XXXIXth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

SENATE.—The joint resolution of Mr. Howe for the appointment of provisional governors was taken up.

Mr. Nesmith addressed the Senate at length. He proceeded to examine the President's plan of reconstruction. The President had done his duty as Commander-in-Chief of the army thoroughly and effect-ually, but there remained at the close of the war certain rebel State government. These had now been overthrown, and not a vestige of them was left. The President had waped them out, but other things remained to be them out, but other things remained to be done to stamp the rebellion as odious. It was necessary to declare the ordinance of secession invalid, and to repudiate the rebel debt. These two things had been done. The rebellion put down, the Southern States presented the singular spectrals of unorganpresented the singular spectacle of unorganized States.

An unusual power fell into the hands of the President, but in the exercise of it he had shown no disposition to usurp authority of any kind. Ho had used the power very judiciously in the work of reconstruction, and by this means had done much good to

the cause of the Union.

Mr. Nesmith denied the power of Congress or of the President to make a constitution for a State, or to force the provisions of it. The people of the State are competent for this. We endorsed the appointment of provisional governments in the Southern States as the only means for setting in motion the State governments whose function had been suspended.

Mr. Nesmith stated in detail the provisions of Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction, and said they should meet with the endorsement of every good citizen. He did not think any act of Congress was necessary for the admission of the Southern States, and looked upon negro suffrage, which he termed the radical remedy for our ills, as a remedy worse than the disease. He believed remedy worse manine disease. He believed this was a white man's government, instituted for white men, and designed for them and their posterity. He held that Congress had no right to meddle with suffrage in the States, or to prescribe the qualifications of electors in the States.

The war had been fought to deny the right of secession, and to hold that the Southern States were out of the Union was to acknowledge the fact of se cession as having been accomplished. In conclusion, Mr. Nesmith advocated a gen-

erous policy toward the Southern States.

Mr. Wade (Ohio) said he had not intended to say anything on this great subject. He preferred to wait for the report of the committee to whom the matter had been intrusted for investigation; but as the Senator from Wisconsin, (Mr. Doolittle) had, in his elaborate speech yesterday, failed to touch upon some of the most important parts of he subject, he felt constrained to say thing. Mr. Declittle began by invoking the previous administration, and inferring that the present is working upon the same principle thatMr. Lincoln had adopted well, sir, Mr. Lincoln had adopted well, sir, Mr. Lincoln had entered upon a policy in regard to the admission of some of 9 States during the whole period of the

last Congress. I believe that question was agitated before us, and all the arguments that were presented failed to convince me that these States could be safely admitted into the Union again. All the arguments entirely failed to convince me that the time had come when it was safe to admit any on of them. Therefore, I contended against it, for we-myself and those with whom I acted-were accused of being a little captious, and were said to be filibustering

against the will of the majority.

Now, I think Mr. Johnson has made grea improvement on this subject over his pre-decessor, although he has not yet touched upon the point where I think the difficulty begins. Mr. Lincoln advised us to admit Louisiana into the Union, while probably more than half her territory was trampled beneath the hostile foot of the enemy, and our flag did not cover hair i perhaps not half the population of the state. I did not think it would be safe to admit the State upon such terms. I had not seen anything in their conduct or proceedings to warrant me in saying that such a course would be safe; therefore I thought it best to make such stand as I could against it with others. You will recollect that Mr. Lincoln did not require anything more from them than that one-tenth part of them should take a certain oath not very difficult to take. Mr. Johnson has made an improvement—a great improvement—upon for he does require that they shall abolish slavery; he requires that they shall repudiate the rebel debt; he requires that they shall renounce the right of secession; he requires that they shall agree to the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery forever. These, in my judgment, are great improvements upon the system of Mr. Lincoln. Had Mr. Lincoln himself at that time required these things, and had the States come up to it, I believe that I then would have yielded to his wishes and given him my support. But, sir, I have never had but polar star to my action, and that I adhere to whether I am in a majority or in a minority. I never intended to be tempted from it one single inch. I have fixed my eyes upon the great principle of eternal justice and right, and it has borne me triumphantly through all difficulties in my legislative career since I had a seat in this body. I say triumphantly, for I have stood upon this floor when I had not ten men to support me against the entire Senate, and n the principle I advocated was, unfortunately, more unpopular than those I announce to-day. How was the whole Senate startled by the idea of universal emancipation, ten or fifteen, or even five years ago?
Talk about unpopular doctrines, and attempt to intimidate by the intimation that I shall be found in a minority among

that I shall be found in a minority among the people. I know the people better, I think. I know that I tread the great path of rectitude and right. I don't care who opposes me; God Almighty is my guide. He goes before and strengthens me. He has never failed me yet, and I don't fear He will on this occasion. Now, Mr. President, I will not boast, but I, with many others on this floor, can look back to our preceding course on this fleor, and on this subject, with great satisfaction. I think, sir, I can say, with Paul, that "We have fought a good fight." We are not entirely through with it, I admit, as he was, and we may have a it, I admit, as he was, and we may have a little further to go in the same direction, but our path is, fortunately, easier than has been. Yes, sir, I keep the faith, and I have no doubt in its final triumph. I never feared it, and I never had the least doubt how this whole thing would be settled, and it will all come right if we are true to our convictions. I do not fear my associates, either, in this great question' But, sir, there are things in my heart that I cannot yet see

I give the President full credit for all he has done, and honor him for the manner in which he has insisted on the great guarantees I have already alluded to. commenced, as it were, to complete this great arch of freedom right. He has laid the foundation deep upon the rock of justice and right; he has demanded that before the law all men shall be equal; he has demanded that slavery shall be abolished. I agree with him so far, and honor him that he stands firmly where he does. But, sir, he stands firmly where he does. But, sir, he has failed to put the keystone upon the arch that he has built, acd if you leave it where it is it will go to ruin. I want when this question is once settled to be entirely done with it. I do not want eternally to be solving over this question of slavery and fighting over this question of slavery and distinctions among the rights and privileges

of the American people.

Now, sir, I say to President Johnson, to the Demogratic party, and to the people of the United States, that I never will yield the United States, that I never will yield ceived a despatch from the President telling this controversy until all men in America them that unless they did a certain thing, shall stand upon an equal focting—equal they would not be readmitted to the Union,

before the law in every respect. When they will fix it so that that can be done, I will give up the controversy in which I have been engaged for somany years, and no man will rejoice more than I that I have been relieved from it. Now Mr. President in relieved from it. Now, Mr. President, in listening to the elaborate argument of the Senator from Wisconsin yesterday—a speech that was set forth here all prepared, written and printed, and probably submitted for the consideration of the Administration beforehand-I don't know as to that for cer-

tain, but-Mr. Doolittle—As the Senator alludes to me, I will state to him distinctly that, so far as the speech I made is concerned, I had no consultation with the President or any

member of his Cabinet about it.
Mr. Wade—Well, I only surmised that; I thought so from the surroundings, and from what I saw in the audience that listened to it. It makes no difference, however; I suppose I must have been mistaken, but the Senator is undoubtedly the lover of the Administration on this floor. organ of the Administration on this floor.
Mr. Doolittle—Will the honorable Sena-

tor allow me to state in relation to that, that I certainly do not stand in any such relation to the Administration any more than other Senators. There are certain points, perhap, in which I agree with the opinions of the President more than the Senator from Ohio, but I claim no more right to speak for the President than the Senator himself. Mr. Wade-Well, I don't know that he loes, but I know it has generally been considered that he was more familiar with the views of the President than the rest of us. I listened to his able, deliberate argument upon this subject, in which he undoubtedly put forth all the views in favor of the po-licy he advocated that occurred to him, or that he could muster into the service but his speech was more remarkable for what nis speech was more remarkable in the wind it did not say, than for what it did say. Now, sir, I don't remember in the whole ourse of his speech any allusion to the

rights of feur millions of men whose rights are involved in this controversy—rights hat the Senator admits are dearer to him han life itself. No, sir, if it was a son of his, he would sacrifice him upon the altar before he would yield to the should not stand upon an equal footing with his neighbors upon the subject of suffrage Yes, sir, leaving all that great speech in yolving this great principle as applied to four millions of his iellow citizens, he never alluded to it. Not a word, sir. If there was no such elements involved in this great controversy, I, like him, would find no very great difficulty about it. He cites from Mr. Lincoln's last speech, a dying declaration, in which Mr. Lincoln himself alludes to this subject, and said that that question that was so emphatically a part of his argument, in his judgment had nothing to do with it. Enough, says he, that the seceded States do

not maintain such a relation to the govern-

ment that they can be admitted without Congressional aid, or words to that effect.
Mr. President, I care but little what great names may say on this subject. No man reveres the memory of Mr. Lincoln more than I do; but I do not invoke his opinions here as a Senator on this floor. I look for counsel wherever I can get it, and I would look as soon to any other source as to the President. A President is but a poor moral, like ourselves; and a Senator of the United States has no right to yield his opinions to a mere man. He is sent herefor no such purpose. I like to have the aid of the Executive and his advice as to what measure and principle he thinks ought to be adopted. No man will listen to him with a more willing ear than I will; but unless his advice squares with my idea of duty, will disagree with him as soon as with any man, and the great question yet devolves u upon to settle. It is for Congress, and for nobody else, to settle. If we settle it wrong, we cannot justify ourselves by saying that we took the advice of the President of the we took the advice of the Fresheth of the United States, of Mr. Lincoln. His counsel will be no justification to us if we make a misrake upon this great and perilous question that is looming up before us. I say to Senators, look to yourselves, take counsel of your own judgments and your own consistent and or your duty to your country. science, and do your duty to your country and to God; because, if there ever was a question in Congress before that was peculiarly our own it is this. Where in the Constitution do you find that the President is authorized to invoke or bring in the States of this Union, and who but we the representatives of the people of the United States, sent here to do this under the Constitution of the United States, are the proper and only tribunal that can settle the great question of the admission of a State We are the only men who ought in a free government to declare upon what principle inv State outside of the government shall be admitted to it. I do not care, for that purpose, whether it is a territory of the United States, or whether it is a State that has forfeited all right and all ability to act

It does not belong to the President of the United States, and if it did, then the free government of which we boast so much would be the most concentrated despotism on the face of the earth. Now, Mr. President, upon the subject that the Senator did not touch, I have already said here are four millions of people ostracized from this government, to be made seris of forever, notwithstanding your declarations of freedom, unless you can find some way wherein this right can be guaranteed. Mr. President, I was one of those who was an early advocate of bringing those colored people into your army, invoking their aid to put down this rebellion. Over and over did I urge it upon the Executive two years before it took effect. I feel, sir, that according to the power with which I was invested I did as much as lay in my power to bring the Executive and Congress up to the work of invoking and bringing to the aid of the Union those colored people, both in the army and in the navy, and everywhere else

where they have assisted.

Their employment in that capacity enforces upon me that duty. Would I lend my voice and my vote to induce that people jeopardize their lives in defence of their country, and then turn them over to the mercy of their enemies? Sir, the man that would do it, deliberately and knowingly, is the meanest of all God's creatures. Tempt them into the service, let them fight through the war, and then desert them to their enemies to be destroyed?

The Senator from Wisconsin did not allude to this at all. His whole sympathy was with the rebels, the men who endeavored to destroy the Constitution; the men who have buried three or four hundred thousand of your bravest sons. They were the men who had his sympathy. But the brave colored men, weak and uninfluential, yet who gave you the strongest aid, without which you could never have got through the war, they have no part of your symptom. Mr. Wade then discussed the temper and disposition of the people of the South, which, he said, was disloyal and full pathy. of hatred against the Union. He would keep the States of the South out of the Union until they gave the right of suffrage to the

colored men.
Mr. Stewart (Nev.) asked how he would extend the right of suffrage to the blacks, whether by legislation or by constitutional

Mr. Sumner—By legislation, certainly. Mr. Wade said he would do it on the same principle that the President and certain Senators did a great many other things—just as the President compelled them to adopt the constitutional amendment and the repudinte the rebel war debt. There was as

much right to do one as the other.

Mr. Wade then referred to the manner in Mr. Wade then referred to the manner in which the constitutional amendment and other propositions of the President had been adopted in the South. Just as the conventions were about to adjourn they resident telling

They acquiesced, of course, but it was under duress, and he could not blame them if they repudiated everything of the kind where the military power was withdrawn. where the military power was withdrawn.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wade's re-

marks,
Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to en-large the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and offered an amendment to it, limiting the possessory titles to lands given to negroes under Gen. Sherman's order to three years instead of forever, as in the original bill.

Mr. Stewart took the floor in reply to Mr. Wade, pending the discussion on the bill under consideration.

Mr. Sumner offered a bill giving the franking privilege to Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the late President, during the

period of her natural life.

Mr. Sumner explained that the bill was similar to the bill passed in the case of the widow of John Quincy Adams. The bill was read three times, and passed

unanimously.
The Senate at 3.45 went into Executive ession, and soon after adjourned. House.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill to extend suffrage in the District of Columbia, by striking from all laws and ordinances in force therein the

vord "white." Mr. Clarke (Kansas) refuted what he termed the fallacy that this is a white man's government, and at some length argued that colored men were always included within the term, "citizens of the republic." He advocated impartial suffrage in this District, vocated impartial surrage in this District, and said that the passage of this bill would be hailed by the friends of freedom everywhere as a return to national justice.

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) said that now, for the first time, it was sought to confer upon negroes a part in the management, direction and control of this Government. For this there was no foundation in right and justice. Never yet on the face of the earth has a popular government been organized and maintained by the African race. When a black man becomes a voter he becomes a

part of the government.

The right of suffrage belongs only to those o whom the government belongs, and he maintained that we can have a republic without conceding to all the privilege of the elective franchise. The man who votes is eligible to be voted for, and this is the very foundation of popular government. Machine voting was to be introduced here, such as prevailed in Baltimore in "Know-No-thing" times makes a cortain amount of thing" times, when a certain amount of money was placed in a precinct to procure a certain amount of votes; and if votes enough were not furnished they were supplied by return day. The conferring of sufrage on the negroes here looked very much like the continuation of the substitute system—not, however, under the conscription law. There was a large floating population here, having no permanent residence, being clerks in the public department, who go

home once a year to renew their allegiance to the candidates of their district, in order that the candidates, if elected, shall keep them in office all the time. Therefore, they seek negro voters as substitutes, just as they used negroes for substitutes during the war. Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) was opposed to all dilatory motions on this bill, and to the instructions moved by the gentleman from New York, because he saw in them no advantage, and because he apprehended from them much evil to the country. It should be borne in mind that when we emancipated the black people we not only relieved onrselves of the institution of slavery, and no only conferred freedom upon them; but we did more, we recognized the manhood of these people, which by the old Constitution and general policy and usage of the country, from the time of the adoption of the

Constitution of the United States until the emancipation proclamation, had been denied to them. As a consequence of the recogni tion of their manhood certain results followed in accordance with the principles of the government, and those who believe in this government are forced to accept the results of emancipation, and to say now, having given freedom to the shall not enjoy the essential rights and privi-leges of men, is to abandon the principles of the emancipation and tacitly to admit that the whole emancipation policy is erro-

neous. We are bound to treat the black as we do the white man. In the matter of voting, the restoring of the eleven rebellious States should be coupled or preceded by a condition that the negroes of the South should vote, without which we open a way from which there is no escape of the destruc tion of this government.

The rebels are still hostile, and only seek

an opportunity to strike the blow. They were massing in Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana claims to the amount of thousands of millions of dollars on account o depredations committed by our armies, and Senators and Representatives were invited from those States to enforce these This Congress is incorruptible but we do not know what may the character

of the successors. In conclusion, he opposed the putting property qualifications on voters. With voting, everything which a man ought to have comes to him; without voting he secures nothing. The negroes, by their services in the field, have a right to a share in the government. If the elective franchise were denied he knew not how the colored people were to be protected, unless it be such pro tection as is given to the lamb when it is

handed over to the wolf.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) said the first motion to be acted upon by the House was that of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Darletter). ing), to postpone the future consideration of the bill until April. This motion was placed by the gentlemen in antagonism to the ex ercise of the elective franchise by any per son. In order that a decision between the might be made, he demanded the previous

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) moved that the whole subject be laid upon the table, and this was determined in the negative-yeas 46, nays 123. Mr. Darling (N. Y.) modified his motion

so as to postpone the consideration of the bill till the first Tuesday in March. This was disagreed to—yeas 34, nays 134.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) when he heretofore reported this bill from the Committee on the

Judiciary, at the same time moved it be re-committed. Mr. Hale (N. Y.) had moved, as an amendment to the motion, that the bill be recommitted for amendment, so as to extend the suffrage in the District to all persons coming within either of the following classes, irrespective of caste or color. but subject only to existing provisions and qualifications, to wit:

First—Those who can read the Constitution of the United States. Second-Those who are assessed for and pay taxes on real or personal property within this District.

Third-Those who have served in and been honorably discharged from the mili-tary or naval service of the United States, and to restrict such right of suffrage to the classes named, and to include proper pro-visions excluding from the right of suffrage those who have borne arms against the United States during the late rebellion, or given aid or comfort to said rebellion. Mr. Schenck (Ohio) suggested the follow-

ing clause be stricken from the proposed instructions namely: Those who are ass for and pay taxes on real or personal pro-perty within this District.

Mr. Hale (N. Y.) declined to accept of the

modification. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) briefly stated his objections to the instructions, saying it would be observed that if the House should send them to the committee it would be a vote depriving of the right of suffrage even some oyal white men, who do not come within

he specific qualifications for yoting.

The House struck from the instructions the property qualification class, and then refused to recommit the bill to the Committee Co., Dock Street Whar.

tee on the Judiciary with the remainder of the instructions-yeas 53, nays 117, as fol-

the instructions—yeas 53, nays 117, as follows:

YEAL—Messrs. Anderson, Banks, Blow, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, Clarke (Ohio), Conkling, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Driggs. Eckley, Eggleston, Ferry, Griswold, Hale, Hage, Hart. Hayes, Henderson, Hooper, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Jenckes' Kasson, Ketchum, Kuckendall, Laffin, Latham, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Longyear, Marvin, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Myers, O'Neill. Plants, Raymond, Rice (Mass.), Schemek, Stillwell, Trowbridge, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Warner, Washburn (Mass.), Woodbridge—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allev, Allison, Ames, Ancona, Ashley (Na.). Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Beamen, Benjamin, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Blane, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomali, Bundy, Chanler, Clarke (Ra.), Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawson, Denison, Donelly, Eldridge, Elliott, Farnswerth, Farquhar, Frinck, Garfield, Glossbrener, Goodyear, Grider, Grinnell, Harding (Ky.), Harding (Il.), Higby, Hill, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard (Ia.), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (N. H.), Hubbard (Onn.), Hubbell (N. Y.), Jas M., Humphrey, Ingersoll, Johnson, Jones, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Kerr, Le Bloud, Loan, Lynch, Marshall, Marston, McClurg, McCullough, McKee, Mercur, Morrill, Moulton, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Orth, Faine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Fomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall (Pa.), Randall (Ky.), Rice (Me.), Ritters, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Schoield, Shankin, Shellabarger, Sigreaves, Sloan, Smith, Spaulding, Starr, Stevens, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francts Thomas, John L, Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Upson, Van Aerman, Voorhees, Whaley, Washburne (Ill.), Welser, Henting, Windom, Winfield—Ill.

The House then voted on the bill as ori-

The House then voted on the bill as ori-ginally introduced by Mr. Kelley (Penna), and reported back by Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Committee on the Judiciary, without an amendment, and which is as follows:
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That
from all laws and parts of laws prescribing the qualifications of electors for any office in the District of Columbia, the word "white" be and the same is hereby stricken out, and that from and after the pa this act no person shall be disqualified from voting at any election held in the said dis

trict on account of color. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, Tha all acts of Congress and all laws of the State of Maryland in force in said District, and all ordinances of the cities of Washington and Georgetown inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed and an-

nulled.

The bill was passed—yeas 116, nays 54, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ashley (Ohio)
Baker, Paldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Blingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomsil, Brorawell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb. Conkling, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defree-Deiano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Hart, Hayes Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard (Iows), Hu-bard (N. Y.), Hubbard (Conn.), Hulburd, James Humphry, Ingersoll, Jankees, Julian Rasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketchum, Laffin, Lawreuce (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Longvear, Lynch Mars 100, Marvin, McClurg, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Meniton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patters 10, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pemeroy, Price, Raymo, Alice (kass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Spaniding, Starr, stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Var, Aerman, Van Horn, Ward, Warner, Washburne (Ill.), Washburn (Mass.), Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Witson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom, Woodbridge—118.

NAYS—Messrs, Ancona, Anderson, Ashley (Nevada), Benjamin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Dawson, Bennison, Eldridge, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding (Ky.), Henderson, Hill Hogan, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbell (N. Y.), James M. Humphrey, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, huykundali, Lataan, Lellond, Marshall, McCullops, McKee, Nibaach, McCullops, McKee, Nibadel—18.

When the result of the yote was an-The bill was passed—yeas 116, nays 54, as

When the result of the yote was announced, applause followed from the floor. and the galleries. The Hoase then adjourned. From the Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 18 .- A private letter from the Inspector of Customs of Clarks. ille, Texas, says: The 118th colored infantry, under Col. Davis, took all the skiffs in his charge, crossed and captured Bagdad. They then began plundering the place and killing the

"The scene was indescribable. The negroes shot men down for refusing to give up their money.' A letter from Brazos, of the 7th, to the New Orleans Times, says: "Bagdad was captured on the morning of the 5th. The attacking party consisted of sixty men. They captured nearly three hundred prisonone half of whom turned Libe formed the garrison of the town on the at-

tacking party disappearing.

The Liberal loss was four killed and eight wounded. The Imperial loss was eleven killed and twenty-seven wounded. Generals Crawford and Escabado, on the receipt of the intelligence, started for Bag-

General Weitzell ordered Colonel Hall the Assistant Revenue Officer, not to allow any one to cross until the arrival of Esca General Crawford arrived in advance of

Escabado and assumed command, but when he latter arrived Crawford was compelled o relinquish all authority.
Upon assuming command, Gen. Escabado requested of General Weitzell a detachment of twenty men to preserve order, which was agreed to, and the men were ordered down.

A French corvette shelled the town on the A rench corvette shelled the town on the 6th, all day, without damage.

Colonel Mejia, Escabado's Post Commander, has only about a dozen reliable men in Bagdad. The rest have joined Crawfold with the them of the control of the cont ford, who has them on board a steamer tied up to a bank on the river at Bagdad.

Thanks to General Grant and Admiral Farragut.
In the House of Representatives at Har-

risburg, the following passed unanimously, on motion of Mr. Subers: Resolutions of thanks to Licutenant Genera U. S. Grant and Admiral Farragut, and the Army and Navy of the United States.

Whereas, After four years' struggle on the part of the Union armies and navy of the United States for the integrity of the Union and the perpetuity of our free institutions;

Whereas, It is fit and becoming that the State of Pennsylvania should give some expression of satisfaction at the result, and express their warm thanks to those who railied so nobly and promptly to the sup port of our country at the time of her export of our country as the property of the peril, and who so gallantly fought her great battles, which resulted in so glorious a triumph to our armies; therefore be it Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in general assembly met, That the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Lieutenant General Grant and the same and navy Admiral Faraagut, and the army and navy of the United States, who by their courage and patriotism, crushed out the most wicked rebellion that ever devastated any country and who, by their valor and energy, achieved a victory that entitles them to the praise and gratitude of all lovers of free institutions throughout the world and of millions ye unborn.

North Carolina Legislature. RALEIGH, Jan. 18.—The Legislature met at the call of Governor Worth to-day. There was a quorum in the Senate, but none in the House. The Governor's message will probably be sent in to-morrow.

Destructive Fire at Parkersburg, W. V PARKERSBURG, West Virginia, Jan. 18.— The oil refinery of George A. Wells & Co., with eight hundred barrels of refined oil, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss amounted to \$30,000.

State Politics.

CHAMBERSBURG, Jan. 18.—A. K. McClure and J. R. Pankersley were to-day elected delegates to the Union State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. John Cessna for Governor.

Death of Hon. John G. Davis. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 10.—Hon. John G. Davis, for many years member of Congress from this district, died here, this morning, of apoplexy.

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COPARTNIRSHIP NOTICE.

From this date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS

FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEX-TON and GEORGE C. THOMAS, are partners with us in the firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

FURS

Furs! Furs!! Furs!!!

Importers and Manufacturers.

ARCH STREET, OF ARCH STREET

FANCŸ FURS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

HENRY RASKE & CO., SQ. No. 517 ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

The undersigned, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS, bave removed from their old stand,

116 South Front Street.

Below Chestnut, west side.

REIFF, HOWELL & HARVEY.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices.

GEORGE W. HILL.

No, 126 North THIRD Street.

Where they hope to see their former patrons

180 North THIRD Street, to

January 5th, 1866

A large assortment of

HENRY RASKE & CO.,

JAY COOKE. WM. G. MOORHEAD.

With greatly enlarged facilities for the

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA. January 1, 1886.

517

PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1866.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

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STOCKS Bought and Sold on Commission, INTEREST allowed on Deposits.

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Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison, 1008 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAVE RECEIVED PER LATE STEAMERS, A Richardson's and Other Celebrated Makes of

LINEN GOODS.

Comprising the various qualities and widths of SHIRTING and FRONTING LINENS. SHEETING and PILLOW CASE LINENS. TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, Compound Interest Notes of 1864. NAPKINS, TOWELS, TOWELINGS. BIRDS EYE LINEN,

LINEN LAWNS, HEAVY SOFT DIAPER, &c., &c. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES. APPROVED STYLES OF

Lace and Linen Collars, SETS, UNDERSLEEVES, &c. Embroideries and White Goods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Neck-Ties, &c.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET SPECIAL NOTICE.—GEORGEID. WISHAM, NO. 77 North Eighth street, is now offering his entire 800ck of Dry Goods at a reduction of 39 per cent. from former prices, to be closed out before taking stock, Frence Merinoes, all reduced, Plain Poplins, one yard wide, only 95c.
Bright Magenta Poplins, only \$1.
Dotted Poplins, marked down low.
Silk and Wool Poplins, cheap.
SKIRTS, SKIRIS SKIETS.
Wool Top, full Ladtes size, only \$3.25, worth \$5.
Square and Long Flanket and Thibet Shewls.
FLANNELS, FLANNELS, FLANNELS.
Heavy Plush Canton Flannels, only 30c.
The good Old Pembertons, only 30c.
Hamilton and other makes, low.
CALL AND GET BARGAINS. occ4-tuthsim

Hamilton and other makes, low.
CALL AND GET BARGAINS. oc24-tuthstra LADIES' CLOAK CLOTES AND FANCY CASSI-MERES.—Just received, a large and choice assort-ment of Goods, adapted for Ladies' wear, consisting

ment of Goods, adapted for Ladles' wear, consisting in part of Colored Chinchila Beavers.

Velvet Beavers, all colors and prices. Frosted and Ecquimaux Beavers.

New styles of Velours, very cheap.

FANCY CASSIMERES.

Check and Striped Cassimeres, new design. French Fancy Cassimeres, elegant styles. New styles of Light Fancy Cassimeres.

Cassimeres for Business Suits.

New styles Mixed Cassimeres.

Filk Mixtures, of every grade.

For sale, very low, by the piece or retail, by JAMES & LER.

No. 11 North Second street. Sign of the Golden Lam

No. 11 North Second street. Sign of the Golden Lan

22 CENT CALICOES.
25 cent best American Prints,
Merrimacks, bright new colorings.
New I ancuster Ginghams.
Si cents.
Hide Cashmeres.

COPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market.

DIWIN HALL & CO. 26 South Second street. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. jai7

E. corner Ninth and Market.

LIWIN HALL & CO. 28 South Second street, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of SILES, and recommend them purchasing now, as we have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced price for them next month and the coming spring.

Colored Moire Antiques,

Colored Moire Antiques,

Colored Corded Silks,

Black Gros Graines,

Black Gros Graines,

Black Taffetas,

Black Gros de Rhines.

N. B.— A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand,

N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand

N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand.

CLOSING OUT CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS.
Dark Striped Doeskin, \$1 75.
Grey and Brown Mixed Doeskin, \$1 75.
Black and White Cassimere, \$2.
Plaid Cassimeres, \$1 31 and \$1 37½.
Olive Brown Cloths, for Friends,
Olive Green Cloths, for Friends,
Olive Green Cloths, for Friends,
Citron Beavers, for Overcoats,
6-4 Heavy Melton Cloths, at \$4 50.
These goods are low. Examine for yourselves, at
J. H. STOKES'S, 702 Arch street. On MONDAY, 8th instant, we shall remove from our temporary office, 8% CHESTNUT Street, to our old location.

I. H. STOKES'S, 702 Arch street.

7. PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk-thinish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.

4.4 White Alpacas.
White irish Poplins,
White irish Poplins,
White Olor Irish Poplins,
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second st. EYRE & LANDELL open to-day new style
MFRRIMAC CALICOES,
SPLENDID DELAINES,
Very suitable presents for helps of the house

EYRE & LANDELL have opened for Christmas, Lace Collars, &c

PYRE & LANDELL are offering for Christmas Presents, Lyons Velvets, Splendid Silks, Gay Plaids, Fine Poplins. &c.

Fine Poplins. &c.

MELODEON COVERS, PIANO COVERS and Table
Covers, splendidly embroidered, just opened for
Christmas.

EYRE & LANDELL
EYRE & LANDELL
Exnown in the Dry Goods Trade. EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, have the Finest and Largest Blankets for town Trade. EYRE & LANDELL keep the Finest Red Borders EYRE & LANDELL are effering their Expensive Long Shawis low, for Christmas Presents.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at brief notice. GENTLEMEN'S

Furnishing Goods, Of late styles in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO. 706 CHESTNUT.

We have now open for inspection to our customers and the public in general, a most complete assortment of Ladies and Children's Furs of all descriptions which, for variety of quality and superiority of finish, cannot be excelled in the United States.

Please call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

REMEMBER J.W.SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, . AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. No. 814 Chestnut Street.

Four doors below the "Continental," PHILADELPHIA.

THE FINE ARTS JUST RECEIVED, NEW ENGRAVINGS,

AFTER LANDSEER, MERLE, YVON, PORTAELS CARAUD, HAMMAN, &c., iso, fine assortment of French Photographs from

Also, one assortment of French Photographs from the original paintings of Gerome. Toulmouche, Meis-sonier, Girard, Lefebvre & Co. Photographs from the celebrated painting by Ge-rome, of Emperor NAPOLEON III. receiving the Si-anges Emperor. Orders resulted for some amese Embassy. Orders received for same.
FINE ENGRAVINGS.
LOOKING GLASS and PICTURE FRAMES, at

A. S. ROBINSON.

910 CHESTNUT Street.

CANARY SEED.—Twenty-five barrels Prime Canary Seed in store and for sale by WORKMAN & CO., NO, 122 Walnut street,