Recruiting service, enrollment and draft, 308; Property, ordnance and quartermaster's department, 13,612; Claims for refundment of money erroneously taken from supposed deserters, Ac., 63. Total number of accounts settled, 35,535. Number of claims received, registered, and briefed, 20,697; number of letters written, recorded, and mailed, 35,326; number of requisitions registered and posted, 241; number of certificates issued upon request of pay department and Commissioner of Pensions, 9,947.

Storm Off the Coast of France.—The United States Consul at La Rochelle reports to the Department of State, under date of Jan. 18, that a terrific tempest was raging off the coast of France at the date of his dispatch, and three shipswrecks came into the port of La Rochelle—one English, one French and one Austrian. No wrecks of American vessels reported up to the date of his dispatch.

WARREN OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—The United States Consul at Liverpool reports to the Department of State, under date of January 12, the loss of three American vessels—the Harry of the West, the Meridian, and Tigress—and the rescue of their crews by foreign vessels.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS REMOVED.—The names of PETER F. BACON and CHARLES S. HENNING, for Police Commissioners of this District, vice SAYLES J. BOWEN and Wm. H. TENNEY, have been sent into the Senate for confirmation.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS TO-DAY.—\$2,393,391.24.

PEN, PENCIL AND SCISSORS.—NOT EXACTLY TROPICAL—the weather today.

THE New York Times says the measure before Congress for reimbursing the losses by the war of the "loyal" citizens of the South, so called, is a "preposterous scheme."

A GENTLEMAN "RADICAL"—RADICAL—pretending to the root—Webster's Dictionary. Our Colonel is a radical traitor; he writes and he prints upon all sides daily; he writes to the root—the root of all evil.

J. C. PARKER sends us a "Story of the Grand March," one of "Beadle's Dime Series," being the complete official reports of Sherman's campaign against Atlanta, Savannah, through the Carolinas; Johnston's trace and surrender, and the march through Georgia.

Two counterfeiters, named McCabel and Upham, were arrested Saturday in Brooklyn on the charge of attempting to pass a \$100 counterfeit bill on the Globe Bank of Providence. Both have been engaged in passing counterfeit United States currency for some time.

Colored Delegation at Washington.—MEMBER EDITORS: Because a report is being circulated that the delegates to the conference of colored men, at present in this city, have advocated distinctions based on color as to the enjoyment of rights and privileges, it becomes necessary for us, of this week, to declare that the report is not true. We were sent to Washington for the express purpose of using our influence to have all such distinctions obliterated from the statute laws of the United States.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.—(By Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph to Lewis Johnson & Co.)

Table with columns for stock types and prices. Includes items like U. S. 1861 Coupon, Certificate of Indebtedness, Do. 5 to 10-40's Coupons, etc.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

A Thousand Miles' Race Between the Algonquin and Winooki Begins To-morrow.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The sea-race between the Algonquin and Winooki begins to-morrow, weather permitting. A great quantity of ice in the bay seems now the only formidable obstacle. It is thought the receding tide will leave the bay clear.

A Railroad Depot Buildings and Eleven Locomotives Burned.—PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5.—The depot of Allegheny Valley Railroad at Lawrenceville, near Pittsburg, including the round house, carpenter's shop, engine shop, and blacksmith's shop, with eleven locomotives, were totally destroyed by fire this morning at 4 o'clock. The loss is unknown, but it is very heavy, as there is no insurance.

Secessionists Reconstructing Texas.—CINCINNATI, Feb. 5.—A special to the Commercial Appeal, Austin, Texas, 1st, says the President of the Texas Secession Convention has been elected to preside over the convention in position of reconstruction of the State government.

Philadelphia Markets.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Beef cattle very dull and lower; receipts 1,900 head. Sheep 15½@16; fair to good 15½@16 cents. Sheep dull at 6½; receipts 13,000 head. Cows unchanged. Hogs in fair demand at 13½@14 per hundred; receipts 2,600 head.

Baltimore Markets.—BALTIMORE, February 5.—Flour heavy; Howard street superfine \$8.50. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania Red \$2.30. Corn steady; White 85, Yellow 75. Oats heavy. Provision market quiet; groceries inactive. Whisky heavy at \$2.37.

New York Market.—NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Cotton quiet at 48. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork excited and higher. Lard firm. Whisky nominal.

New York Banks.—NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Increase in loans, \$2,102,546. Circulation, \$328,351. Decrease in specie, \$2,169,285. Deposits, \$4,759,000. Legal tenders, 1,522,806.

New York Railroads Snowed Under.—OSWEGO, Feb. 5.—Snow fell here yesterday to the depth of two feet. Trains on roads from here are all detained.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS First Session.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

Mr. Doolittle said he would have voted for the bill to guarantee civil rights had he been in the Senate on Friday when the vote was being taken.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Gen. Sheridan and other officers, asking for an increase of pay. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Howard presented the petition of citizens of Detroit, asking for protective tariff. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House bill to prevent the issue of American registers to vessels whose owners procured foreign registers during the war, and asked that it be passed immediately.

Mr. Sherman asked that it lie over till to-morrow, as it was very important. So ordered.

Mr. Foot offered a resolution, which was accepted, calling on the Secretary of War for the report of General Roberts, setting forth his views on the expediency of retaining swamp lands in the basin of the Mississippi.

Mr. Fessenden called up the House joint resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, basing representation upon compliance with the order of superior officers and in good faith.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, objected to the reception of the bill; but the House gave permission, and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to amend the act to extend the charter of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company, passed March 3, 1863; also, a bill to incorporate the Great Falls Ice Company of the District of Columbia; also, an act to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Brownell introduced a bill for chartering the National Capital Insurance Company of the city of Washington.

The above bills were referred to the Committees on Commerce, Reconstruction, and the Judiciary.

Mr. Ross offered an amendment to the rules so that one day be set apart in each week for the consideration of public business, to be called the "white man's day."

On motion of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, the resolution was adopted, instructing the committee on reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax on the late rebellious States, in order to defray the expenses of keeping up a standing army until peace be restored.

Important to Southern Manufacturers.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 3, 1866. On September 14, 1865, an order was issued by the Treasury Department under the power conferred by section 46 of Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, directing that articles manufactured in the States lately in insurrection, prior to the establishment of collection districts therein, be retained in possession of the manufacturers, until after such establishment, and, thus made liable to the current rates of taxation, should be held free from present assessment until transported beyond the limits of the above-named States, and shown to be the property of the manufacturer at the time of their manufacture.

The reasons for this exemption were stated briefly at the time of its allowance. It was induced by the fact that manufacturers had, in ignorance of the law, retained large quantities of their products in their own hands, and the increased additional fact that much of the property so retained had greatly deteriorated in value.

Abundant opportunity having now been given for the disposal of these manufactures, there is no good reason for continuing a policy inconsistent with the general provisions of the law, adverse to the interests of Northern manufacturers, and susceptible, as experience has shown, of very great abuse.

It is therefore hereby ordered, that, after March 1, 1866, all Southern manufactures in possession of the manufacturer shall be held subject to the present rates of duty—no exception being made in any case on account of the date of manufacture.

H. McCULLOUGH, Secretary of the Treasury.

The stock of tobacco on hand in Lynchburg is 2,900 head.

LOCAL NEWS.

FIRE.—At half-past eight o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box No. 34, at the Bank of Washington, by Mr. John Farnsworth, fire having been discovered in the building No. 33 Louisiana avenue, known as the Varnum Building. The second story of the building was occupied by Mr. D. T. Brown, painter, the first part of the third story by Mr. John B. Dawson; and the back part was used as the office of the Home Gazette, Mr. R. S. Morgan, editor, and printer.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Thomas Hay, one of the proprietors. From all that could be learned the cause of the fire was the adjoining printing office, on the third floor. The flames were subdued before much damage was sustained. The loss of the contents of the building will probably amount to four or five hundred dollars. Mr. Brown had a lot of paint and several signs damaged. Some furniture belonging to Messrs. John Chesney, grocer, Wm. Scott and John D. Bennett, of the book and ladder company, to the pavement, slightly injuring Messrs. Chesney and Bennett. Chief Engineer Seaford had just climbed into the third story window when the accident occurred.

CONVENTION.—The convention of superintendents of public schools will meet in this city to-morrow afternoon, in the Wallace school building, at three o'clock. It is thought the convention will be very interesting, and their proceedings will be very interesting. For the purpose of discussion the following papers will be read: 1. "School Statistics—their value, points of inquiry, and the mode of collecting them," by Hon. Chas. R. Coburn, State Superintendent, Pennsylvania.

2. "Practicality of Greater Uniformity in the School Systems of the Different States," by Rev. J. V. S. Lockwood, State Superintendent, Maryland. 3. "National Bureau of Education," by Hon. E. R. White, Superintendent, Ohio.

4. "Free High Schools as a Essential Part of Each State School System," by Hon. J. White, Superintendent of Schools, New Jersey. 5. "Cost per capita of Education in the Different States," by J. W. Buckley, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, New York.

6. "Leading features of a model State School System," by Hon. Newton B. Sanborn, State Superintendent, Illinois. 7. "What are the Greatest Defects in the Existing Systems in the Several States?" by Hon. C. M. Harrison, State Superintendent, New Jersey.

8. "Special Duties of a Superintendent of Public Schools," by Hon. J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Schools, New York. 9. A paper will be read by Major General O. O. Howard.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN.—Benjamin S. Kinsey, Jr., formerly of Alexandria, Va., but for many years a resident of this city died at his residence on Tuesday morning last. He was 85 years of age. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a very kind and generous man. He was buried in the city of Alexandria, Va., on Thursday last.

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HEAVY LOSS.—On Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Allemen and his partner were driving along Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, one of the horses, which was pulling a heavy load, was thrown by the curb, and the horse was killed. The driver was not injured.

THE BAKER CASE.—This morning L. C. Baker, who had been arrested on a charge of being a member of the "White Man's Party," was taken to the District Court, where he was committed to the District Jail.

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