THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

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The National Republican.

VOL. VII. WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1867. NO. 82.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Single copies, 5 cents.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

is published every Friday morning: One copy one year, $3.00; Three copies one year, $8.00; Ten copies one year, $15.00.

PATENT OFFICE NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1866.

On the petition of William Wickersham, of Boston, Massachusetts, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 18th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Sewing Machines, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 18th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Journal*, Boston, Massachusetts, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. ja3-w3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.

On the petition of James E. A. Gibbs, of "Steel's Tavern," Virginia, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 21st day of February, 1856, for an improvement in Design for a Sewing Machine, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 21st day of February, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office, on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and the *Spectator*, Staunton, Virginia, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. de19-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 7, 1866.

On the petition of William Coleman and Stephen G. Coleman, of Providence, R. I., praying for the extension of a patent granted to them on the 12th day of March, 1856, for an improvement in supporting the topping-lift and peak-halyard block of sail vessels, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 12th day of March, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 25th day of February next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Journal*, Providence, R. I., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. de13-w3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 15, 1866.

On the petition of William Smith, of New York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 8th day of April, 1853, for an improvement in Weaving Corded Fabrics, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 8th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. no30-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1866.

On the petition of Robert Waddell, of Liverpool, Kingdom of Great Britain, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 6th day of June, 1854, antedated to April 27, 1853, and dated in England the 24 of March, 1853, for an improvement in Balancing Slide Valves of Steam Engines, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 27th day of April, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 18th day of February next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. no30-law3w

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1866.

On the petition of Harvey March, of Lebanon, New Hampshire, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 14th day of June, 1853, for an improvement in Mop Heads, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 14th day of June, 1867:

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 20th day of May next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.

Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Granite State Free Press*, Lebanon, New Hampshire, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice. no27-law3w

GEO. B. WILSON,
(Formerly Burns & Wilson,)
BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
503 Seventh street, (Under Odd Fellows' Hall,) Washington, D. C.

A large assortment of Gents', Boys', Youths', Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Rubbers, of all kinds and sizes, always on hand, cheap for cash. de15-1m

OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, September 15, 1866.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES UNDER THE ACT TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES, APPROVED JULY 28, 1866.

1. All applications shall be filed within the period of six months, from the 1st day of October, 1866, and before any payments are made, shall be classified by regiments, battalions, or other separate organizations, and no application filed after that period shall be settled until the former shall have been paid.

2. No application shall be entertained unless accompanied by the original discharge of the soldier, and the affidavit required by the 14th section of the act, and the further affidavit that he has not received, nor is he entitled to receive from the United States, under any laws or regulations prior to the act of July 28th, 1866, more than $100 bounty for any and all military service rendered by him during the late rebellion, over and above the amount therein claimed.

3. All applications for the additional bounty, authorized by this act, from surviving soldiers, shall be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and the evidence of identity shall be the same as is now required, and applications from the heirs of deceased soldiers shall be in the form now required by the Treasury Department.

4. As soon as the examination of the claims of any regiment, or other independent organization, shall have been properly acted upon, the Paymaster General shall take the necessary steps for their prompt payment.

5. A register shall be kept in the Paymaster General's Office, and also in the office of the Second Auditor, of all claims presented under the law, in which the claimants will be classified by regiments, &c. If the claims be allowed, the amount of bounty paid to each will be noted, and if rejected, the cause of rejection will be distinctly stated.

6. In the applications for bounty, as required by the 2d of these rules, the affidavit shall state each and every period of service rendered by the claimant, and also that he never served otherwise than as therein stated.

7. Organizations irregularly in the service of the United States, or called out for special purposes, as State Militia, Home Guards, &c., and not included in the general bounty laws, are not included within the meaning of the act.

8. Soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under this act.

9. The minority of heirs, claimants for bounty under this act, must be proven to have existed at the date of its passage. Parents shall receive *jointly* the bounty to which they may be entitled as heirs, unless the father has abandoned the support of his family, in which case it shall be paid to the mother. Non-residence in the United States shall not be a bar to the claims of heirs, who would otherwise legally inherit.

The provisions of the act exclude from its benefits the following classes:

1. Those who, after serving the full period of their enlistment, were dishonorably discharged at its expiration.

2. Those discharged during enlistment by way of favor or punishment.

3. Those discharged on account of disability contracted in the service, but not occasioned by wounds received "in the line of duty," who shall not have previously served two or three years respectively at the time of discharge.

4. Those discharged on account of disability existing at the time of their enlistment.

5. The heirs of those who have died since their discharge of wounds or disease not contracted in the service, and in the line of duty.

6. The surviving soldiers and heirs of deceased soldiers who, under previous laws, have received or are entitled to receive a bounty of more than $100 from the United States.

7. The surviving soldiers, as well as the heirs of deceased soldiers, when such soldiers have bartered, sold, assigned, loaned, transferred, exchanged, or given away their final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other Act of Congress.

8. The Act of the 28th of July, 1866, creates no right of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received or were entitled to receive the original bounty, and debars certain classes, brothers and sisters of heirs that were entitled to receive the original bounty, from any claim for the additional bounty provided by this Act.

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General for his opinion on the point whether the Rules and Regulations as within amended are in conformity with law.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

SEPTEMBER 14, 1866.

I have examined these amended Regulations, and am of opinion they are in conformity with law.

HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1866.

The foregoing Rules and Regulations are published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

APPLICATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIER FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

State of —— County of —— ss:

On this —— day of ——, 186-, personally appeared before me, a —— in and for the county and State aforesaid, ——, of ——, in the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that his age is —— years; that he is a resident of ——, county of ——, State of ——, and that he is the identical —— who was enlisted as a —— in Company —— of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and was discharged from the service of the United States, as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that he has again enlisted as a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, to serve for the period of ——, and that he was discharged from the service of the United States as a —— at ——, on the —— day of ——, 186-, by reason of ——, and that there is additional bounty of $—— due him under the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866. And he does further declare that he has not bartered, sold, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress; that he has not already received or is entitled to receive any other or greater bounty than $100, and that the statement of service above given is a correct and true statement of any and all service rendered by him during the rebellion, and that he has never served otherwise than as stated, and he desires all communications concerning this claim to be sent to him at ——, county of —— and State of ——.

Signature of Claimant.

Also personally appeared before me —— and ——, of the county of —— and State of ——, personally known to me, who being duly sworn according to law, declare that they have been for —— years acquainted with ——, the above-named applicant, who was a —— in Company ——, of the —— regiment of ——, and know him to be the identical person named in the foregoing declaration, and that they have no interest whatever in this application.

Signatures of witnesses.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —— day of ——, 186-.

Official signature

I CERTIFY that ——, before whom the foregoing declaration and affidavit were made, is a ——, duly authorized to administer oaths, and that the above is his signature.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, this —— day of ——, 186-.

(L. S.) ——, *Clerk of the* ——

C. WHITE'S
(LATE SHAFFIELD'S)
CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM ESTABLISHMENT
AND LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
DINING SALOON,
No. 256 Sixth street, between G and H streets.

Mr. WHITE respectfully suggests to Families, Hotel and Restaurant Proprietors, and all others, that he keeps constantly on hand a superior article of FRENCH AND AMERICAN CONFECTIONERY, and the PUREST ICE CREAM, of his own manufacture. His terms are most moderate.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, FAIRS, BA furnished with the best article, at the shortest notice.

We solicit from the public a call, having ever abundence in our ability to give entire satisfaction.

N. B.—The location is one of the best, and the Saloon the finest in the city, and the proprietor is determined to make it a first-class house by cultivating none other than the best patrons. se6

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

READING FOR THE MILLION.

CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE! CIRCULATE!

It is manifestly true that the political campaign upon which the country is just entering is to be a crisis of vast importance. Upon it will depend the dearest interests of the United States Government and people. Having passed through the ordeal of a civil war triumphantly, it remains to be decided whether the legitimate fruits of the united labors of those who united, without respect of party, for the preservation of the Government shall be turned to bitter ashes, and the disunion which Southern rebels could not accomplish shall be effected by Northern politicians.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

has always battled for the Government and the flag, and now, when disruption of the Union is courted by extremists who, under the guise of pure patriotic principle, are ravenous for political power and place, the

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

still battles for the flag of our Union.

It is to be an arduous struggle, and we ask in all sincerity that the friends of the Union—which is our cause as against sectionalists of every name and from every quarter—shall give us the encouragement needed by every public journal.

Situated as we are at the capital of the nation and enjoying the best facilities for obtaining information of the utmost importance to every American citizen, we shall confidently undertake to furnish our readers during the forthcoming political campaign with the most valuable political newspaper printed in this or any other city.

As we stood by ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the dark hours of the Republic we stand by his successor, ANDREW JOHNSON, to whom has been assigned the task of restoring to their proper relations the people lately in rebellion, believing, as we do, that he has grasped the true theory of RESTORATION, and that he has the courage to abide by his convictions.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

is published every morning, (except Sunday,) and THE WEEKLY every Friday morning.

TERMS—DAILY.

The DAILY REPUBLICAN is furnished to mail subscribers at the following rates: One copy, one year, $8; one copy, six months, $4; one copy three months, $2.

TO CLUBS.

Three copies, one year	$22 50
" " six months	11 25
" " three months	5 62
Five copies, one year	35 00
" " six months	17 50
" " three months	8 75

TERMS—WEEKLY:

The WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is furnished at the following low rates:

One copy one year	$2 50
Three copies one year	6 50
Ten " " "	20 00
Twenty " " "	35 00
One copy 6 months	1 25
Three copies 6 months	3 25
Ten " " "	10 00
Twenty " " "	17 50

Money orders are preferred from all post offices issuing them; from other post offices the letters should be registered.

It is not necessary that the subscribers to a club should be all sent at one time, or that they should receive their papers at the same post office. Papers will be addressed singly to each member of a club.

We would urge our friends to proceed with the work of getting up clubs immediately. Do not wait until the clubs are full, but forward the names fast as they are obtained

Persons sending us a club of twenty subscribers to the WEEKLY, and $30, will be entitled to an extra copy, *free*.

☞ Specimen copies sent on application.

Address, W. J. MURTAGH & CO.,
Washington, D. C.

GARDNER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ART GALLERY,
INTELLIGENCER BUILDING
511 Seventh street,
ONCE MORE IN RUNNING ORDER.

The damage caused by the late fire has been so far repaired that business will be resumed

THIS MORNING, WEDNESDAY, October 6th,

When, as formerly, the rule will be strictly enforced throughout the establishment,

"PRODUCE THE BEST, NO MATTER WHAT THE COST IN TIME AND MATERIAL."

Mr. G. takes this opportunity to thank his numerous friends and customers for past kindness, and to say it shall be his constant aim to continue to merit the very liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him. oct6-d3

THE WASHINGTON HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.

This charitable institution, so much needed in this city, will open on SUNDAY, October 28, on G street, 314, between Twelfth and Thirteenth.

GUARDIANS:

HENRY D. COOKE, ESQ.,
CHARLES KNAP, ESQ.,
JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, ESQ.,
WM. S. HUNTINGTON, ESQ.,
GEORGE E. BAKER, ESQ.,
HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

JOHN G. CLARKE, Treasurer.
T. S. VERDI, M. D., Secretary.

At this worthy institution the poor people of our city will receive medical attendance and medicines *free of charge*.

The Dispensary being supported by free contributions, all those well disposed towards the poor may send their contributions to the Treasurer, John G. Clarke, Esq., of the Bank of Riggs & Co., or to the Secretary, Dr. T. S. Verdi, 303 G street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

The rooms will be opened from 2 to 4 p. m., daily, Sundays excepted.

Drs. T. S. Verdi, of Washington, and C. S. Verdi, of Georgetown, and any other physician willing to assist in the good work, will be in attendance.

T. S. VERDI, M. D., Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, m.; prayer by the Chaplain. Present, Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Doolittle, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Williams and Wilson.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, forwarding the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with bill prepared by him. It was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Chandler presented a petition of one of the citizens of Michigan, protesting against any curtailment of the national currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Morgan presented a number of remonstrances against increased duty on sugar, steel, &c.

Mr. Trumbull presented a remonstrance from citizens of Illinois against the passage of an act restricting the national currency. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cragin introduced a bill for the appointment of Register of Wills and Register of Deeds for the county of Washington, District of Columbia; also, a bill for the appointment of a Marshal for the same place; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any action be needed, by legislation or otherwise, to prevent the sale of persons into slavery by virtue of a decree of a civil court.

Mr. Sumner exhibited a notice, signed by the sheriff, sent to him from Maryland, announcing the sale of a negro man, in the city of Annapolis, convicted of larceny at the October term of the Circuit court, to be sold for cash. A correspondent had stated that in the same city he had witnessed the sale, at the Court-house, on the 22d December, 1866, of a man for one year, another man had been sold for two years, and two women had been sold, one for one year and the other for two years.

Mr. Saulsbury said that in this case Massachusetts had furnished an example which other States had followed. The advertisements read were very similar to others which appeared in former years in the papers in the Eastern States and especially Massachusetts, as any one could see from old newspaper files, and from reading the history of slavery in Massachusetts.

Mr. Johnson thought there was no immediate necessity for taking any decisive step in this matter now. He alluded to the pending indictment of Judge Magruder under the civil rights bill in the Circuit Court of the United States, and said that when that question was decided it would be time enough to settle this.

Mr. Creswell contended that the clause in question of the Constitution had reference to imprisonment for crime, and did not authorize the sale of a human being.

After a few further remarks from Mr. Sumner, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition from Generals Grant and Meade and a number of other army officers, praying additional allowances for officers in active service.

Mr. Sumner introduced, and moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any legislation was necessary to prevent the system of Indian peonage now prevalent in New Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The special order, the bill for the admission of Nebraska, was then taken up.

The question was on the motion of Mr. Hendricks to postpone till Monday next, which was adopted.

On motion, the Senate then laid on the table the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the Territory of New Mexico.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the resolution to print the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands in foreign languages was taken up, and passed.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he intended to call up to-morrow the bill to regulate tenure of office.

Mr. Trumbull moved to take up resolution to reconsider the vote passing the bill to make an extra allowance to the Milwaukie and Rock River Canal Company, of Wisconsin, over and above the amount recommended by the Commissioner of the Land Office.

The motion to reconsider was not agreed to.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, took up the bill to repeal section thirteen of the confiscation act.

Mr. Johnson, being entitled to the floor, asked for a postponement until to-morrow; and that course was taken.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a bill introduced by him to punish false and fraudulent representations to negroes, &c., for the purpose of reducing them to a condition of peonage or slavery, was taken up and amended by substituting the word "involuntary" for the word "virtual," before the word "servitude."

Mr. Howard suggested that the bill would be improved by striking out the words "false and fraudulent," and some further verbal alterations.

There being no quorum present,

Mr. Trumbull suggested that as the bill met with opposition it would be well to adjourn.

Mr. Sumner deprecated the amendments as endangering the purpose of the bill.

Mr. Hendricks thought it would be a new feature in legislation to punish representatives, even though no harm resulted from them.

Mr. Sumner said it was proper if they were shown to be made with this unlawful purpose. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the House reassembled, with a pretty full attendance of members.

The Speaker announced, as the business first in order, the consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, for the bill to restore political rights to the insurrectionary States, Mr. Stevens having the floor.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Speaker also laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of Dacota Territory, asking that the Secretary of that Territory be authorized to use what has been saved out of the appropriations for the expenses of the Territorial government for the purpose of codifying the laws of the Territory.

Also, a memorial from the Legislature of Montana, asking an appropriation for surveys, and the establishment of a surveyor general's office and of a land office in that Territory. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Montana, asking Congress to amend the organic act so as to increase the pay of the Federal officers and of the members of the Assembly of that Territory.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending June 30, 1868, which was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report what measures, if any, can be taken to prevent the Supreme Court from releasing and discharging the assassins of Mr. Lincoln and the conspirators to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas, in Chicago, under color and pretence of the law of 1863, and also to inquire into the expediency of repealing said law.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected; and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to report to the House the result of the investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamer Evening Star; also, to institute an investigation into the cause of the loss of the steamer Commodore, on Long Island Sound, and to transmit to the House the result of such investigation, with his opinion as to what additional legislation is necessary for the further protection of the lives of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam.

On motion of Mr. Bidwell, of California, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate to the House the report of the tour of inspection made during the past season by Gens. Rushing and Mason, particularly the portion of it relating to affairs in Utah Territory.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, offered the following:

Resolved, That this House will not consent to the appropriation of the first dollar for payment of property destroyed by the Union army while engaged in putting down the rebellion.

Objection being made, it was laid over.

Mr. Cobb, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill for the relief of Edwin E. Woodman, late a captain in the 13th Wisconsin volunteers. Referred.

Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prescribe the qualification of officers and attorneys-at-law, and to regulate appointments to office. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Militia.

On motion of Mr. Julian, of Indiana, a resolution was adopted asking for information from the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to claims for pre-emptions in California under the act of March 3, 1863.

Mr. Maynard offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of redeeming the compound interest Treasury notes, so-called, and the bonds known as 5-20's, with Treasury notes to be issued for that purpose, of denominations from $5 to $1,000, a legal tender for their face value, bearing interest at a rate not less than 3 per cent. nor more than 5 per cent. per annum, redeemable in five years, and convertible, at the pleasure of the holders, into 4 per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold, and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 5 years, and due in 20 years, subject to State taxation.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., objected; and the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Bundy offered the following joint resolution for the establishment of four territorial governments within the so-called State of Texas:

Whereas, by joint resolution, approved March 1, 1845, that district heretofore known as the State of Texas, was admitted into the Union and wrongfully permitted to retain in her own right, as to the said State, all the unsettled lands within its limits, the entire territory there consisting of 237,000 square miles, all of which were acquired by the common treasure, sacrifice and blood of the people of the whole Union; and whereas the people inhabiting the said territory, and occupying the said lands, joined the inhabitants of other insurrectionary districts in waging war against the Government and people of the United States, thereby forfeiting all their political rights as citizens of one of the States of the Union, destroying the practical relations of the said State of Texas with the Government of the United States, to the extent that all territorial rights and possessions appertaining to or to be exercised or enjoyed by the people of the said State of Texas, became and remain forfeited, and lost to them by reason of their own acts of treason and rebellion, as aforesaid; and whereas the people and public authority have been and still are disposing of the public lands remaining unsettled therein, not only in a reckless and improvident manner, but to persons who have been and are still disloyal to the Government of the United States, and as rewards for their treason and rebellion against the same; and whereas the people and public authority of said district, in defiance of all law, municipal and divine, have and are still committing every species of violence and outrage upon each other, and more particularly upon the Union and freedmen within their borders; and whereas the said district of Texas has been and is now the resort and refuge of desperate and lawless characters and criminals so that the very name by which that country is recognized and named throughout all lands, is suggestive of the penal colony of the world, the name and history thereof indicating little else than bloodshed, ingratitude, violence and wrong;

Therefore, to the end that the political power and public domain thereof may not further strengthen the hands and advance the purposes of those who hitherto have been and are now the most active, untiring and malignant foes of liberty and the union of the States, and with a view to the speedy settlement of the entire region of said district with a loyal and industrious people, and for the purpose of establishing justice, enacting and executing laws, maintaining order and securing tranquillity therein;

Resolved, &c., That the said district, heretofore known as the State of Texas, shall be divided into four territories, with suitable governments provided therefor respectively; viz:

The northern division or portion thereof shall be called the territory of Brazoria, and shall consist of the said district north of the 32d parallel of north latitude.

The western division or portion thereof shall be called the territory of Bravo, with the river Bravo as its western boundary, and shall be bounded on the east by the river Guadalupe to its intersection with the 30th parallel of north latitude, and then by a right line to the intersection of the 32d parallel of north latitude with the 24th meridian degree of longitude west from Washington.

The eastern division shall be called the territory of the Sabine, having the river of that name for its eastern boundary, and shall be bounded on the west by a line drawn from the southwest extremities of the Galveston Island at low water to the intersection of the 32d parallel north latitude with the 20th degree of longitude west from Washington.

The middle division shall be called the Territory of Lincoln, and shall be bounded east and west by the Territories of Bravo and Sabine. The last mentioned three Territories are to be bounded on the north by the said Territory of Brazoria, and having the Gulf of Mexico on the south and southeast, are bounded south and southeast thereby.

That when any of the said Territories have a sufficient population to entitle it to be represented in the Congress of the United States, (of not less than 125,000 persons,) and shall, by a convention duly called for that purpose, composed of delegates voted for and elected by the loyal male persons of the age of 21 years and upwards, having resided in the Territory six months, and who shall not have been convicted of any infamous crime, or who shall not be a lunatic or a pauper at the time he proposes to vote, shall have adopted a constitution republican in form, and the constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-Ninth Congress at its first session thereof, shall be eligible to admission into the Union; and upon the election of members of Congress, who can duly qualify, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equality with the other States thereof.

The civil governments of the said Territories shall assimilate to the same governments of the other Territories of the Union, and until such governments can be provided for said Territories the government and laws of the so-called State of Texas shall remain in full authority and force.

That all sales or grants of land heretofore made in the said district of Texas by the public authorities thereof to disloyal persons or enemies of the Government of the United States shall be null and void, and the right of pre-emption to any of the public lands therein under the laws thereof shall not enure to the benefit of any such person or person.

Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law providing for compensation to owners of horses killed in battle as to make it include all horses killed or disabled while in actual service, which was adopted.

Mr. Scofield demanded the regular order of business.

Mr. Stevens asked to have the substitute offered by him read, which was done.

Mr. Stevens then moved to amend the third section by taking the power to appoint election commissioners for the districts lately in rebellion from Congress, and giving it to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and said: I am very anxious that this bill shall be proceeded with until final action. I desire that as early as possible this House should come to some conclusion as to what is to be done with the rebel States. This becomes more and more necessary every day; and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has rendered the immediate action of Congress upon the question of establishing governments in the rebel States absolutely indispensable. That decision, although in terms perhaps not so infamous as the Dred Scott decision, is yet far more dangerous and disastrous in its operation upon the lives and liberties of the loyal men of this country. That decision has taken away every protection in every one of the rebel States from every loyal man, black or white, who resides there. That decision has unsheathed the dagger of the rebel assassin and put it to the throat of every man who dares to proclaim himself as now or heretofore a loyal Union man. If the doctrine of that decision be true, then never were any men in such terrible peril as are our loyal brethren at the South, white and black, whether originally resident there, or having gone from the North.

Mr. Speaker, Congress should proceed at once to do something to protect those people from the barbarian hordes who are murdering—daily murdering the white, and putting into secret graves hundreds and thousands of the colored people.

The freedom of a Government, he said, did not depend upon the quality of its laws, but upon the power having authority to enact them; and no Government could be free that did not allow all its citizens to participate in the making and the execution of its laws. There were degrees in tyranny, and generally the larger the number of the rulers the more cruel the despotism. Congress was bound by every consideration of honor and policy to protect the loyal people at the South. All obstacles standing in the way of such action must be removed. The President was Commander-in-Chief of the army, but Congress was his commander, and he would be compelled to obey. He and his minions must learn that ours was not a Government of kings and satraps, but a Government of the people, and that Congress was the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Stevens' address,

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, offered a substitute for that of Mr. Stevens. It was ordered to be printed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, Mr. Grinnell being entitled to the floor, yielded to

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who made an elaborate speech, criticising in detail the recent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and advocating two resolutions already offered by himself, one favoring the repeal of the 5 per cent. tax on manufactures; and the other condemning the doctrine of the Secretary that the war debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation that contracted it.

Mr. Pike, of Maine, obtained the floor, and spoke at length upon the relations of Congress to the seceded States.

Mr. Holmes, of New York, next addressed the committee upon the question of reconstruction, taking the most radical ground.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Pennsylvania, the committee then rose.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution giving additional compensation to certain employees in the civil service of the Government at Washington; which was ordered to be printed and made a special order for Tuesday next. It provides for an increase of 20 per cent. on all salaries not over $3,500 per annum.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers respecting the improvement of Chicago harbor. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting information respecting the protection of the routes across the continent to the Pacific from molestation by hostile Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting portions of Gen. O. E. Babcock's report of the inspection of military posts, made during the last session. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, asked leave to offer the following:

Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives December 4, 1862, by Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, expresses the conviction and