THE EVENING STAR.

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The Evening Star.

VOL. 37—No. 5,576. WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871. TWO CENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER.
W. E. SPALDING.....Manager.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN 28th, FIFTH NIGHT OF THE
English Opera Combination.
C. D. HESS & CO., Prop'rs & Managers. MRS. C. S. BERNARD, Directress of the Operas.
THIS EVENING will be presented, for the only time this season, Auber's Charming Romantic Opera
CROWN DIAMONDS.
With the following excellent cast of characters:
Count de Campo Mayor, Minister of Police.E. Seguin
Don Henrique de Sandoval, nephew....J. B. Bowler
Don Sebastiani d'Avero, young officer.J. H. Chatterson
Kebelledo, chief coiner.....Henri Drayton
La Catarina.....Mrs. C. S. Bernard
Diana, daughter of the Count...Annie Kemp Bowler
jt

METZEROTT HALL.
COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 30.
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY!
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY, FEB. 4, AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
CHARLEY SHAY'S
MONSTER QUINCUPLEXAL EXPOSITION,
From Niblo's Garden, Broadway, N. Y.
FIVE DISTINCT TROUPES IN ONE.
1. *Miss Dollie Satilla's London Burlesque Troupe.*
2. *M'lle Josephine Follett's Terpsichorean Troupe.*
3. *T. L. Fitch's Comic Pantomime Troupe.*
4. *Leopar Bros.' Acrobat and Gymnastic Troupe.*
5. *Wood's Ethiopian Minstrel Troupe.*
Besides TWO FULL BANDS OF MUSIC; LITTLE BOT, THE GREAT DOG PIANIST; HUNKEY PUNKY AND HIS COMICAL MONKEY; ILLUMINATED CURRICULUM SCENE; FOUR CELEBRATED COMEDIANS; THE CHINESE SHOEMAKERS, and other Novelties. A complete Jubilee for the people.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.; Children under 12, 25c. ja26-6t

LINCOLN HALL.
MISS CLARA LOUISE
KELLOGG
Will appear in Haydn's popular
ORATORIO
Of the "CREATION," with the
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,
On SATURDAY EVENING, January 28, 1871.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, Soprano.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenore.
Mr. LAWRENCE, Basso.
Chorus of One Hundred and Fifty Voices, and the full
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Of the Orchestral Union.
Doct. J. P. CAULFIELD.....Conductor.
Mr. GEO. W. WALTER.....Pianist.
Admission, One Dollar. Reserved Seats, Fifty Cents extra, can be secured at the Ellis music store on and after Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, 1871. ja24-5t

WALL'S OPERA HOUSE.
W. M. POLLAND.....Lessee and Manager
JOSEPH McARDLE.....Business Manager
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF MR.
EDWIN FORREST!
Commencing
MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1871.
MONDAY, Jan. 23.....JACK CADE
TUESDAY, Jan. 24.....RICHELIEU
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.....JACK CADE
THURSDAY, Jan. 26.....KING LEAR
FRIDAY, Jan. 27.....VIRGINIUS
Seats can now be secured for any night at Ellis' Music Store.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING January 28th, the
ELFIN STAR, MISS EFFIE JOHNS, will appear. ja 26-tja28

MASQUERADE COSTUMES.
Having added largely to my stock of LADIES', GENTS' and CHILDREN'S FANCY, COMIC and CHARACTER DRESSES, I would respectfully invite the attention of my friends and the public generally.
HARRY DONEHUE,
309 Seventh street.
THE DRESSING OF PRIVATE THEATRICALS, CHARADES AND TABLEAUX MADE A SPECIALITY, having now the largest Theatrical Wardrobe south of New York.
Parlor Scenery and Curtains for rent.
Mr. Donehue's services, together with his Wonderful Child, Comic singer, can be engaged for Concerts or other entertainments. no22-eo3m

No. 486 7TH STREET. ON EXHIBITION AND SALE AT MARKRITER'S, No. 486 7TH STREET.
No. 486 Seventh street, between D and E streets, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall.
Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromos, &c.
Also, Largest Stock, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Rings, Nails, &c., in the District.
TERMS, CASH.
Please remember Name and Number. ap25-ly

F. C. REICHENBACH'S Piano Door
No. 423 11th Street, above Penna. Avenue,
(ESTABLISHED OVER 20 YEARS.)
Sole agency for the sale of the celebrated PIANOS of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, and Wm. McCammon, Albany; also, second-hand Pianos, Organs and Melodeons for sale or rent on the most accommodating terms; Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing. ap4-ly

CLOTHING.

PRICES
STILL FURTHER REDUCED!
BLACK, BROWN and DAHLIA FROCK COATS,
BEAVER FROCK and SACK COATS,
BLACK DOESKIN and FIGURED CASSIMERE PANTS,
BLACK CLOTH, VELVET, MERINO and CASSIMERE VESTS,
OVERCOATS OF BEAVER and MELTON, in PALETOTS, SACKS, CAPES and TALMAS,
YOUNG MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, for all sizes in all styles,
DECIDEDLY THE NEWEST IN STYLE IN THIS CITY.
SHIRTS AT DECIDED BARGAINS.
COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., &c., &c.
Those in want of well made, well cut, and faithfully made goods, can buy at their own price at
NOAH WALKER & CO.'S,
611 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
ja10 tr Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

F. J. HEIBERGER,
(Successor to H. F. LOUDON & Co.,)
CITIZENS, ARMY AND NAVY MERCHANT TAILOR,
Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's,)
ja18-tf No. 362 Penn. ave., Washington.

THE CELEBRATED
MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER.
THE MOST LASTING, AGREEABLE and REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. oct3-m,w,f,1y

MADAM GARNAUX, FROM PARIS, ANnounces to the ladies that she is ready to make in the latest style WEDDING, EVENING, or RECEPTION DRESSES in the shortest notice. No. 1313 Penn. avenue ja24-3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.
Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking one cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hotel is kept there by Peterman. Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.
One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even, and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville. It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida might be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.
Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jacksonville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpid liver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, or a troublesome cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recommended.
For fifteen years prior to 1869, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my caution in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills," and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold.
In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce billious habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well-established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevail to largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking fresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But there are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for cure.
My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to buy in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night-sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.
My plan is to give my three medicines, in accordance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My object is to give tone to the stomach—to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the lungs. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night-sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.
Now I can see many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Consumption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor consumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use.
So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, every body should keep a supply of them on hand. They act on the liver better than calomel, and leave none of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excellent in all cases where a purgative medicine is required. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrhœa ensues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.
I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 15 NORTH SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. I do not advertise it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.
In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition therebv, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.
Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit that no doubt any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.
no26-s,t,th,ly

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.
Pain is supposed to be the lot of us poor mortals, as inevitable as death itself and liable at any time to come upon us. Therefore it is important that remedial agents should be at hand to be used on an emergency, when the seminal principle lodged in the system shall develop itself, and we feel the excruciating agonies of pain, or the depressing influence of disease. Such a remedial agent exists in the PAIN KILLER, whose fame has made the circuit of the globe. Amid the eternal ices of the polar regions or beneath the intolerable and burning sun of the tropics its virtues are known and appreciated. Under all latitudes, from the one extreme to the other, suffering humanity has found relief from many of its ills by its use. The wide and broad area over which its use as a medicine has spread, attests its value and potency. From a small beginning, the Pain Killer has pushed gradually along, making its own highway, solely by its virtues. Such unexampled success and popularity has brought others into the field, who have attempted, under similarity of name, to usurp the confidence of the people and turn it to their own selfishness and dishonesty, but their efforts have proved fruitless, while the Pain Killer is still growing in public favor. de8-eo3m

THESE FACTS DEMAND IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION.—Disease should be guarded against or it must be cured. The alternatives are death or such miserable existences as render life a burden. Combat the malaria, purify the blood, put the nerves in order, regulate the female system, promote the appetite, banish every sign of dyspepsia or rheumatism, increase the vigor of both body and mind, and relieve the children of summer complaints. All this can only be done with safety, certainty and promptness by Charles Gautier's Native Wine Bitters; so says popular opinion, endorsed by many of the most eminent physicians, who assure us of the complete victory of these over all other Bitters. It has absolutely driven them out of the market where it has been introduced. Gautier's Native Wine Bitters may be had of all druggists. oct2-tr

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving teeth. Sold by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents.
JOUVENE'S INODOROUS GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price, 25 cents. de5-ly

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vamped and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine, W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had *thirty years'* untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at 16, Bond street, New York. feb-tr

LECTURES.

Y. M. C. A.
SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
IN
LINCOLN HALL,
ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, JAN. 25 AND 27, 1871,
BY
PROF. YOUMANS.
Subject:
ja23 CORRELATION OF FORCES.

BRIDAL AND FUNERAL WREATHS, BOUQUETS, CROSSES, ANCHORS and STARS Preserved or Enameled in Wax. All kinds of Hair Braiding done. Ornamental Hair Work on Glass and Pearl by Mrs. PRIBE, late of Boston, 909 8th st., near I. References:—Mrs. President GRANT, Mrs. Admiral Goldsborough, W. W. Corcoran, Gen. Casey, Gen. Tompkins, Gen. Aiken jan16-ly

EVENING STAR.

Washington News and Gossip.

THE COMPLIMENTARY DINNER, given by the press to Mr. John W. Forney, will take place at Welcker's, at 6 o'clock to-morrow evening.

GENERAL RICHARD DELAFIELD has sent into the Senate his resignation as one of the regents of the Smithsonion Institute, to take effect February 1.

ISAIAH HANSCOM, the new chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, at the Navy Department, will enter upon the discharge of his duties on Monday, relieving Mr. Lenthal, who is the retired list.

GEN. MAX. WEBER, assessor of internal revenue for the 6th district of New York until its consolidation with the 4th district, has been appointed supervisor, and will soon enter upon the discharge of his duties.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES of the Senate and House on the bill to provide a Territorial form of government for the District of Columbia will meet at one o'clock on Saturday. Written suggestions from persons interested in the bill will be considered at that meeting, it is understood.

ACQUITTAL OF HON. R. R. BUTLER.—In the Criminal Court to-day, as will be seen by our court report, the jury found a verdict of not guilty in the case of Hon. R. R. Butler, charged with forgery. It was apparent to all in the court room, after the prosecuting witness had been cross-examined, that there was no case against the accused.

THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.—Dr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, was before the House Committee on appropriations this morning, and fully explained the deficiency for that institution ($25,500.) The committee being satisfied of the necessity for that appropriation agreed to report in favor of that amount.

THE WEST POINT INVESTIGATION.—The sub committee of the House Military Committee to investigate the recent troubles at West Point, left here last evening for the military academy. The sub. committee having been reorganized by the appointment of Jaspar Packard, of Indiana, in place of General A. Cobb, and General Slocum, of New York, in place of General Morgan, now consists of Messrs. Asper, Packard, and Slocum.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, at their meeting yesterday, authorized Senator Sumner to report a bill appropriating $12,000 for the relief of the destitute poor of the city.

The committee agreed to report unfavorably on the bill amending the act exempting school and church property from taxation, so as to exempt such property from taxes for which it was liable prior to the passage of the act.

NOMINATIONS.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate yesterday:

Geo. W. Blackburn, to be collector of internal revenue, 6th district Tennessee. Munson H. Treadwell, collector of internal revenue, 2d New York, (4th and 6th consolidated.) Marshall B. Blake, collector of internal revenue, 32d New York. First Lieut. John R. McGinnis, to be captain, ordnance department.

Also, the following nominations to-day:

Bowen Mallack, Appraiser of Merchandise, Cincinnati; Joshua Geddings, Assistant Treasurer, Charleston, S. C.; Alanson Hinman, Collector of Customs, District of Oregon; Richard W. King, Collector of Customs, Pamlico, N. C.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—A few days since we referred to the proposals received under advertisement for supplying stationery paper, twine, letter balances and stationery to the Post Office Department. The Postmaster General, after mature deliberation, has made the following awards:—George Hill, jr., of Georgetown, D. C., contract for the large paper at $5.77; small size paper to Messrs. Gunsup & Moore, of Philadelphia, at $2.30; the cotton twine to Messrs Gould, Pearce & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, at $26.90; hemp twine to F. H. Smith, of New York, at $18.73; letter balances to Fairbanks & Co., viz., 4 oz. $4, 8 oz. $1.43, metric $1.43.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE of the House to-day agreed to report a bill amendatory of the act creating the Department of Justice, so as to allow an additional Assistant Attorney General to act as Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department. They also agreed to a number of amendments to the bankrupt law, one of which authorizes that registers in bankruptcy shall be appointed by United States Circuit Courts in their respective districts instead of by the Chief Justice, as at present. Another amendment agreed to, is that proposed by Gen. Butler, exempting the widow's dower from the operations of the bankruptcy law.

THE STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.—Gen. Myer, chief of the army signal corps, was again before the House Committee on Appropriations this morning in reference to the appropriations for the storm signal service. He demonstrated to the committee that the course and rate of an approaching storm and its advent at a given point could be predicted with mathematical accuracy. Hon. Halbert E. Paine, of Wis., and Prof. Abbe, director of the Cincinnati observatory, spoke of the importance of the storm signal service to commerce and the desirability of enlarging the basis of experimental operations. The committee appeared to be favorable to the enlargement of the service.

THE NEW WATER-MAIN.—Mr. Edmunds introduced in the Senate, this morning, the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief of Engineers of the army be directed to communicate to the Senate any information in his possession touching the failure to execute the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, providing for the laying of a new water-main from the Reservoir to Capitol Hill, and providing for regulating and restricting the use of Potomac water.

The act of July 14th gives the engineer in charge power to shut off the water from any premises where a continual waste is made, and to erect meters at all manufacturing establishments, hotels, livery stables, and other places requiring large quantities. It also provides that a 36-inch main shall be laid from the distributing reservoir, above Georgetown, to Capitol Hill, to be paid for by the corporations of Washington and Georgetown, and authorizing those corporations to borrow $400,000 to liquidate the cost thereof.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG ROAD.—The chief engineer reports (19th January, 1871,) that the grading of this road has been let in two divisions to energetic and reliable contractors; that preparations for the work of grading has been delayed by the hard winter and the suspension of navigation on the Potomac by ice; that 236 men and 53 horses are at work under one contractor, on five sections, and but for the reasons assigned, there now would have been 450 or more men employed. The other contractor was pushing his arrangements to commence work on his division in ten days from date; and he says further, "I have not the least doubt but both contractors will finish their contracts in the specified time, (July and October 1, 1871.")—*Richmond Journal.*

SENTENCE OF AN ABORTIONIST.—The so-called Dr. M. A. Wolff, one of the most notorious professional abortionists in New York, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, and sentenced by Judge Bedford to 7 years in Sing Sing. A second indictment for a similar offence is pending against Wolff. Judge Bedford said he would do all he could to drive abortionists from the city.

WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The schooners Elliott and Alfred Hall, from Virginia, laden with oysters, are both ashore on Little Egg Harbor bar, New Jersey. The crew of the former saved, but all hands of the latter were lost.

☞ Grain elevators—Rye cocktails.

☞ Swinburne is called "the Train of poetry."

☞ Our cold snaps this winter have all begun on Sundays.

☞ What is the greatest want of the age? Want of funds.

☞ Chicago makes delicate allusion to her "tinted citizens."

☞ New York "swells" affect monograms on their shirt collars.

☞ John McDonald, of Bangor, just released from jail for clothes line stealing, has continued his depredations by eloping with the wife of James McCoy.

Society.

—The second reception of Sir Edward and Lady Thornton took place last evening, and also a grand party given by Associate Justice, Mrs. and Miss Bradley. Nearly all the diplomats were at the former. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton received in the first parlor, and their guests wandered through the other three. Lady Thornton wore a green silk, with panier of black velvet. Mrs. L'Estrange a puffed illusion, with blue satin panier, and her neck flashed with diamonds. Mrs. Senator Ames, over green silk wore a mass of point lace. Senator Ames, General and Mrs. Butler, Miss Swayne, and Mrs. Chandler of Boston, were also present. Senator Conkling and others of the upper house were present, as well as several prominent citizens. A handsome supper was served in the frescoed dinning room.

—To go to Judge Bradley's required a long ride through snow and sleet, yet numerous were the merry-makers there. The parlors were used for receiving and the ball-room for dancing, and that amusement was kept up late. Among those present were Judge Davis and a young lady, Judge Miller and daughter, General and Miss Sherman—the latter in white silk; Gen. Dunn, Mrs. and Miss Dunn; Col. Bristow and wife, the daughter of Judge Black, one of the prettiest debutantes of the season; Mrs. McCarthy, son and daughter; Miss Swayne, and many others.

—Secretary and Mrs. Delano have their first reception next Monday evening.

—Mrs. Stockton has issued invitations for a German next Thursday evening.

—Mrs. and Miss Chandler have cards out for two receptions on Thursday, 31st instant, and Wednesday, February 15th.

—Receptions were not so numerously attended yesterday as usual. So many pedestrians call here, and there are so many receptions every day, that a severe storm of sleet like that of yesterday can well allow the callers a vacation. The wives of Senators and Representatives received yesterday, (Thursday,) as well as many other residents on H street as well as on I street.

—Mrs. Pomeroy was assisted by her niece, Miss Pike, her young friend Miss Tillinghast, her guest for the winter, and Miss Anna Dickinson. Of course, such a quartette could not fail to receive many calls.

—Mrs. Senator Chandler, assisted by her accomplished and graceful daughter, Miss Minnie, gave a kindly greeting to those who called to pay their respects.

—Mrs. Senator Ramsey and her daughter, who have rooms at the National Hotel, received yesterday. Miss Ramsey has come into society only this winter.

—Mrs. James C. Kennedy received at her residence on H street.

—Mrs. and the Misses Delafield, Mrs. Colonel Benet, and Mrs. General Butler, Mrs. Senator Ames, Mrs Read and Miss Hildreth received on I street.

Affairs on the Virginia Side.

HAMILTON, LOUDOUN CO., VA., Jan. 26, 1871.

Editor of Star:—It requires an early breakfast and an early start to reach this little town, the present jumping off place of the Washington and Ohio Railroad, and forty-four miles distant from Alexandria, at 10:40 a. m. It compels one to be up and doing some little time before the day-god displays his morning glory. If I could have my own wish in the course of travel I would speedily have the W. and O. extended from perhaps Falls Church direct for Washington, and save eight or nine miles. But I am not disposed be to difficult; let us have a systematic connection by rail with this portion of Virginia, even if it must come only by way of Alexandria, but let it come speedily. We ought to have the products of this region coming regularly every day by continuous railroad arrangement. We want no delays nor transhipments, and we want the same arrangement for the passenger travel.

Leaving Alexandria the first station is Carlin Springs, which, as you know, is a summer resort of city-tired people for picnics and rural relief. Then comes Falls Church, a beautifully situated little town of intelligent, enterprising and thrifty people. Vienna, the third station on the railroad, is another town of growing tendencies, with sundry mechanics' shops and places of trade. The fifth, Hunter's Mills, is a flag station. Thornton is an embryo town, with station house, and seems to be trafficing considerably in rails for fencing, and there is quite a supply on hand about the station grounds. Herndon is a town with station house, steam saw-mill, and a church, which is used for school during the week. This school is now sustained by funds obtained under the new free school system of Virginia. Near this town I observed that the soil begins evidently to improve in quality. It has changed to a reddish or ferruginous clay. Hereabout the surface of the soil is gently undulating and handsome. Guilford has a store, grocery, station house, in the business way, with a church as a product of its moral and religious sentiment. Farmwell is still a rustic place. Belmont is only a flag station. Leesburgh is the town on the route and has 1500 inhabitants. My judgement would place the number higher, but the census recently settled the question. It is one of the oldest towns in the Old Dominion, is quite prettily located on an elevated undulating site, with streets crossing at right angles. It has a good Court House, located in pleasant grounds, an academy to teach the young idea to *fire*, and sundry stores, machine shops and business places. With just pride its people still keep a newspaper to the office in which the distinguished William Wirt studied law. The house is still standing here in which Gen. Washington remained over night on a certain occasion. Three weekly newspapers constitute the vehicles of disseminating general intelligence among its people. The *Washingtonian* has nearly reached its three score years and ten, the *Mirror* is the other conservative paper, and the *Republican*, I am told, is the organ of the progressive sentiment of the times and town. Two hotels receive the traveler and relieve his necessities. Clark's Gap, and lastly, Hamilton make up the number of stations on the route. There is an appreciable amount of business done at Hamilton in the purchase and shipment of farm products. The town is some half or three-fourths of a mile away from the station, but I observe that the town is tending towards and even round about the depot.

With the W. and O. railroad, after it shall have effected a railway connection with Washington, westward its star of enterprise truly takes its way. Efforts now are being made to procure the requisite funds to extend the road to Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley. When this projected work is completed passengers and freight will find transit to a large extent by a shorter route than now over the W. and O. to the capital, or through the same to Baltimore, Philadelphia and the great commercial center of the western hemisphere, New York. President Lewis McKenzie is astir to effect this extension to Winchester first, for the Ohio river is the ultimate terminus of the road west. But in this extension to Winchester the first matter to be considered in connection with the road, the people of the Shenandoah Valley, the people all through this region and the city of Washington are deeply interested. I trust that the three will cordially and substantially aid the enterprise.

Loudon county looks to me to be among the productive localities of Virginia. I like its appearance much. Its farmers seem to be in thrifty and independent circumstances.

Since I arrived here the snow has begun to fall, and the whole country has assumed a wintry aspect.

CATTLE DISEASE.—No little excitement exists among owners of herds along the river counties with reference to the cattle disease which prevails throughout the Eastern States. An old and well-known dealer in stock says his neighbors and himself have used for many years, for the mouth disease in his cattle, salt and alum, and always with success. First sprinkle salt in the mouth of the animal, not repeating the dose more than three or four times; then use fine salt and burnt alum in the same. In Dutchess county this cattle disease has been somewhat prevalent, and all stock owners whose cattle were affected have used this remedy, which has failed in only one case. The disease of the hoof, which appears to be of a different nature, has, in many cases, disappeared of itself when the animal has been removed or kept in a clean and dry stable or yard.—*Albany (N. Y.) Argus.*

DIVORCES.—When one of the Boston transcendentalists, some years since, asked a divorce from his wife upon the ground that "she was not the psychological compliment he took her for," we thought the case somewhat peculiar; but what was then a rare case in New England has become almost common alike in New England and in the west. Among the reasons which Mrs. Hurd, of New York, sets forth for her divorce in Indiana, and which she got almost for the asking, were these: That defendant is elder than plaintiff, and of different and uncongenial disposition, and in consequence thereof the marital relation existing between the plaintiff and defendant has been a source of unhappiness to plaintiff.

☞ The English custom of celebrating the birthday of one's eldest son by a ball or party has become quite general in New York.

☞ The trial of Noble and Murphy, at Exeter, N. H., for the murder of Marble's wife, terminated yesterday in a verdict of "not guilty."

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

This Afternoon's Proceedings.

FRIDAY, January 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Scott presented memorials signed by 1,400 citizens of Western Pennsylvania, protesting against the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river by the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial of importers of salt in Boston, asking that it be placed on the free list or admitted at a nominal duty. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Buckingham presented a memorial of 210 women of Connecticut against female suffrage.

On motion of Mr. Thurman, the committee appointed to investigate

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR SPRAGUE,

in connection with alleged illegal traffic in Texas, were authorized to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Hamlin offered a joint resolution for the

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SHERMAN

as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gen. Delafield. Passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up House bill prescribing the form of

THE ENACTING AND RESOLVING CLAUSES

of acts and resolutions of Congress, and rules for the construction thereof.

Mr. Trumbull said the object of the bill was to simplify the form of legislation, and to do away with the great verbiage that now existed, as far as possible.

Mr. Howard objected to any change in the time honored forms.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Anthony moved that the present enacting form of bills and joint resolutions be retained, which was agreed to—ayes 26, nays 21, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution calling upon the Chief Engineer of the army for information touching the failure to execute the act of July 14, 1870, providing for the laying of

A NEW WATER-MAIN

from the reservoir to Capitol Hill, and providing for regulating and distributing the use of Potomac water. Passed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL

of Mr. Trumbull coming up as unfinished business, Mr. Ramsey appealed to Mr. Schurz, who was entitled to the floor, to give way in order that the special order, the steamship subsidy bills, might be proceeded with.

Mr. Trumbull said if Mr. Schurz gave way he would call up the case of the Georgia Senators, which was a privileged question.

Mr. Schurz, under these circumstances, declined to yield, and proceeded with his remarks.

Mr. Schurz said, in reference to the pending bill, that if Congressmen were debarred the privilege of recommending persons for office, the other sources from which the President would seek information were not sufficiently well defined, and in this respect there was a gap which the bill did not fill. The question as to whether the Departments in this city were well or ill managed was of very small consequence in comparison with the whole question of our civil service, the evils of which affected the whole body politic.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On motion of Mr. Beaman, (Mich.,) the Senate bill making temporary appropriations for the prosecution of the work upon the Sault St. Mary canal was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Duke (Va.) asked leave to introduce a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for—1st. A tabular statement of the aggregate of the population of the several States and Territories. 2d. A statement of the aggregate valuation of personal property subject to taxation; and, 3d. A statement of the aggregate real estate in the several States and Territories subject to taxation. But Mr. Platt (Va.) objected to its present consideration.

Mr. Smith (Tenn.) introduced a bill to regulate prosecutions and penalties. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Townsend (Pa.) asked leave to introduce a bill for present action, abolishing the office of surveyor at the port of Chester, but objections was made.

Mr. Maynard, (Tenn.,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a

BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF JOHN L. THOMAS,

Collector of the port Baltimore, from the consequences of a defalcation of Deputy Collector Bowerman, and asked its present consideration.

The bill was accompanied by a report from the committee giving a history of the transactions, and exhonerating Collector Thomas from all blame in connection with it.

Mr. Benjamin (Mo.) objected to the consideration of the bill, on the ground that it was a claim, and should go to the Committee on Claims; and unanimous consent was given to print and recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Swann (Md.) presented the memorial of Anna Maria Bailey, of Baltimore, Md., praying for a pension. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The regular order being demanded—

Mr. Sheldon (La.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a bill to incorporate the Southern Express Company.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) objected to the bill, on the ground that it was a public bill and could not be considered to day, it being devoted to the consideration of private bills.

The Speaker decided that the bill was a private one.

Mr. Sheldon said,

IN EXPLANATION OF THE BILL,

that the principal object of the bill was to prevent the taxation of citizens of other States by the Southern States.

Mr. Judd (Ill.) said he had no personal objection to this bill, but he was opposed to the action of Congress in granting these privileges to corporations to come in competition with the institutions and business of the States.

Mr. Archer (Md.) inquired if he did not vote for the air-line railroad.

Mr. Judd replied that he did; that he looked upon it as a matter of great public necessity. He did not question the power of the government to make the grant, but he doubted the policy.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) said the gentleman from Illinois had grounded his objections on a strong foundation. Congress had given powers to trust companies, banking companies and other institutions which overshadowed the legitimate institutions of the States, which had more capital, and met the requirements of the public much better. The avowed object to avoid the payment of State taxes was one of the best reasons for rejecting the bill. He claimed that the States were now fearfully taxed too much by the government, and should not further be deprived of the right to levy taxes for the support of their State governments. If Congress went on at this rate granting private franchises, there would be no time for general legislation.

Mr. Sheldon demanded the previous question; but the House refused, by a vote of 55 ayes to 78 noes, to second the demand; and, on motion of Mr. Holman, the bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 84 to 45.

Mr. Kerr, (Ind.,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of Mary A. Elliott; passed. Also, a bill for the relief of James T. Johnson, of Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) made the objection that the bill contained an appropriation, and must be considered in the Committee of the Whole, and it was so referred.

From the Committee on Revolutionary Claims a large number of petitions and memorials were reported upon adversely, and the papers laid on the table.

Several other amendments reported from the committee were adopted, when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

THE ST. CROIX AND LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD bill then came up as the regular order. Pending its consideration, Mr. Randall (Pa.) moved that when the House adjourn to-night it be to meet on Monday next, but subsequently modified his motion so that to-morrow be devoted to debate only; which was agreed to.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Morgan, (Ohio,) was adopted, requesting the Senate to return the bill providing for the sale of the Fort Dacotah reservation.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) then resumed the floor in opposition the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad bill.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIALS.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided the long-pending cause of "Cheney versus Chase, et al