National Republican.

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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 9, 1867.

TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Senators and Representatives can have the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN delivered regularly and promptly at their residence, *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.

RECEPTIONS.

The President's Levees.

We are authorized to announce that THE PRESIDENT will hold his first public levee this year on Thursday evening, the 17th of January; the second on Thursday evening, the 7th of February; and the third on Friday evening, February 22—to commence each evening at eight o'clock, and to close at eleven.

DRAWING-ROOM RECEPTIONS.

We are also authorized to announce that THE PRESIDENT's daughters, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, will be at home on Monday afternoons.

CABINET RECEPTIONS.

The ladies of Secretary BROWNING's family will receive their friends on Wednesday afternoons. The residence of the Secretary of the Interior is on the east side of Montgomery street, Georgetown Heights.

The ladies of Secretary MCCULLOCH's family will receive, as usual, on Wednesday afternoons. Residence 306 H street, between Connecticut avenue and Seventeenth street.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

Speaker COLFAX's receptions will begin on Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, and continue every Thursday evening during the session, from 8½ to 11 o'clock, p. m.

The receptions of the Speaker's mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss MATTHEWS, for ladies, and gentlemen accompanying them, will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 16th, and continue every Wednesday afternoon thereafter, from 1 to 4 o'clock, p. m.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.

Receptions will be held by Gen. GRANT and lady on Wednesdays, the 9th and 23d instant and 6th proximo, in the evening. At home every Saturday from 2 to 5 p. m.

JOHN W. FORNEY "AN INGRATE AND IMPOSTOR."

Inasmuch as the person who acts as Secretary of the Senate of the United States is permitted to print a paper in this city which is used for a variety of purposes, publicly and privately, by members of Congress and others, and which print is recognized as the "organ" of Congress, by respectable members of that body; and inasmuch as said print declared, yesterday, that "a government which did not make all her people free deserved to be indicted as an ingrate and an impostor;" and inasmuch as we convict, in this issue of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, the aforesaid person, editor of the aforesaid paper, as the author of a letter denying freedom to all the people of the United States, especially "illiterate negroes;" and inasmuch as the aforesaid person, alluded to, turns out to be "JOHN W. FORNEY," we brand him, in his own language, and upon his own theory, with being "an ingrate and impostor." See FORNEY's letter to Mr. JOHNSON, under date of Jan. 7th, 1865, printed elsewhere in this paper.

THE OHIO IMPEACHER.

"He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone."

On Monday Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, arose in his place in the House of Representatives and charged THE PRESIDENT with high crimes and misdemeanors, and asked that he be impeached. It was a "painful duty," and he he had, during the recess of Congress, besought various members of the House to perform it. We suppose he sought to find one who could meet the requirement we have quoted at the beginning of this article. We presume that that which rendered the duty so painful to him was the fact, well known to the House and to all who have read the records of the Thirty-Seventh Congress, that he could not meet that requirement which our Saviour demanded of those who would take the reputation and life of a fellow-being.

One hour before Mr. ASHLEY made his stage attempt at impeachment—clumsily confessing in the very act that he could find no respectable member to do it—we had made an inquiry of one of the most radical of the Republican members of the House respecting the impeachment. He replied that the proposition was utterly foolish and impracticable, and added, "If it were to be done, is Mr. *Ashley* the man to lead in it? Pah!" We know what produced his feeling of disgust at the thought of ASHLEY as an accuser; for we had read the record, when it was made by a committee of the House, proving the Hon. J. M. ASHLEY guilty of official conduct that ought to have disgraced him in the eyes of his constituency forever. This record is to be found in Report No. 47, of the 3d session of the 37th Congress—the report of a select committee made in Feb. 28, 1863, by Hon. H. G. BLAKE, chairman. It appears from this document, which is quite voluminous, that Mr. ASHLEY was only saved from "impeachment" by a flaw in the indictment. He was charged with corrupt official conduct "in procuring the appointment of F. M. CASS as Surveyor General of the Territory of Colorado for a consideration previously made."

The letters of ASHLEY and others produced before the committee, and the testimony of witnesses, printed in their report, develop as much corruption as a large-sized Congressman's skin could hold; but the committee came to the conclusion that "the consideration" was not exactly proven to have been "previously agreed upon," and therefore the charge was dropped. This was during the rebellion, and at that time Mr. ASHLEY was very zealous in the cause of the war "to preserve the Union." He managed, under those circumstances, to get a re-election.

We have not the space to-day to give that amount of the testimony bearing upon the case which ought to be republished in view of the action of the great impeacher.

Among the letters which appear in the committee's printed report is one from ASHLEY to CASS, dated Feb. 2d, 1861, in which he dwells upon the importance and advantages of the office, (Surveyor General of Colorado Territory,) saying that it would enable a good business man to make a fortune of $50,000 or $100,000, and in this letter he (ASHLEY) says: "I want my brother as chief clerk."

In a letter dated March 12, 1861, ASHLEY informs CASS that he had made some progress, and that "*in order to secure the Indiana delegation and Senator Lane to operate on Smith, he had promised that the sub-appointments should be made jointly, he giving them their first choice.*" He asks for a letter authorizing him to make such a pledge. He also says to CASS, in his letter, *that he wants* to unite with him as a full partner *in all land speculations and town sites.*

Here is an immaculate impeacher! We wouldn't allow *him* to impeach the hateful tom-cat that makes night hideous in our back yard. He charge the Chief Magistrate, or any other officer, "with corruptly abusing the appointing power, or pardoning power, or restoring property to insurgents, or interfering with elections!" Perhaps he was a "full partner" with some speculator in gold, for Wall street was on the *qui vive*, expecting that when the great ASHLEY impeachment was "thrown upon the market" gold would go up several per cent. for a day or two. These brokers, by the way, if there were any such, who thought ASHLEY a great man, should have "sold him short," it would have been the most winning speculation they have made this season.

We do not wonder that the more sensible of the Republican members tried to stave off ASHLEY's gold speculation, and that the spectators in the galleries saw that the proceeding was a farce. If any high officer is to be impeached, let it be done by a greater and better man than "Hon." J. M. ASHLEY!

RECONSTRUCTION.

[From the Daily Morning Chronicle, Jan. 9, 1866.]

"We publish elsewhere an article from the Nashville *Times and Union* on the reconstruction of Tennessee. It is from the pen of a distinguished southerner, who has stood unflinchingly by the Union; and the intrinsic importance of this great question of reconstruction will insure a careful and universal perusal."

The article alluded to in the above paragraph, appeared in the Nashville, Tennessee, *Times and Union* of about the 28th of December, 1864, and was the inspiration of ANDREW JOHNSON, then Military Governor of Tennessee, and Vice President elect of the United States. JOHN W. FORNEY copied the article into the *Chronicle* with the full knowledge that it contained, in part and as a whole, the opinion of ANDREW JOHNSON on the subject of the admission of the late rebellious States, &c., &c., and accompanied it with the editorial remarks above quoted.

That we may not be charged with making any mistake on this subject, the reader will please carefully peruse the article alluded to above and then read a letter from Mr. JOHN W. FORNEY indorsing the entire policy of ANDREW JOHNSON as laid down in the *Times and Union* article. We sincerely hope that none of our readers will be affected by the endearing terms employed towards Governor JOHNSON by FORNEY of "my dear."

The article from the Nashville *Times and Union* of Dec. 1864, referred to above, is as follows:

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF TENNESSEE.

[From the Nashville Times and Union.]

A new and brighter era is dawning upon the once proud State of Tennessee. For more than three years it has been cursed with the blight of secession and rebellion. Its civil organization has been broken down, its public treasure squandered, its works of improvement suspended or diverted from their original purpose. The whole State, in its civil, social and commercial relations, is paralyzed, and nearly every county within its borders stained with the blood of its citizens. But the great struggle is over. It ended with the last gun fired by the gallant General Thomas, in the battle around its capital. Random shots may yet be heard, and roving bands may occasionally infest its borders, but no formidable foe will again pass its soil or devastate its fair fields. Its loyal people may now, with brighter prospects than ever before, resume the great work of civil reorganization. Broken and war-beaten as is Tennessee, it is still a sovereign State—great even in its ruins. It is still a member of the Federal Union—still a State, and not a conquered province or a territorial appendage. It has lost by the rebellion of a part of its citizens none of its rights as a State, and forfeited none of its obligations to the General Government.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

Under this wise provision of the Constitution the power is not only conferred, but it is made the duty of the Federal Government to protect each State against domestic violence. Out of respect to the State governments it is provided, in cases of domestic violence, that the aid of the United States may be invoked by the Legislature or Executive. But the obligation is no less binding on the Federal Government to furnish protection to the States—"to suppress insurrection and repel invasion," without the application by the Legislature or Executive, than with it. It might happen, at the time of an insurrection, or domestic violence, the Legislature would not be in session and the Executive dead, and no one to convene the Legislature. Could it, under such circumstances, be for a moment contended that the United States would be released from its obligation to protect the State and save it from overthrow? Or the Legislature and Executive, as in the case of Tennessee, might join with and lead the insurgents. Would the United States in such an event have no power or right to intervene on behalf of the loyal people and quell the insurrection. I imagine no one can doubt the right, unless it is conceded that whenever a majority of the citizens of a State enter into rebellion the State itself is withdrawn from the Federal compact and out of the Union. To admit this would be to admit the doctrine of secession in its broadest sense, and at the same time to deny the constitutional right of the United States to interfere, either with or without the application of the Legislature or Executive, in the affairs of a State. The very fact that there is rebellion or domestic violence in a State furnishes the only reason that justifies the United States in entering a State to suppress it. It can enter with its armed power for no other cause except to enforce its own laws, and only for this cause, when the State in which it occurs is too weak to quell the disturbance. Nor does it matter to what extent the domestic insurrection has gone, or how many people have become involved in it, whenever such domestic violence occurs, whether one half or two thirds or even three fourths of the people of a State are engaged in it, it becomes the duty of the United States to interfere, and by its armed power save the State.

But what follows the suppression of such insurrection? The State is not obliterated, nor has it lapsed into a territory or conquered province. It is still a State in the Union, with all the rights and privileges it enjoyed before.

In a democratic form of government like ours, composed of independent sovereignties, the people are the "States," and if one half, two-thirds or three-fourths go into rebellion, and are all killed by the Federal power in the suppression of it, the remainder still constitutes the State, with all the rights and powers that the whole enjoyed to set in motion the suspended machinery of State government. A State once in the Union cannot be thus destroyed or forced out of the compact. The suppression of rebellion, or quelling domestic violence within it by the United States, neither conquers the State nor involves its loyal citizens in the rebellion; but, in the language of the clause of the Constitution above quoted, it "protects" it—saves it from self-destruction—or, it may be, from so altering its constitution as it will not be "republican in form."

Any other view is self-destruction. It might happen, in a great rebellion of many States, as the one now existing, so far as the General Government would suppress it in one State another would rebel, until all passed under the same ordeal. In such a case, if, as some unwisely contend, the States were conquered territories, there would be no central government, no members of Congress, no Senators, Ministers or diplomatic agents, or constituted power remaining to reinstate them. The whole idea is fallacious, and results from an imperfect understanding of the frame-work of our Government.

But Tennessee, cleared as it now is from rebel invasion, with many of her civil functions under the administration of its military Governor in full play, stands in an attitude speedily to reorganize its civil government and again enter the Halls of Congress by its Senators and Representatives. It cast its vote for president....throwing more loyal votes than Kentucky....and furnished the candidate for Vice President, who has been elected, and that, too, under a Constitution which declares "the electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves."

This provision of the Constitution contemplates that both the President and the Vice President shall be residents of some State, and not a conquered province; and if it be true that Tennessee has lost its identity as a State, then Gov. Johnson cannot constitutionally qualify as Vice President, and the people are defeated in their choice. But this is a political question and not a judicial one, and already it has, at least by implication, been settled. Tennessee, under authority of the President, has a civil government partially organized and in successful operation. It has near 40,000 loyal troops in the field and pays its taxes to the United States, and has its Federal courts regularly held by a judicial officer appointed since the rebellion, and its loyal people are taking active measures to remodel its constitution, and fill its vacant seats in Congress, and thus free it from the powerful oppression under which it now labors by giving it a voice in the councils of the nation, and a position among its sisters, when it will be bound to furnish its just quota of troops under future calls of the President, and thereby aid more effectually in crushing out the rebellion. PHŒNIX.

The letter of JOHN W. FORNEY, endorsing every word and sentence of the above article, and now first published, is as follows. It is richer, if anything, than FORNEY's famous letter asking President JOHNSON to give his friend the New York Custom-House:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7, 1865.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I cannot too heartily thank you for your letter, dated Nashville, December 30, 1864, received on Wednesday evening. There is not a word or a sentence in the article from the Nashville *Times*, which you enclose, that does not meet my warmest approbation. I have read and re-read your letter and it, and have shown both to several intimate friends. I hope soon to be able to endorse both in my two newspapers—the *Chronicle* and the *Press*. After a pretty thorough canvass I think the Senators and Rrepresentatives from Louisiana will be admitted; and, if this is so, it is easy to anticipate that those of Tennessee will also be received. The only person that I find opposed to your theory, and who is now hesitating as to the true course to be pursued in reference to the admission of Louisiana, is Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts. He may probably be followed by Wade, Wilkinson, Chandler, and a few more, but Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is open and determined in his course, and, I think, he will carry with him a number. The attempt to embarrass the admission of such States as Tennessee, after having gone through such sufferings as your's, and after having reorganized their States from the very foundation of principle and law, would be a sad proceeding.

The fact is, my dear Governor, we cannot resist peace should the Southern people lay down their arms and demand to come back into the Union under the terms of the amnesty proclamation—agreeing to the abolition of slavery by the amendment of the Constitution, and consenting to the restoration of the old Union. Any party that opposes such an appeal would come to confusion, nor can we attempt to embarrass such questions as those presented in the case of Louisiana and Tennessee, by legislation on the subject of negro suffrage, because that question belongs to the States—and it will look very odd if the legislators from the free States should endeavor to confer the right of suffrage upon the as yet illiterate negroes, just delivered from slavery in the South, when, in nearly all the free States, the negroes are wholly disfranchised. I feel in high hope that the course of the people of Savannah—which you have by this time seen—in coming forward voluntarily and heartily agreeing to the terms offered by the Government, will be followed in other quarters, and that we are, in fact, about to realize the beginning of the end of the rebellion. We are looking for you here with much interest. Your presence and you counsel are needed.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. W. FORNEY.

Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Nashville, Tenn.

THAD. STEVENS GONE TO HARRISBURG.

THAD. STEVENS' letter to one HARRY WHITE, reflecting upon the new Legislature of Pennsylvania, is fearful. He says, in a long epistle, that that body "is above suspicion;" that it is composed of "independent and pure men," and that to save it from the charge of the suspicion of corruption he will not go to Harrisburg to lobby the members to vote for him; and then, in a postscript, concludes that he will go on account of "certain facts" which "come" to his "knowledge." Accordingly he went, and was "there on Tuesday."

Whither Are We Drifting?

One of our Radical friends was present in the Supreme Court yesterday during the argument of an important case, in which Gen. BUTLER and other eminent lawyers were of counsel, and he says that while he sat there (in that good old room where the atmosphere itself is redolent of constitutional law) he thought how absurd it is in this progressive age, when Congress holds all the power of the Government, to waste so much study and learning upon the "played out" notions of such old fogies as MARSHALL, STORY, etc. And our Radical friend says that unless the decisions of the Supreme Court can be prerevised by the caucus of the dominant party in the House of Representatives (where the will of the people is manifested) the cumbrous old court machine should be swept away, and the ponderous volumes of the law library be ground over and reconstructed into paper to be used in printing the *Morning Barnacle*.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

THE pumps on the Connecticut river water works ceased working on Wednesday, and the new Trout Brook reservoir was turned on as the water supply.

WHISKY is still corn, but what of that!—*National Republican.*

If it is n't corn it can corn those who use it.—*Boston Post.*

Yes, but what *rye* faces some people wear when they are *corned*.

THE number of colored troops in General Sheridan's department will soon be reduced to those regiments stationed on the Rio Grande.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS.—"Father KEMP" and his family remain in town until tomorrow evening, when they give their last concert. Last night Odd Fellows' Hall was crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the concert. A matinee is given at 3 o'clock to-day, in addition to this evening.

Amnesty Proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, Dec. 8, 1863.

His Interpretation of "a Sufficiently Liberal Test."

He Declares Him Sound Who "Will Make a Sworn Recantation of His Former Unsoundness."

For the purpose of record and reference we reproduce from the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN of December, 1863, a brief extract from the annual message of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, delivered to Congress on the 8th of that month, relating to his amnesty proclamation of the same date, which accompanied the message, and an extract from the proclamation. Many excellent gentlemen who admired ABRAHAM LINCOLN when he was living have forgotten his patriotic councils now that he is dead, and in the hour of madness are running counter to them. We do not quote them for the benefit of the distinguished Senator who once publicly denounced ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a "usurper," but for the thoughtful consideration of those who respected him while living and who revere his memory now that he is dead.

The following is an extract of Mr. LINCOLN's message of December, 1863, wherein he refers to the amnesty proclamation which he submits with it:

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a restumption of the national authority within *the States* wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no *man is coerced to take it*. The man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion; and this includes the power to grant on terms, as is fully established by judicial and other authorities.

It is also proffered that if, in any of *the States* named, a State government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence. The constitutional obligation of the United States to guaranty to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State, in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State government set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State, favorable to republican government in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element external to, or even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guaranty and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part, from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one, *which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.*

The important portions of the proclamation referred to by Mr. LINCOLN in the extract of his message above, is as follows. We ask the special attention of our national legislators to its provisions:

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and in property cases where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I, — —, do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are, or shall have been, civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who have left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are, or shall have been, military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate government above the rank of colonel in the army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one tenth in number of the votes cast in such State at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, *and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called act of secession*, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State government which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true government of *the State*, and *the State* shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that "the United States shall guaranty to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or the executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent, as a temporary arrangement, with their present condition as a laboring class, will not be objected to by the national Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper, that, in constructing a loyal State government in any State, *the name of the State, boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained*, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State government.

Richard vs. "Dick" Busteed.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, a few days ago, had the following paragraph about Judge RICHARD BUSTEED, of the United States Circuit Court for the Alabama district:

We heard a good story of Judge B. the other day—too good to be lost—concerning Judge B.'s views of the constitutional amendment, connected with "*Dick*" Busteed's opinion.

On the eve of the adjournment of the Alabama Legislature, a few days ago, a number of the legal members of that body had a high old time with Judge B. at one of the crack restaurants of Montgomery. After shooting off numerous champagne corks against the ceiling, Judge B. got excited, and at the mention of the constitutional amendment, fired off a piece of his mind right into the crowd. Said he:

"As the Hon. *Richard* Busteed, *up there*, presiding as United States district judge, I am for the amendment; but as plain *Dick* Busteed down here, boys, I'd see 'em damned first!" [Great applause and another volley at the ceiling.]

Judge B. felt annoyed by the joke, and wrote a lengthy communication denying the story. The *Mail* prints the Judge's communication, but rejoins to it in an editorial, from which we clip the following:

"You have not only had two sets of opinions as to the political *status* of the South, but all the corks shot at ceilings, and all the poetry shot at grand juries, cannot persuade the people that you did not endorse the President's policy twelve months ago, and that you do heartily endorse the Congressional policy now."

Wall's Opera House.

MR. E. L. DAVENPORT is in excellent health and spirits, and is playing a very brilliant engagement at Wall's Opera House. It is not often that he is as well supported as he is by Messrs. BERRY & WALL's company. So good an actor in leading *roles* supported by so good a company is rarely found in any theatre. To-night he appears in his great part of Rover, in the excellent comedy of "Wild Oats," and here the excellent qualities of the company and management will come into play with good effect. Thursday evening ANNA CORA MOWATT RITCHE's celebrated comedy of "Fashion" is to be given, and the remaining evenings will be devoted to highly attractive dramas of the legitimate order.

"Played Out."

When the proposition was made in the House yesterday to adjourn in respect to the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, was understood to say, "That's played out; JACKSON is dead." If the gentleman from Ohio is not politically "played out" before his mortal end arrives, we are mistaken in our forecastings, and we have strong reason for believing that JACKSON's name will live after that of ASHLEY has gone to rottenness and oblivion.

A New Post Office in New York City.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads have agreed to report a bill today accepting the proposal of the city of New York to pay half a million of dollars for the lower end of the Park, opposite the Astor house, as a site for a new post office in that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns we cannot do justice this morning to the remarkable and charming entertainments of these artists at Metzerott's Hall. Go and see them by all means. The PAULS give a feast that never palls upon the appetite of their audience.

Illinois Senatorship.

Governor OGLESBY and General LOGAN have withdrawn from the canvass for the United States Senatorship of Illinois, and their friends have united on Gen. PALMER. The friends of both PALMER and TRUMBULL are confident of success.

The Opera.

Faust was performed last night, we are glad to say, to a full and fashionable house. The cast was an exceedingly strong one, and all the leading parts so well performed as to excite the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the audience. Miss KELLOGG looked and acted the part of "Margaretta," and sang the music with that exquisite finish for which she is famous. We are glad to see that the people of Washington are beginning to appreciate the merits of this fine company.

MRS. FANNY G. WILLARD, who was a writer of fashion articles for the *Sunday Times*, and a contributor of poems, &c., to other journals, in New York, was shot in that city last Saturday night by Police Roundsman THOS. M. BURKE, of the Seventh precinct, at the boarding-house at the corner of Ninth avenue and Twentieth street, kept by Mrs. VANDERWORK. Mrs. WILLARD had been engaged to be married to her murderer, but in consequence of disagreements between them she had determined to break the engagement. After killing Mrs. WILLARD he blew his own brains out.

ART.—There is a fine collection of pictures now on exhibition at HUDSON TAYLOR's book store. Among them are two fine landscapes by BIERSTADT, a marine by BRADFORD, and several fruit pieces by BOURGHAS and HETZEL. Go and see them.

WE call the especial attention of Senators SUMNER, WADE, CHANDLER & Co., to the letter of the Secretary of the United States Senate in our paper to-day. It is to the point. Others are in reserve.

FORNEY rather beats his custom-house letter this morning. It is astonishing what an "out-and-out" JOHNSON man he used to be. The Senate is proud of him.

CARD.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
JANUARY 1, 1867.

On account of the reduced price of provisions, the rate of board at this Hotel will be FOUR DOLLARS per day from date.

jan1-6t POTTS & SHELLEY.

HEIRS WANTED.

Why don't you send to REDDEN BROS. for a list of the heirs of unclaimed property in Europe? It would be worth your time and money should you find a fortune of £10,000 waiting for you, and they not able to learn of your whereabouts. The list costs 25 cents. Refer, as to veracity, &c., by permission, to Messrs. ALLEN COPP & HIBBERT, bankers, of St. Louis, (with whom Mr. V. Stuart Redden was formerly employed;) also to HENRY ASHBROOK, Esq., of the General Land Office, this city.

Address Box 180, Washington, D. C. dec15-2m

TELEGRAMS TO The National Republican.

By the United States and European News Company

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

HEALTH OF CARLOTTA

SPAIN PREPARING FOR A REBELLION.

Candian Insurrection Suppressed.

THE FRANCO-MEXICAN SQUADRON.

UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

ROME AND ITALY.

THE MARKETS.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

A CONGRESS CALLED

Accidents by Fire and Rail.

TWENTY-TWO NEGROES BURNED.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

POLITICAL CONVENTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Foreign News by the Cable.

TRIESTE, Jan. 7.—Information received from Miramar reports the health of the Empress Carlotta as somewhat improved.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A banquet was given on Saturday to the American yachtsmen by the Royal Thames Yacht Club. Lord Alfred Paget presided. Speeches were made expressing the most friendly feeling towards the United States.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—Advices received from Madrid state that the Government is making extensive military preparations to arrest the threatened outbreak in Spain.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7.—Official accounts received here by the Government from Candia announce that the insurrection has been fully suppressed, and that no armed opposition to the Turkish Government now exists, except by a few straggling foreigners who have escaped to the mountains.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—All the transports destined for Vera Cruz to bring back the French army now in Mexico, have sailed. They are under the convoy of heavily armed ironclads to protect the fleet from anticipated trouble from privateers, alleged to have been put afloat by the Liberal Government of Mexico.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 7—Evening.—Cotton.—The market has been steady during the day, and closes with sales of 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 15d.

The breadstuffs market has been quiet and steady to-day, without any change in quotations.

The petroleum market is steady at 1s. 7d.

PARIS, Jan. 7, evening.—The Bourse has ruled quiet to-day. Rentes closed at 68.

LONDON, Jan. 8, noon.—The *Times* of this morning says that it has good authority for stating that Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, has been requested to ask the United States Government to accept of arbitration in the Alabama claims question.

PARIS, Jan. 8, noon.—The French fleet in Mexican waters have been directed to remain there, so as to collect the customs duty.

PARIS, Jan. 8—noon.—Advices have just been received from Corea, stating that the French troops have burnt the Palace and Government houses at Kanghow. All attempts at negotiations with the Coreans had failed.

FLORENCE, Jan. 8—noon.—It is reported that Garibaldi will give his aid to the Greek movement in regard to Candia, if the revolt in that island lasts a fortnight longer.

LONDON, Jan. 8—noon.—Consols are quoted at 91 for money; 5-20's, 72¼; Illinois Central, 81¼; Erie, 46.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—noon.—The cotton market is quiet but steady. It is estimated that the sales to-day will reach 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d.

[LATER.]

ROME, Jan. 8.—The Italian Embassador, Signor Tornelli, has finally settled the questions relative to the future *status* of religious matters in Rome under the Italian *regime*. The Papal Cabinet have agreed that hereafter the appointment of bishops shall be made by His Holiness the Pope, the said appointments to receive the sanction of the King and Government of Italy.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—Evening.—The steamship Virginia, from New York December 27, has arrived at this port.

The cotton market opened easier, and very quiet during the day, and closes flat. The transactions amount to only 8,000 bales, on the basis of 15d. for Middling Uplands.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 8—evening.—The market is easier for cotton goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—evening.—The breadstuffs market is generally easier except for corn, which is firmer. Mixed American is quoted at 42s, 6d. Flour is quiet and unchanged. The provision market is quiet and steady.

LONDON, Jan. 8, evening.—Money market ruled steady and slightly firmer to-day. Consols close to-day at 91 for money. Market for American securities has been slightly easier, and quotations close as follows: U. S. 5-20's, 72¾; Illinois Central, 81¼; Erie, 45¾.

PARIS, Jan. 8—evening.—The Bourse has ruled quiet to-day. Three per cent. Rentes close at 68 francs 82½c.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 8—evening.—The closing quotation of United States Five-twenties to-day was 76¾.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Daily News* denounces as unwise the proposed representation to Parliament of mass petitions.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The election of the members of the new German Parliament has been ordered to take place February 12.

Church Burned.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Belleville Congregational church at Newburyport was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $16,000.

The Mexican Muddle.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—The United States dispatch steamer Blackbird brings Brownsville and Matamoras dates to the 13th inst.

Gen. Escobedo has appointed Cortinas Governor of Matamoras, who has issued a proclamation assuming the command.

Ortega has issued a long pronunciamento setting forth his claims as President of Mexico, and calling on the people to rally to his standard.

The Liberals have retaken San Luis Potosi. Melia is falling back to the city of Mexico.

The *Ranchero* contains a long editorial defending the conduct of Gen. Sedgwick.

The Rio Grande *Courier* publishes official communications from French representations in Mexico, in which they say they were strangers to the conference held at Orizaba, and as a consequence of the deliberations of that conference they will return to France in the shortest time possible.

Maximilian has called a congress where all parties are invited to attend. Passports will be given for that purpose. The congress is to decide whether the Empire is to submit or not.

Destructive Fire—Fatal Railroad Accident—Serious Illness of the Governor of Michigan.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—More than half a block of business buildings, including the confectionary establishment of Wells & Townsend, Lee's music store, Colver's stove store, and Allen's meat market, were destroyed by fire at Galesburg, Illinois, on Sunday last. Loss $50,000.

On Sunday afternoon a passenger train going south on the Illinois Central railroad was thrown from the track near Mendota, instantly killing a Mrs. M. Wilson, of Ackerson, and injuring several other passengers.

LANSING, MICH., Jan. 8.—Gov. Crapo is thought to be dying.

Assembling of the Kansas Legislature.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 8.—The Kansas Legislature met to-day. The Senate adjourned without completing organization. The House organized by electing Col. Plumb Speaker and J. L. Morton chief clerk. The minor officers were filled by wounded soldiers. The organization has no bearing on Senatorial candidates. Gov. Crawford's message will be delivered to-morrow.

Gen. Butler's New York Suits.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Gen. Butler's counsel was in court to-day upon an application to remove certain cases into the federal courts, on the ground that the injuries complained of were alleged to have been caused by him while acting under the authority of the President of the United States. The motions were adjourned, owing to the want of preparation on the part of the opposing counsel.

New Hampshire Convention.

CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 8.—The New Hampshire State Republican Convention assembled at Phœnix Hall to-day. It was organized by the choice of Major General Simon G. Griffin, of Keene, as president. The ballot for Governor resulted in the nomination of Gen. Walter Harriman. Jesse Gault was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Thad. Stevens at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 9.—Thad. Stevens has arrived. Ex-Speaker Grow, J. K. Moorhead, and other gentlemen are here in reference to the Senatorial question. Gen. Geary, the Governor elect, remains neutral at New Cumberland, and will not come to Harrisburg until caucus nomination is settled. Curtin is ahead for Senator.

Colored Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The National Convention of Colored Soldiers and Sailors assembled in Watson Hall this morning. Delegates were present from Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Virginia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, and the District of Columbia.

From Georgia—Twenty-two Freedmen Burned.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 8.—The grand jury has found true bills against some counterfeiters on negro evidence.

The jail at Kingston was burned last night. Twenty-two freedmen were burned to death. The fire occurred in the cell of the prisoners.

The Rio Grande District.

GALVESTON, Jan. 8.—Maj. Gen. Reynolds is now here and goes to-morrow to assume the command of the district of the Rio Grande, relieving Gen. Brown. Gen. Sedgwick is still at Brownsville, and has probably been released from arrest.

Death From Railroad Injuries.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—Chas. Perry, engineer of the train which ran off the track yesterday at South Barracks, Maine, died of his injuries this morning, making the second death from this disaster.

Stephens in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Irish-American* states positively that Stephens is in this city, and hints that he will probably attempt to escape to France in the Persia next Saturday.

What a Private Dispatch Says.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A private dispatch from Quebec says that the Governor of the Province has refused the demand of Mr. Seward for the papers on the subject of the Fenian trials in Canada.

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