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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JANUARY 30, 1867.

RECEPTIONS.

The President's Levees.

We are authorized to announce that THE PRESIDENT will hold his second public levee this season 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.

Mrs. POSTMASTER GENERAL RANDALL will receive on Wednesday afternoons, at No. 407 New York avenue.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S RECEPTIONS.

Speaker COLFAX's receptions will 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 continue every Wednesday afternoon from 1 to 4 o'clock, p. m.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.

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

MR. MOTLEY'S MINISTRY.

THE PRESIDENT yesterday sent to the Senate a reply to the resolution requesting him to communicate to that body, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interests, any correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. MOTLEY, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, relating to his reported resignation of this post.

The following is the correspondence:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MOTLEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, November 21, 1866.

SIR: A citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, in which he represents that he had traveled extensively in Europe during the last year, in the course of which he had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries; that most of them whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his Administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans, and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans. He adds that you do not pretend to conceal "your disgust," as he says you style it, at the President's whole conduct; that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles in common with Mr. Seward, who you say is hopelessly degraded.

Your denial or confirmation of the truth of these reports is requested.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

MR. MOTLEY TO MR. SEWARD.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, VIENNA, Dec. 11, 1866.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: An hour or two ago I received a letter from you, dated 21st November, 1866, to which I hasten to reply. You inform me that a citizen of the United States has addressed a letter to the President from Paris, stating that in the course of the last year "he had occasion to see something of our Ministers and Consuls in various countries; that most of those whom he met were bitterly hostile to the President and his administration, and expressed that hostility in so open a manner as to astonish Americans and to leave a very bad impression on Europeans."

With this opening paragraph, relating generally to United States Ministers and Consuls abroad, I have nothing especial to do; other gentlemen are fully competent to answer for themselves. You proceed to say, "He adds that you do not pretend to conceal your disgust," as he says you style it, "at the President's whole conduct; that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection; that the President has deserted his pledges and principles, in common with Mr. Seward, who, you say, is hopelessly degraded."

You conclude by requesting me to deny or confirm the truth of these reports. My first impulse on reading the letter was to content myself with a flat denial of their truth. On a little further reflection, however, I do not wish that there should be doubt as to my political sentiments. As a representative of the foreign policy of the Government, I have done my best faithfully to discharge my duties in strict conformity with my instructions. In the conflict of opinions in regard to home questions, especially that of reconstruction, my views have never been asked for by the United States Government, and I should have considered it unbecoming and superfluous to volunteer a public declaration of them, as certainly should I have deemed it my duty to express them frankly whenever they were officially demanded. I do not understand that I am even now directly questioned on the subject, but, after reading your letter, I owe it to myself to say a few words.

I have always believed it necessary that strong guarantees should be taken against a recurrence of the rebellion, and the re-establishment of some form of slavery before the seceded States should be readmitted to representation in Congress. Latterly I have inclined to the opinion that the noblest and the safest course would be by amendment of the Constitution, prohibiting distinction of race or color in regard to the attainment of the franchise, together with a general amnesty to be pronounced by the President.

These opinions, in the privacy of my own household, and to occasional American visitors, I have not concealed. The great question now presenting itself for solution, demands the conscientious scrutiny of every American who loves his country, and believes in the human progress of which that country is one of the foremost representatives. I have never thought, during my residence at Vienna, that because I have the honor of being a public servant of the American people, I am deprived of the right of discussing within my own walls the gravest subjects that can interest freemen. A Minister of the United States does not cease to be a citizen of the United States as deeply interested as others, in all that effects the welfare of his country.

In conversation with such of my colleagues or members of the Government here as were interested in our politics, I have uniformly stated that the conflict of opinions now prevailing in the United States, was inevitable in a free country, that such discussions were the very evidence of our freedom, and of our capacity to govern ourselves; that to silence discussion belonged to despots, not to a Republican Government like ours, and that I had entire faith that the American people would ultimately settle all disputed questions with justice.

I have always been cautious, however, in such considerations, to avoid any expressions of disrespect towards the President and his Cabinet. I have uniformly stated that in our own country the people were not only theoretically, but practically, sovereign, and that when great political questions were to be solved, appeal was made to the ballot-box. I have steadily expressed the opinion that the President and Congress would be reconciled after the people should have pronounced its solemn verdict, and I have added that all parties in the United States, as I believed, honestly desired and required the re-establishment of the Union, however they might differ as to the wisest means of securing it.

This is the way in which I have been in the habit of speaking, officially or semi-officially, and this is my reply to the charges contained in your letter, so far as they regard, in any way, the President of the United States.

That "I despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an English gentleman is the model of human perfection," is so pitiful a fabrication that I blush while I denounce it.

Any one personally acquainted with me, or who has taken the trouble to read my writings, whether official or historical, knows that a more fervent believer in American Democracy than I am does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during these five heroic years have erred, if at all, on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the sceptical somewhat extravagant.

I scorn to dwell longer on the contemptible charge.

That I have called "Mr. Seward hopelessly degraded" is a vile calumny, and it wounds me deeply that you could listen, for a moment to such a falsehood.

In conclusion, I have only to add that I beg herewith, respectfully, to resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. LATHROP MOTLEY.

"Please Make This Witness Swear Right."

One of the witnesses summoned to appear before the New Orleans Riot Investigating Committee was asked by a prominent member of the committee "which side" he was going to testify on! He replied that there would be no "sides" to his testimony—he could only swear to facts within his own knowledge.

This reminds us of a case in the Boston Police Court, which occurred a few years ago. Old Deacon FOSTER, the most venerable and most popular of all the Boston darkeys, brought an action against his next door neighbor for a trespass of some sort upon his hand-cart. The Deacon's witness was giving his testimony apparently in a straight-forward manner, when the old fellow got on his feet suddenly and exclaimed: "Please de court, I wish yer make dat witness swar right. I brung him up purpus to swar dat han'-cart was in dat cellar, an' now he swars jes turrer way. I wish de court make him swar right!"

The eminent member of the committee who insulted the witness as above must have the same ideas respecting testimony as the venerable colored citizen of Boston.

PERSONAL.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS was in Brooklyn on the 26th instant.

SAMUEL A. BROWN, a prominent lawyer of Massachusetts, died in Lowell last Sunday.

ARTEMUS WARD fainted while "Among the Mormons" at Egyptian Hall, London, the other evening.

MR. CHARLES READE, in a letter published in the London *Sun*, confesses himself indebted to the "Pivardiere" case, in the "Causes Celebres," for the main incidents in "Griffith Gaunt."

CHARLES RHOADY is under $2,000 bonds for trial before the United States Commissioner at Boston for stealing letters from the Fitchburg post office.

HON. W. MARTIN JONES, esq., United States Consul at Clifton, C. W., formerly chief clerk of the Consular Bureau, State Department, arrived in Washington yesterday. Mr. Jones comes on important business affecting the Government. It is understood that he will lead to the altar in a few days one of the fairest daughters of our city.

COL. J. BOWLES, of Ga.; Chas. Buckwalter, Phila.; Maj. Gen. S. B. Steedman, Col John M. Powell, Miss.; Col. J. M. Washum, Texas; Col. John H. James, Tenn.; A. Blest Gara, Minister of Chili; Hon. J. A. Smith, Chicago; Capt. B. Weaver and lady, Memphis; Geo. S. Appleton, Esq., publisher, of New York, are in the city, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Mr. Bennett and His Henrietta.

MR. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., offered, as a slight testimonial of his gratitude for the unbounded hospitality the American yachtmen had received in England, to present the Henrietta to Prince ALFRED, the representative of English yatchtmen, but the Prince, in a very graceful letter, declines the magnificent gift, saying that he hopes they may build a yatch that will beat the Henrietta. The correspondence appeared in the New York papers yesterday, but it was not considered of sufficient importance by the Associated Press to be telegraphed to Washington. Our London correspondent has, as will be seen in another column, furnished us with a full account of the affair.

Metzerott Hall.

It should be remembered that this is the last week of the pleasing entertainments of the Peak and Berger families at Metzerott Hall. The comic singing and the exquisite bell music and horn concerts make up a delightful entertainment.

OUR DANGER, as a party, lies in the indiscretion of self-constituted leaders, and in the timidity of men who know what is best, but who have not the courage to stem the tide of infuriated fanaticism.—*Albany Evening Journal, (Radical.)*

ACCORDING to Mr. MORRILL's very able speech upon financial matters, there is danger that taxation and inflation will dry up the gastric juices of the body politic and the country will become dyspeptic.

THE New York *Herald* serves the purposes of gold speculators exactly, in trying to keep the market unsettled by advocating the impeachment of the President. How much do the "Bears" pay it? As much as the *Herald* payed Barnum for his lease?—*Boston Post.*

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Message of the President Returning to the Senate a Bill Entitled "An Act for the Admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union."

To the Senate of the United States:

I return, for reconsideration, a bill entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the Senate, and has received the assent of both Houses of Congress. A bill having in view the same object was presented for my approval a few hours prior to the adjournment of the last session; but, submitted at a time when there was no opportunity for a proper consideration of the subject, I withheld my signature, and the measure failed to become a law.

It appears, by the preamble of this bill, that the people of Nebraska, availing themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the act passed on the 19th of April, 1864, "have adopted a constitution which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the Union." This proposed law would therefore seem to be based upon the declaration contained in the enabling act, that, upon compliance with its terms, the people of Nebraska should be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Reference to the bill, however, shows that while, by the first section, Congress distinctly accepts, ratifies and confirms the Constitution and State Government which the people of the Territory have formed for themselves, declares Nebraska to be one of the United States of America, and admits her into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, the third section provides that this measure "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act; upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State; and thereupon, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete." This condition is not mentioned in the original enabling act, was not contemplated at the time of its passage, was not sought by the people themselves, has not heretofore been applied to the inhabitants of any State asking admission, and is in direct conflict with the constitution adopted by the people and declared in the preamble, "to be republican in its form of government;" for in that instrument the exercise of the elective franchise and the right to hold office are expressly limited to white citizens of the United States. Congress thus undertakes to authorize and compel the Legislature to change the constitution, which it is declared in the preamble has received the sanction of the people, and which by this bill is "accepted, ratified, and confirmed" by the Congress of the nation.

The first and third sections of the bill exhibit yet further incongruity. By the one, Nebraska is "admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever;" while by the other, Congress demands, as a condition precedent to her admission, requirements which in our history have never been asked of any people, when presenting a constitution and State government for the acceptance of the law-making power. It is expressly declared, by the third section, that the bill "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

Neither more nor less than the assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of any State hereafter to be admitted, this condition is in clear violation of the Federal Constitution, under the provisions of which, from the very foundation of the Government, each State has been left free to determine for itself the qualifications necessary for the exercise of suffrage within its limits. Without precedent in our legislation, it is in marked contrast with those limitations which imposed upon States that from time to time have become members of the Union, had for their object the single purpose of preventing any infringement of the Constitution of the country. If Congress is satisfied that Nebraska, at the present time, possesses sufficient population to entitle her to full representation in the councils of the nation, and that her people desire an exchange of a territorial for a State government, good faith would seem to demand that she should be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the enabling act, with all of which it is asserted in the preamble her inhabitants have complied. Congress may, under the Constitution, admit new States or reject them, but the people of a State can alone make or change their organic law, and prescribe the qualifications requisite for electors. Congress, however, in passing the bill in the shape in which it has been submitted for my approval, does not merely reject the application of the people of Nebraska for present admission as a State into the Union, on the ground that the Constitution which they have submitted restricts the exercise of the elective franchise to the white population, but imposes conditions which, if accepted by the Legislature, may, without the consent of the people, so change the organic law as to make electors of all persons within the State, without distinction of race or color.

In view of this fact, I suggest for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be just, expedient, and in accordance with the principles of our Government to allow the people, by popular vote, or through a convention chosen by themselves for that purpose, to declare whether or not they will accept the terms upon which it is now proposed to admit them into the Union. This course would not occasion much greater delay than that which the bill contemplates, when it requires that the Legislatures shall be convened within thirty days after this measure shall have become a law, for the purpose of considering and deciding the conditions which it imposes, and gains additional force when we consider that the proceedings attending the formation of the State constitution were not in conformity with the provisions of the enabling act; that in an aggregate vote of 7,776, the majority in favor of the constitution did not exceed one hundred, and that it is alleged that, in consequence of frauds, even this result cannot be received as a fair expression of the wishes of the people. As upon them must fall the burdens of a State organization, it is but just that they should be permitted to determine for themselves a question which so materially affects their interests. Possessing a soil and a climate admirably adapted to those industrial pursuits which bring prosperity and greatness to a people, with the advantage of a central position on the great highway that will soon connect the Atlantic and Pacific States, Nebraska is rapidly gaining in numbers and wealth, and may within a very brief period, claim admission on grounds which will challenge and secure universal assent. She can, therefore, wisely and patiently afford to wait. Her population is said to be steadily and even rapidly increasing, being now generally conceded as high as forty thousand, and estimated by some whose judgment is entitled to respect at a still greater number. At her present rate of growth, she will in a very short time have the requisite population for a Representative in Congress; and, what is far more important to her own citizens, will have realized such an advance in material wealth as will enable the expenses of a State government to be borne without oppression to the tax-payer. Of new communities, it may be said with especial force—and it is true of old ones—that the inducement to emigrants, other things being equal, is in almost the precise ratio of the rate of taxation.

The great States of the Northwest owe their marvellous prosperity largely to the fact that they were continued as Territories until they had grown to be wealthy and populous communities. ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1867.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

SOME of the Southern papers are discussing the ruinous effects of large farms to a country.

HORACE GREELEY, the negro murderer, has been sentenced to be hung on the 1st of March.

LARGE quantities of herring are sent to New York, frozen together in solid masses, from the banks of Newfoundland.

THE extremists in Congress are endeavoring to make that body an inordinate instead of a co-ordinate branch of the Government

A. KAMONER, superintendent of the Empire Woolen Works, at Brooklyn, committed suicide on Monday afternoon, by hanging himself.

A LITTLE boy at Sunday School being asked, "What was the chief end of man?" replied, "The end what's got the head on."

A NUMBER of cases of small-pox have occurred at West Roxbury and Jamaica Plain, near Boston.

PRETTY red skirts, and black dresses, scolloped at the bottom—the black being elevated about three inches above the red—are quite fashionable just now.

MISS ROSE EYTINGE gives a rosy tinge to the drama of "Griffith Gaunt," at Wall's Opera House, by her admirable personation of the character of Kate Peyton.

GOV. GEARY, complaining of the feebleness of the Harrisburg (Pa.) intellect, says that 465 people slept whilst he was making his inaugural address in that city.

THE London *Athenæum* has grown very cordial in its tone towards American authors since the return of Mr. Dixon, a late number containing very laudatory notices of Mr. Bayard Taylor, Miss Alice Carey, and Mrs. Elizabeth Akers.

DAVID F. McGILVRAY, formerly of Palmer, Mass., now the well-known Boston auctioneer, who failed for $500,000 eight or ten years since, paid up the last cent of his indebtedness last week, and will go South in a short time, on a health-seeking tour.

A NUMBER of pictures and other property belonging to Crosby, of the Opera House, have been attached in New York, at the suit of John W. Cox, who claims Crosby is indebted to him in the sum of nearly one thousand dollars, for goods sold him.

THE Rev. George T. Williams, charged with having picked the pocket of a lady while riding on Broadway, New York, in a Fifth-avenue stage, on the 2d of November last, was committed for trial by Justice Dodge on Saturday. He was bailed in the sum of $1,000.

MR. CHARLES POPE surprised the audience at the National Theatre by his representation of the part of "Belphegor." This great piece was never played in Washington until this week. Mr. Charles Dillon appeared in it one hundred nights in succession in London.

THE Springfield (Ohio) *Republican* says that it has been ascertained by careful measurement that the average depth of snow now lying on the ground in that vicinity, on a fair level, is 13½ inches. Of this aggregate, about ten inches came within the last two or three days. The series of layers beneath it is the closely-packed accumulation of the previous four weeks.

FREITCHE, the Frenchman arrested on Thursday on suspicion of being the murderer of the two old ladies at West Auburn, Me., and against whom there were suspicious circumstances of almost convincing character, has proved his whereabouts during the week of the murder so clearly as to establish his innocence. The mystery of the murder is now greater than ever.

A GREAT number of persons are wilfully "shuffling off this mortal coil" about this time. On Sunday a woman by the name of Mrs. Lottie Martin committed suicide, at a saloon on Union street, New Haven, by taking a dose of laudanum. On Monday, in the same city, a woman aged 80 years, named Lyon, boarding at the Trinity Church Invalid's House, attempted to kill herself by cutting her throat. She nearly severed the wind-pipe, but the wound was sewed up, and the woman is expected to live.

A SAD tragedy has recently occurred in Cologne. The Baroness Deslandes, interested in the well known continental banking firm of Oppenheim & Co., became so distracted by the news of the sudden and dangerous illness of a favorite child she had left in Paris, that she leaped out of the window of her residence, and died of the injuries received a few days subsequent. After she had been taken up from the pavement on which she had fallen she said: "What have I done? I thought I had wings, and that they would take me to my children."

THE eyeing of women by women, says the *Galaxy*, is one of the most offensive manifestations of supercilliousness now to be met with in society. Few observant persons can have failed to notice the manner in which one woman, who is not perfectly well-bred or perfectly kind-hearted, will eye over another woman who she thinks is not in such good society, and above all, not at the time being in so costly a dress as she herself is in. It is done everywhere—at parties, at church, in the street. It is done by women in all conditions of life. The very servant girls learn it of their mistresses.

THE friends of Col. Edward E. Cross, of the Fifth New Hampshire regiment, who fell at Gettysburg at the head of his brigade, have raised a monument to his memory in Lancaster, in that State. Col. Cross was a printer by profession, and for many years a journalist, having been connected before the war with several prominent newspapers, both in the West and East. He was one of the first to enlist in the service, having raised and disciplined the gallant Fifth, which entertained for him a devoted love bordering on worship. The deceased participated conspicuously in the engagements at Rappahannock, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, White Oak Swamp, Savage's Station, Yorktown, Malvern, Hill, Fredericksburg, and finally at Gettysburg, where he received his death wound. He was for several seasons a Washington correspondent, and was highly esteemed, both in military and civil life, easily making and long preserving sincere and ardent friends.

OBITUARY.

ON Sunday evening, at eleven o'clock, Mr. EDWARD C. DYER, of this city, died at the residence of WM. M. BELT, esq., 487 H street, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. DYER had suffered many lingering months from dyspepsia, and death was to him truly a relief from the pains of an incurable disorder. We understand that he has never seen a day of good health since the sudden death of his wife, which occurred some three years ago. The deceased was a highly esteemed citizen, and his death will be deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

TELEGRAMS TO The National Republican.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE

THE TURKO-CRETAN WAR.

ANOTHER BATTLE FOUGHT.

The Grecian Position.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

A BULL FROM MAXIMILIAN.

A PRESENT TO PRINCE ALFRED.

The Henrietta the Offering.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FROM MEXICO.

THE CITY EVACUATED

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE A VESSEL

STATE LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The Constitutional Amendment

Heavy Forgeries in Philadelphia.

Foreign News by Cable.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—Noon.—The mammoth steamship, Great Eastern, on the 19th, was safely placed opposite this city by Capt. Anderson. An examination shows her to be in good condition, and she will positively sail for America on the 20th of March.

THE CRETAN WAR RESUMED.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Noon.—Dispatches that have been received state that the Cretan war has been resumed.

The terms of the Sublime Porte for peace were scornfully rejected by the Cretans.

A battle has been fought since, but the result is not stated. There is apparently much enthusiasm on both sides, and the war had spread to the neighboring Islands.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—Noon.—The cotton market opens quiet and steady. The day's sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are still quoted at 14¼d.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Noon.—Consols for money advanced 1-16d., and are now quoted at 91½. United States 5-20's advanced 3-10, and are now quoted at 73½; Illinois Centrals, 81½; Eries, 43¾.

[LATER.]

FLORENCE, Jan. 29.—Admiral Persons has been acquitted of a charge of cowardice.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—American breech-loading rifles have been given to a portion of the Austrian army.

ATHENS, Jan. 29.—The Greek Ministry propose to raise the effective force of the army to 31,000 men, including 14,000 reserves. This action is taken on account of military preparations made and the threatening attitude taken by the Sublime Porte.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29.—The brig Hickman, from Baltimore, and barks Menton and Cloutarl, from Pensacola, are reported lost at sea. The bark Wave, from New York for Deal is ashore on Beachy Head. The ship Oscar Deal, for Philadelphia, has arrived at Lisbon leaking.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Evening.—Consols have declined 3-16 since noon, closing at 90 5-16; Five-twenties, 73 5-16; Illinois Centrals, 82; Eries, 44¾.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 29—Evening.—Cotton market steady. Prices closed steady. Sales to-day, 80,000. Wheat is lower. Provisions firm.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 29.—Goods and yarns are quiet, but prices higher.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.—It is said the Russian government proposes to build a Greek church in New York.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Evening.—It is considered certain at Constantinople, that Eastern complications will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the first of March.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It is said that Maximilian has issued a manifesto against the arrangement made between the United States and France, in regard to Mexican affairs.

The Evacuation of Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—Vera Cruz dates to the 23d inst. have been received.

The French frigate Racan left Vera Cruz on the 21st with 1,200 Austrian infantry.

The evacuation of the city of Mexico was to have been completed by the 28th.

Marshal Bazaine had issued a proclamation to the superintendents of railroads to arrange for the transportation of 2,000 troops per day.

Bazaine had also given notice that he had arranged for the transportation of all parties who desired to return to France, free of charge.

Successful Forgery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—This morning several forged checks of $1,000 were offered at different banks in this city, and the signatures being well executed, were paid without suspicion. One on J. D. Boyd for $1,950, and another on J. Flanner for $995, were paid. Similar efforts were made simultaneously to victimize nearly every bank in the city.

A Naval Hero Visiting our Navy Yards.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Admiral Tegelhoff, the hero of the great naval battle of Lissa, visited the United States navy yard in this city to-day, and was received with full honors. He afterwards visited the fleet of monitors at League Island.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The schooner Elizabeth, the first vessel of the Venezuelan Emigration Company, sailed this morning with fifty emigrants.

The House is discussing the question of calling the State convention.

[Special Telegram to National Republican.]

Mr. Bennett, Jr., Offers His Henrietta to Prince Alfred.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following correspondence between James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and H. R. H. Prince Alfred has been permitted to be published, as the sentiments expressed in his Royal Highness's letter are of an interesting character, and tend to show the feeling of England toward the United States:

OFF COWES, Dec 31, 1866.

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS: At Lord Lennox's dinner, on Friday last, you were pleased to match your yacht, the Viking, to sail the Henrietta around the Isle of Wight, next August, for a cup worth one hundred pounds. I could not say so then, because I was bound to make the match proposed, but in fact this arrangement will somewhat interfere with the disposition which I had determined to make of my yacht, in case she should win the ocean race.

I beg that you will accept, as a New Year's gift to an English yachtman, from an American yachtman, the Henrietta, as she now lies, in perfect order, off Cowes, and I have instructed Capt. Samuels to hold her subject to your orders. The unbounded hospitality with which the American yachtmen have been received by all classes in England will always be remembered in the United States with the warmest gratitude, and I sincerely hope that you will not deprive me of the opportunity of acknowledging this most cordial reception, by presenting the winning yacht to the representative of English yachtmen.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours, J. G. BENNETT, JR.

CLARENCE HOUSE, JANUARY, Jan. 22, 1867.

DEAR MR. BENNETT: I find it difficult to express how gratefully I appreciate the kindly feeling which dictated your letter of the 31st ult., as well as the splendid present which you offer to my acceptance, but most of all the delicacy with which you seek to diminish the personal obligation under which you would lay me by giving to your generous offer an international character. It is, indeed, this last consideration only which has led me to hesitate in replying to your letter; for, personally, it would have been impossible for me to accept so costly a present. But I felt bound fully to consider the question in the light in which you were good enough to place it; and, if on full consideration I feel compelled to decline your generous offer, I trust that neither you, nor your gallant competitors, nor your countrymen at large, will believe that the yachtmen of England less appreciate or less reciprocate the feeling of good fellowship which prompted the offer.

The Henrietta is a vessel which any man may be proud to possess; and I trust she may long continue in the hands in which she has accomplished so triumphant a success. We must do our best to find a rival to her; and, in common with all Englishmen, I sincerely hope that such friendly rivalry may be the only description of contest in which our respective countries may ever be engaged. It has given us great pleasure to offer a cordial reception to you and your companions in England, and I feel assured that if my professional duties in command of one of Her Majesty's ships should ever take me to your shores, I should there meet on the part of my brother seamen with a reception not less hearty than that which we have been happy to afford you here. Believe me, yours, sincerely, ALFRED.

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—A letter, dated city of Mexico, Jan. 19, says Maximilian is at the city of Mexico arranging his private bureau.

It is reported that a convention will take the place of the congress called to meet at Orizaba, and will shortly assemble.

Representatives of intervention were received by Maximilian, but the result is unknown.

The anxiety of the people, in view of the preparations for the departure of the French, grows daily. The last column from the interior was expected at the close of the coming week, and the capital will be evacuated before the close of this month. Each convoy of troops going to Vera Cruz brings its contingent of refugees.

The arrival of Ortega threatens to create a third party and prolong the struggle, thus creating increased anxiety.

The people ask what the return of Mr. Campbell signifies, since it was believed he was to report near Juarez's headquarters.

Business is suspended and communication with the interior entirely closed.

The Minister of War published a note, dated the 2d inst., stating that according to treaty stipulations with friendly Powers forign subjects will not be conscripted.

J. Martinez took possession of Tulaccingo, on the evacuation, at the request of the inhabitants.

The Prussian and Spanish Consuls kept order in Guadalajaro.

Gen. Greturrez was attacked on returning from Guadalajaro but repulsed the Liberals.

Work has been commenced on the Imperial railroad.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, arrived here to-night.

State Legislation—The Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—The *Democrat's* Topeka correspondent says a bill was introduced in the House to-day providing for the assumption of claims by the State, growing out of Price's raid during the war.

The House defeated the resolution asking Congress to give land to establish a freedmen's university on the ground that they had access to common schools and all the universities of the State.

The proposition to amend the constitution, so as to allow negroes to vote, was discussed in the House, but without final action. It is said this measure has more than two third majority in the House.

The lower House of the Illinois Legislature has adopted a resolution giving aid from the State to aid in the completion of a navy yard at Mound City, upon which the United States Government has already expended $100,000.

Reports from the Plains say the recent cold weather has caused great suffering. Many men had been badly frozen, and it is feared whole trains will be lost.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 29.—The proposition before the Legislature to appropriate $100,000 to continue the work on the Capitol building, will probably be defeated, from the fact that the walls already built are crumbling to pieces.

Petitions are coming in from all parts of the State, asking that the word white be stricken out of the constitution. A joint resolution to that effect will undoubtedly pass.

Louisiana Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The State Senate adjourned on account of the death of A. A. Abney.

In the House a resolution for the appointment of a committee to prepare and submit an act for calling a convention to amend the State constitution was under consideration. A motion to table it was lost—67 to 27. The resolution was then adopted, and a committee appointed.

A Southern Senator in Favor of the Amendment.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—General Alcorn, United States Senator elect from Mississippi, addressed both branches of the Legislature of that State urging them to accept the constitutional amendment as the least of congressional evils. A unanimous vote rejecting it was the response.

From California and Mexico—Stolen Cattle Recovered from Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—An attempt to capture the steamers Panama and Continental, off Cape St. Lucas by Col. Dortois, a Liberal officer, has been frustrated, by the energetic action of the commander of the United States steamer Suwanee, who boarded the steamer Colin, put Dortois and party ashore, and sent the vessel back to Mazatlan. It is not believed here that Dortois had regular authority given him from the government of Mexico to warrant such an enterprise.

FORT LARAMIE, Jan. 28.—Lieut. Ames, with thirty soldiers from Fort Sedgwick, overtook a party of Indians on the 22d inst., and recaptured some cattle, which had been stolen on Pole creek. The Indians were going southwest and were certainly Cheyennes, who are all reckoned at peace. The Lieutenant and his command were badly frozen.

Baltimore Items.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—The harbor continues open. The steamship Gen. Custer, from New York, arrived, as did also some half dozen steam tugs, having a fleet of oyster boats in tow.

The British steamship Mexico, which was aground, got off early this morning, and proceeded on her voyage.

Several sailing vessels took their departure in tow of tugs.

Mrs. M. C. Tavis, daughter of Charles Carroll of Carrolton, was buried from the Cathedral to-day. The funeral was largely attended.

Mr. Richard P. Bailey, State Printer, died last evening.

Mr. Daniel Tuttle, one of the oldest printers in the country, died to-day.

The weather continues very cold.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 29.—The schooner Lucy Alexander, twelve days from San Pedro, for Baltimore, with molasses, arriving to-day, sailed, in company with the bark Samuel Shepherd, for Philadelphia.

The brigantines Naid, for New York; George, for Halifax; the schooner R. Richardson, for New York; the bark Undine, for Boston, and the brigantine Udola, for New York, were loading.

A large number of eastern vessels were seeking freights.

Arrived—The brig Galiot, sixty-five days from Liverpool, for City Point.

The Amendment in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 29.—Both Houses are earnestly engaged in discussing the constitutional amendment.

A test vote which has been taken indicates that Mobile will soon be the capital of Alabama.

THE latest statistics of the new main-drainage works in London are curious. The total length of new sewers at present completed is eighty-two miles, and the works, when finished, will have cost £4,200,000. The drainage intercepted and carried off by these sewers is derived from an area of about one hundred and seventeen square miles, and a population of 2,809,000.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Thoughts on Hamlet, Illustrated by Recitations from the Play, by H. CLAY PREUSS, at Union League Hall, Ninth street, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. ja28-2t*

☞ Navy Paymaster's Office, January 26, 1867.—The office of Navy Paymaster is removed to new building, corner of New York avenue and Fifteenth street, opposite Banking House of Riggs & Co. ja28-1w

☞ The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WASHINGTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, February 4, 1867, for the election of Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.

Polls open at 12 o'clock, m., and close at 1 o'clock, p. m. CHAS. B. BAILEY, Secretary. ja26-14

☞ Board of Trade.—The members of the Board of Trade can procure tickets to their first ANNUAL DINNER, to be given at the Seaton House, WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, of F. B. McGuire, treasurer, or at the store of Blanchard & Mohun.

A. R. SHEPHERD,
WM. WALL,
JNO. R. ELVANS,
Invitation Committee.

ja26-4t

☞ The Gravest Maladies of Youth and EARLY MANHOOD.—Howard Association Essays, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with reports on new methods of treatment employed in this Institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja11-3m

☞ Madam Mount's Pile Salve—a Valuable Remedy for that Disease; also, a Consumption Destroyer, and an Entire Cure for the Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.; can be found at Stott's Drug Store, opposite National Hotel; Gilman's, near Metropolitan Hotel; Ford's, corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Entwisle's, corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Elliott's, corner of F and Twelfth streets; Tarbaugh's, corner of Seventh and G. ja12-tf

☞ To Consumptives.—The Advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y. oc25-dwly

THE DIAMOND DICKENS.

Messrs. THOMAS B. PETERSON & BROTHERS invite the attention of the Trade and the Public to a new edition of the COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS, The Publication of which will be commenced in January, 1867, and continued monthly until the set is completed.

This edition differs from any other offered to the public by affording a combination of *elegance and cheapness* never before attempted in any of DICKENS' Works, and comparatively new in book-making. It is modelled in style upon the "DIAMOND TENNYSON," lately issued by THOMAS B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, and will be in all respects the equal of that beautiful volume in paper, typography and binding.