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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1866.

**ON THE RETURN OF THE  
New Year.**  
GOD's vast existence ne'er decays,  
His age doth never grow;  
Past, present, future, in his sight,  
Are one eternal now.  
Man measures out his fleeting state  
By motions in the skies,  
And, like his own frail vesture, wears  
With ev'ry hour that flies!  
Successive moments make our day,  
Successive days our year;  
The moments past shall ne'er return,  
Tho' seasons like appear.  
Still a new Spring shall bless the Earth,  
And a new Harvest rise;  
But the Last Year shall ne'er again  
Revisit mortal eyes.  
Old Time with his keen pointed scythe,  
Consumes the life of Man;  
Our periods less'ning from the hour  
Our beings first began.  
Each year fulfils some new event,  
Heav'n long decreed before;  
Removes unnumber'd lives away,  
And gives unnumber'd more.  
Soon shall th' appointed Angel stand  
O'er Earth, and Air and Sea;  
And swear by him that ever lives,  
That Time no more shall be.  
Then shall the league of Nature cease,  
The Sun forsake his way;  
And Years and Ages loose their name  
In ONE ETERNAL DAY.

**New Year's Lesson.**  
It has been common for people in this country, on the New Year's Day, to congratulate each other with mutual wishes of a happy year: and the Monitor, taking the hint from this ancient custom, will offer a few remarks and lessons of advice, which if well observed, will tend to render the year that we are beginning an improving and consequently a happy portion of our lives.  
Begin the year with an impartial review of past life and with a sincere and firm resolution to rectify whatever has been amiss.  
If you have hitherto been slumbering in indolence, it is now time to awake out of sleep; for much is to be done and the time to do it is short.—If the poisonous weeds of vice have been sprouting up in your mind, resolve now to eradicate them. If you have been addicted to gambling, to profane swearing, to using the cup of intemperance, or to any other practice that degrades the human character and wastes the estate, improve the present opportunity to break this pernicious spell and to deliver yourself from the pit of ruin.  
If you have neglected to govern and educate your children in such a manner as tends to lead them to the practice of good morals, "turn over a new leaf," and for the future let your example and precepts combine in training them up in the way they should go.  
If you have been careless or extravagant in point of economy, begin a new course. Remember that four cents saved every day, will amount at the end of the year to 14 dollars and 60 cents.  
Regulate your expenses according to your income: if that be small, carefully study economy and industry supply the deficiency. If you are one of the few, or a leader of fashions, try, for once, to make good morals fashionable. If you have been raised to any considerable office, consider that your example will tend either to purify or to poison the manners of others; and that if you set an ill example, you will be answerable even for its remotest consequences. If you are able, open your heart to deeds of charity and benevolence. Extend a liberal hand to the children of need; that the blessings of such as are ready to perish may come upon you. Devote some of the surplus of your income to the education of the children of the poor, who would thankfully rise up and call you blessed. In a word, hitherto be good and to do good.  
Let every day be marked with deeds of virtue; and then, on the last day of this year, peaceful reflections will soothe your mind, or even if death should intervene, you will have no cause to regret.  
I have no doubt that you will perform another year's duties with a more cheerful and a more conscientious will, than the soldier that has fallen down in the pillory, and will support you in the last struggles of nature.

**Congress.**  
**PROCEEDINGS**  
**OF THE**  
**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
**OF THE**  
**UNITED STATES.**  
[Taken for the AMERICAN.]

**MONDAY, December 30.**  
Petition of George Turner, of Ohio, presented, stating, that he received a grant of land from the chiefs of the Illinois tribes of Indians, and which is enclosed in the tract sold by them to the United States; and praying compensation. Referred to the committee of public lands.  
Mr. Gregg presented the petition of Edward Fitzpatrick, late mariner on board the United States' frigate Philadelphia, under lieutenant Osborne, stating that the cruel usage he received in slavery from the Algerines, and the repeated severe beatings he received from them, he was incapable of getting his living by labor, and praying relief. Referred to the committee of claims.  
Mr. J. C. Smith, chairman of the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of William Neach, junior, respecting the bringings to the United States the mutineers on board the Ulysses, by order of an American consul.—The report being in favor of the petitioner, it was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.  
Mr. Gregg, from the committee of public lands, reported a bill, for extending the powers of the surveyor-general of Louisiana to all the lands therein, and to appoint deputies, chain-carriers, &c.  
Mr. Van Courtland presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Ohio and in the Indiana territory, who are unable to make payment for the land by them purchased of the United States and praying further time. Mr. Van Courtland moved that the same be referred to the committee on public lands.  
This was opposed by Messrs. Gregg, Southard, Bidwell, Crowninshield, and J. Clay upon the grounds that the petition immediately respects the revenue, and that it should be referred to the committee of ways and means. The question was put as moved to refer it to the committee of public lands, and lost.—Affirmative 12.  
Mr. J. Clay then moved that it be referred to the committee of ways and means. Carried.  
Mr. Dana presented a petition from Daniel Edwards, late sailor's master of a vessel of war during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, and as a volunteer went with eleven more to the defence of Fort Griswold near New-London, where nine of them were killed and himself wounded.—The petitioner prayed to be put on the pension list.—Referred.  
Mr. Davenport presented the petition of Daniel Cotton which had last session been referred to the committee of claims. Referred to same committee.  
Petition of George H. Lovejoy, stating that he was a young and had enlisted into the army of the United States in 1801, and that soon afterwards in an affray to which his commanding officer was a spectator, his eyes were both pulled out, and he is now in a state of total blindness. Referred to the committee of claims.  
Petition of Lemuel Coffy, a soldier in the third regiment of light dragoons in the revolutionary war with Great Britain during three years, stating that he received his pay for his services, when money was greatly depreciated and praying compensation.  
Petition of John Simmons, stating a series of sufferings and misfortunes for upwards of 20 years last past by the petitioner in the service of the United States; that he had been several times confined in England as a rebel, and had escaped and been retaken seven times, and last by the Algerines who kept him many years in slavery, in which time he suffered the greatest hardships and the most barbarous treatment.—He prayed relief.—These three last petitions were referred to the committee of claims.  
Mr. Spalding, the new member for Georgia, moved the following resolution: Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making the town of Darien in Georgia a port of delivery. Carried.  
The bill for erecting a light house on Watch Hill, & another on Sandy or Watch Point in Long Island Sound, and for making the port of Roxbury a port of delivery read a third time.  
A bill from the senate for laying out a past road from the river Potomack to Ohio, read twice and referred to the committee of the whole on Thursday next.  
Mr. Varnum presented the petition of James Price which was referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the claims of refugees from Canada, and Nova Scotia.  
Mr. J. Smith now called for the report of the committee of claims on the report on the petition of Jonathan Mung, junior, praying compensation for filling the office of District Judge for the United States in Ohio.  
A long debate ensued, which is not sufficiently interesting to readers here to go into, as it turned chiefly upon the law, whether the United States, or the state of Ohio were bound to satisfy the petitioner; at length the committee not

being able to close the business, rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.  
**Adjourned.**  
**SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES**  
*Debate on the motion of Dr. LOGAN for leave to bring in a bill to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.*  
(Continued.)  
**FRIDAY, Dec. 20.**  
Doctor Logan having assigned his reasons for asking permission to introduce the bill,  
Mr. ADAMS said—  
MR. PRESIDENT—Had the gentleman who asks leave to introduce this bill, assigned any new reasons as the foundation of his motion, whatever my opinion might have been upon their merits, I should not think it proper to combat them at this time; but the object of the bill is so simple, that its details are immaterial. Its purpose is totally to prohibit a branch of our commerce, which at the last session of the legislature was proved to be of great importance to the country. Unless, therefore, a majority of the Senate should be of opinion that the bill ought to pass, it appears to me that the present is the stage at which it ought to be arrested—since the mere discussion of the question, and pendency of the measure before Congress, may have an unfavorable effect upon the commercial interest, or at least injuriously affect individual merchants, in the course of their affairs.  
It is well known to every member upon this floor, and to the public in general, that the same gentleman who now wishes to introduce this bill, did at the last session of Congress make a motion for leave to bring it in at that time, which was rejected; and I expected that on its renewal at this time he would have alledged some new grounds for the measure; but in this expectation I have been disappointed.—He tells us indeed, that unless we do prohibit this commerce it will inevitably lead us into a war with the French Republic: I have certainly no more disposition than any gentleman here to be at war with the French Republic; but excepting that gentleman's assertion, (to which I am willing to give all the credit which it can be entitled to) what particle of evidence have we that the St. Domingo trade will expose us to any such danger? What evidence has the gentleman himself alledged in support of his assertion? Why, sir, he has read to us a part of the President's Message, at the opening of the last session of Congress; and a correspondence between the British and French ministers, and the Secretary of State, six or nine months previous to that time, and complaining that some of our merchant vessels were armed.—It is surely needless for me to mention in this house, that in consequence of that very passage in the President's message of last year, and of those very complaints of those foreign ministers, a bill did actually pass both houses of Congress, after a long and ample discussion of the subject; which was intended to remove those causes of complaint, and is now in force. This bill I have understood was satisfactory on all hands, and it has been within a very few days declared by a member of this body, in his place, to have given satisfaction to the French government in particular, nor has that information been contradicted. This conclusion indeed may be inferred from the tenor of the President's communication to Congress at the commencement of the present session. If any intimation of complaints from foreign powers relative to this subject, is contained in this message, it has escaped my attention, and I can indeed safely affirm there is none—and is not this silence itself, a strong, and irresistible proof that no such complaints have been made; but that the measures adopted by Congress at the last session have been satisfactory?—Believing it as I do, and that no needless interference of the government with the regular course of commercial transactions ought ever to be countenanced, I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Dr. Logan) will not have leave to bring in this bill.  
GEN. JACKSON seconded Dr. Logan's motion, and in reply to Mr. Adams said, that he wished the Dr. to make it an annual motion, as Mr. Sawbridge had in the Parliament of England to reduce septennial Parliaments, but with more effect until the trade so highly dishonorable to national character was annihilated. As to Mr. Adams's observations that the bill was not allowed to be brought in last session, and that he had heard no new arguments, he would answer the gentleman by asking what new arguments had been advanced on the bill to prohibit the importation of slaves, where leave was given two days since to bring in the bill, and the same arguments had been rung in our ears by Quakers and others, ever since the constitution had been in operation and not a new one had been produced.—He said that the day would come when this dishonorable traffic would be ended by the United States—that day must arrive when a general peace would take place, when the present hostilities must cease; that it must and would then become the interest of every nation of Europe having colonies in the West Indies, to extricate this trade, or ship them out to some other place. That the United States by affording them succour, arms, ammunition and provisions, must be considered by them as their allies—their

supporters and their protectors. That he believed the United States would be viewed in this light by the French government and by themselves, and that they would demand and expect us to grant them an asylum as allies and protectors, and send them to our coast.—This was no novelty, and he had received information from a late celebrated French general, given in a public company at the city of Washington, where he boarded; and the general was one who dined there; and arrangements had been made, if general Le Clerc had been victorious, to send those brigands to the southern states. This was a melancholy subject for South Carolina and Georgia, and one of those brigands introduced into the southern states, was worse than an hundred importations of blacks from Africa, and more dangerous to the United States.  
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

**THURSDAY, December 19.**  
Mr. Bradley submitted the following resolutions, which were read and ordered to lie for consideration:  
Resolved, That one or more land offices be open, for the sale of the lands of the United States, on which the Indian title shall have been extinguished, in the state of Tennessee.  
Resolved, That commissioners be appointed with ample powers to settle all disputes relative to the lands ceded by N. Carolina to the U. States and to quiet all claims agreeable to the conditions of the cession.  
Resolved, After satisfying all just claims, and the expenses incident thereto, that one part of all the public lands belonging to the U. States within the limits aforesaid, ought to be appropriated for the use of a college or university, in said state, forever; one part for the use of schools for the instruction of children, forever; and five per cent. on the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands for the purpose of making roads; Provided, The state of North Carolina shall consent to the appropriation aforesaid.

**BOSTON, December 24.**  
**FOREIGN NEWS.**  
We have received our London files to the 5th ult. by the Louisa, which arrived on Sunday from Liverpool; and have copied from them several interesting articles, which will be found under our foreign head. Besides those, we meet with the following, which appear to shew that the good fortune of the French Army attended them in another point at the time of the surrender of Ulm.  
Potsdam, on the Inn, Oct. 16.  
The Russian army to the amount of 50,000 men, besides that of Gen. Keimeyer, 20,000 strong, is on the Inn. Yesterday they received a part of their artillery, and to-morrow the remainder is expected. About the 20th, these troops will be enabled to act, and to pass the Inn; the first column has been over it, but merely to cover the retreat of Gen. Keimeyer. It being asserted that the French are marching hitherwards, it has been found advisable to break down some of the bridges.  
Augsburg, Oct. 21.  
A report is now in circulation, that the French have passed the Inn in several places, had turned the corps of the enemy's army which occupied the route to Lintz. It was composed of the Austrian division of General Keimeyer, and of 18,000 Russian infantry. This corps has been entirely defeated and dispersed: the Russians in particular have been terribly cut up.  
Stuttgart, Oct. 22.  
We have received accounts from Bavaria, which state, that the army of Marshal Bernadotte, composed of his own corps of the army, and of those of Marshal D'Avoust, and of the Bavarian generals Wrede and Derby, has arrived in three columns, on the banks of the Inn. The Austrians had not time to defend the right bank of this river, on which in the preceding years, they had established very formidable intrenchments. The French vanguard consisting of a corps of cavalry under Gen. Killerman (the son) advanced against Brannau, where the first Russian column had joined the Austrian corps of Keimeyer. It is said that the Austro-Russians are already falling back upon Lintz. Another column of the French and Bavarian troops is on its march towards Saltzburg; it will meet no obstruction in passing the Salza. The headquarters of Marshal Bernadotte have been removed from Wasserbourg, on the Inn, where they had been established for some days past.

**London, Nov. 4.**  
Since the above articles were written, we have learned that private letters, and a French paper have been just received from Holland, which confirm the defeat of the Austrians and Russians upon the Inn, with the loss of 17,000 men.  
(Globe.)  
[The above account is neither confirmed nor contradicted by the latter papers.]  
**PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.**  
On Saturday night last, at about twelve o'clock we had a very heavy blow from the S. E. which has done considerable damage along our wharves, and it is to be feared has done much more on the seaboard.  
**LATEST FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE.**  
Yesterday arrived the ship Loyely Maills, captain O'Connor, from Tonningen,

which is in the 19th of November, and by the arrival of a ship from the Inn, we are favored with a file of German papers to the 31st of November, which we have put into the hands of our translator, but we received them at so late an hour, that we are only enabled to give the following till our next.  
**Munich, October 24.**  
According to general orders, the passage of the Inn must be forced in 4 days time. All the troops are this day in motion.—Those quartered here marched off again this morning, and fresh troops are constantly passing through. The Bavarian head quarters come on the frontiers of Tyrol. The marshals Bernadotte and Davoust exchange the command of the wings, so that the former commands now the left and the latter the right wing.  
ULM, October 23.  
Near Lentkirch several thousand Imp. Austrian Troops of the division of General Wolfskel were taken prisoners by the French General Vandamme.  
**FROM BAVARIA, Oct. 23.**  
An action took place between Russian and Bavarian troops in the neighborhood of Oessing.  
The advanced posts of the army of Marshal Bernadotte are already on the Salza. Numbers of troops advance against the Electorate of Saltzburg.—The plan of the French seems to be, to conquer this country, so as to get in the back of Tyrol, to open through Carinthia a communication with the army of General Massena, and if possible to turn the Archduke Charles.  
**VIENNA, October 26.**  
General Mack, who was taken prisoner of war, by the French is arrived here, and as it is said with proposals for peace. But on our part, there seems to be but very little inclination to quit the field of battle unless the proposal peace be very honorably for Austria.  
His Russian Imperial Majesty is shortly expected in Vienna, and preparations are already making for his reception.  
**Augsburg, October 27.**  
The day before yesterday a severe cannonade was heard here on the side of the Tyrol; the French therefore have without a doubt attacked the passes through the mountains. An action has taken place on the Inn.  
**RATISBON, October 28.**  
The Russians have retreated to Wess and there wait for reinforcements.  
A division of the army of General Bernadotte is already marched into Saltzburg. Passau is said to be taken by the Austrians.  
Stratingen and Vilstrosen are in the hands of the French.  
**FROM THE BAYRN, October 29.**  
The Elector of Bavaria is returned from Wurtzburg to Munchen by the way of Anspach, together with the minister of state Morigelas, to which place the French minister Mr. Otto is likewise gone.  
**HANAU, Oct. 29.**  
According to private letters from Suabia, the Imperial Royal Quarter master general, Lieut. Field Marshal General Mack, had several audiences of the Emperor Napoleon, before his departure for Austria, which lasted for three hours each time; and at his departure general Mack received two letters in the own hand writing of the French Emperor to the Emperor of Germany. It is observed at the same time, that of all the Austrian Generals, General Mack alone obtained the favor to travel through the French army by the way of Munich to Vienna. It is likewise supposed, that the dispatches sent after the Archduke Ferdinand, contained proposals for peace.  
**London, Oct. 22.**  
Lord Harrowby is appointed Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of Berlin.—Mr. Hammond accompanies him as first Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Montague as private Secretary.—It is said that Lord Harrowby has full power and instruction immediately to agree to the proposals of the Court of Berlin. Said Lord Harrowby set out yesterday already for Berlin, together with Mr. Hammond.

**THE EXPEDITION.**  
The general report has been, that the force that has sailed from the Downs is bound to Hanover.—We may now however state, as the statement cannot now be detrimental to the object of the expedition, that we have reason to believe it is destined against Boulogne. It is known to Government that the whole force in that place does not exceed 4000 men. The transports, it is believed, will land their troops as near the town as they can, and no doubt is entertained that they will carry the place.—Sir Sydney Smith is at the same time to keep the batteries employed; and to attempt destroying the port of the shipping. In the event of success, the whole must be annihilated. The attack, we believe, was intended to be made last night.  
**WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1865.**  
On the 22d inst. a memorial was presented to the house from Samuel Blodgett on the subject of a NATIONAL VERSTÄTTUNG and endowed by WASHINGTON in this will, shewing that agreeably to the plan and the hopes expressed by its author, our common country, above 18,000 persons had already subscribed, on a plan of limitation of an ancient custom of the original Americans who permit women and children all contributed a Stone to the monumental Pill of a beloved

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