NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Is published every morning (Sunday excepted) by W. J. McKEAHAN, northeast corner Tenth and D streets, fronting Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 50 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; and $1.50 for three months, invariably in advance.

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The National Republican.

VOL. 8—NO. 123. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868. PRICE 3 CENTS.

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Auction Sales.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEERS, AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No 396, Southeast Corner Seventh and D streets.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE EAST OF THE CAPITOL AT AUCTION.

By virtue of a decree passed by the Orphans' Court for Washington county, District of Columbia, approved and ratified by decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed on the 11th day of April, 1868, I shall sell, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 5 o'clock, p m., on the premises, Lots No. 1, 2 and 3, in square No. 840, in the city of Washington, D. C., commencing for the same at the southeast corner of the said square, and running thence along East Capitol street, one hundred and fifty-seven (157) feet eight (8) inches, fronting on East Capitol street, at the corner of Sixth street east, having good fronts and depths.

ALSO,

The whole of Lot numbered twelve, (12,) in square numbered eight hundred and forty, (840,) beginning for the same eighty (80) feet from the southeast corner of the square and fronting on Sixth street east; running thence north, still fronting Sixth street, sixty-three (63) feet one (1) inch; thence west, one hundred and five (105) feet one (1) inch; thence south forty-three (43) feet one (1) inch; thence east thirty-two (32) feet seven (7) inches; thence south twenty (20) feet; thence east twenty-two (22) feet six (6) inches to the beginning; fronting on Sixth street east, between East Capitol and A streets north.

ALSO,

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of May next, at 5 o'clock, p. m., I shall sell, on the premises, Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, being the whole of square numbered 1003, bounded by Massachusetts avenue and C streets south and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets east.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the residue in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months, respectively, with interest from day of sale, and secured by deeds of trust on the premises.

All conveyancing and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser.

One hundred dollars down on each piece of property, on the day of sale; and if the terms are not complied with within five days after the day of sale, the guardian reserves the right to re-sell the property at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. Advertising the same three times in some newspaper published in Washington city, D. C.

LUCINDA HESS, Guardian.
GREEN & WILLIAMS,
ap20-3awdds (Star) Auctioneers.

BY COOPER & LATIMER, AUCTIONEERS, (Late Clerks with J. C. McGuire & Co.,) Southwest corner of Pa. ave. and Eleventh st.

CHANCERY SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET WEST, AND FRONTING ALMOST DIRECTLY ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND WEST OF THE NATIONAL MARKET.—By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in Chancery, Cause No. 1049—Stoneman et al. vs. Hardesty et al.—I shall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1868, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on the premises, proceed to sell at public auction all the following Real Estate, which was of the estate of the late Cornelius McLean, deceased, and being parts of lots numbered seven (7) and eight, (8,) in square No. 254, in Washington city, in said District, which been divided into two parts; the first of which fronts 24 feet 11½ inches on Pennsylvania avenue and extends back 85 feet to a public alley, with a public alley on the west side of it; containing about 2,123 30-100 square feet of ground, and improved by a BRICK BUILDING. The second lot fronts 40 feet 4½ inches on said 14th street; is immediately east of the lot above described, and runs north 100 feet; then west 14 feet 11½ inches; then north 20 feet to a public alley; then along said alley 39 feet 5½ inches; then 120 feet to said 14 street, and then along said street 40 feet 4½ inches to the beginning; containing about 5,462 33-100 square feet of ground, and improved by a BRICK BUILDING, now occupied by P. Vermeren as a HOTEL and RESTAURANT.

This property is in the square immediately east of WILLARDS' HOTEL, and the sale offers a rare opportunity to those desiring to invest in real estate in Washington.

Terms of Sale: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in, respectively, 6 and 12 months from the day of sale, with interest, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser. Stamps and conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

A deposit of $300 on each lot required at time of sale.

O. BOLI WILLIAMS, Trustee.
COOPER & LATIMER,
apl1-eod4s (Star) Auctioneers.

SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREEN STREETS, NEW YORK, April 15, 1868.

Sale of Army Clothing and Equipage; also Quartermaster's Stores.—Will be sold at public auction at Depot of Army Clothing, corner of Washington and Laight streets, in New York city, on Tuesday, April 28, 1868, at noon, the following articles of Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, viz:

5 Wall tents, 16 Common tents,
4 Wall tent flies, 138 Sets common tent poles,
19 Sets wall tent poles, 103 Shelter tents,
1 Hospital tent and flies, 1490 Letters,
220 Spades, 1700 Canteens,
91 Pickaxes, 15,436 Tent-pins,
93 patent picks, 20 Camp-hatchets.

Also a quantity of damaged Clothing and Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores.

Terms.—Cash in Government funds, 10 per cent. down. Purchase to be removed within three days from date of sale.

SAM'L B. M. YOUNG,
Brevet Brig. Gen. and Quartermaster, U. S. A.
ap21-ts

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., April 18, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 5, under the supervision of Captain D. C. Thomas, M. S. K., at Depot of Army Clothing, Armory Square, this city, commencing at 10 a. m., the following-described CLOTHING, &c., to wit:

15,000 pairs Bootees, hand sewed.	62,000 Knapsacks.
	17,000 Canteens.
3,000 Trousers, foot.	10,000 Metallic Shoulder Scales.
1,000 " mounted.	
12,873 Sack Coats, unlined.	6,300 Camp Kettles.
	22,000 Mess Pans.
37,818 Felt Hats.	7,000 Axe Slings.
22,000 Hat Cords.	1,961 Picks.
17,000 Leather Stocks.	2,406 Hatchet Slings.
2,200 " Leggings.	4,000 Pickaxes.
3,351 Lines.	7,000 Pick Handles.
30,000 yds. Worsted Lace	

918 Hospital, Wall and Common Tents and Flies, (worn.)

About 50,000 N. C. Officers' Chevrons, Badges, &c.
About 250,000 numbers and letters. 600 Wall-Tent Poles.
18,000 Common Lot of Tent Pins, all sizes. &c., &c.

Terms: Cash in Government funds.

Every purchaser will be required to make a cash deposit on the day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.
ap16-13t

GOVERNMENT SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.

ARSENAL, OHIO, April 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Columbus Arsenal, near Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m.:

127 Carbines, various patterns.
6,000 Muskets and Rifles, various patterns.
842 Pistols, various patterns.
13,491 Shot, 6-pounder.
251 Carbine Cartridge Boxes.
25 Carbine Slings.
225 Cavalry Sabre Belts.
900 Bayonet Scabbards.
1,305 Cap Pouches.
1,619 Cartridge Boxes.
237 Cartridge-box Belts.
737 Gun Slings.
1,401 Waist Belts,

and various other articles.

Complete catalogues of the stores to be sold can be had on application.

Terms of sale: Cash, in Government funds.

Articles to be removed immediately at expense of purchaser.

T. C. BRADFORD,
Capt. Ordnance, Bt. Major U. S. A.,
Commanding Arsenal.
ap20-1d

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1868, at the United States Arsenal, Dearborn'ville, Mich., six (6) cast-iron Cannon, about seventeen (17) tons of Cannon Balls, thirteen thousand Muskets, Rifles, Carbines, and Revolvers, fourteen sets of artillery carriage wheels and axles, and a large quantity of Cartridge Boxes, Belts, Swords, Lances, Tools, &c.

Dealers will be supplied with catalogues, on application to the commanding officer.

JOHN R. EDIE,
Bvt. Major U. S. A., Com'g.
ap7-6t

Hotels and Restaurants

WILLARDS' HOTEL,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO., PROPRIETORS,

CORNER PENN. AVE. AND FOURTEENTH ST.

WASHINGTON CITY. ap27-tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FORMERLY BROWN'S HOTEL,)

POTTS & SHELLEY PROPRS.

Pennsylvania av. near 6th st. ap15-1y

SEATON HOUSE, LOUISIANA AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS., 478,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JOHN H. SEMMES, PROPRIETOR.

This House is entirely new, elegantly furnished, and supplied with water and gas throughout. It also contains superb Billiard and Bathing Rooms. Rooms on the first and second floors reserved exclusively for transient guests.

TERMS: $3.50 PER DAY.
ma4-tf

Personal.

PRIVATE MEDICAL CONSULTATION AT GOLD DR. DARBY'S, 469 Seventh street, opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall. Separate rooms for patients. se12-tf

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Fortieth Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

SENATE.

The Court of Impeachment opened at 11 a. m. with the usual formalities.

The Chief Justice inquired if the counsel for the President had any further evidence to offer.

Mr. Evarts replied that counsel had no further evidence; that they considered the case closed on their part.

Manager Bingham said the managers might desire to introduce some witnesses who had not been able to appear at first. The managers considered that they had the power to introduce this evidence at any time.

Senator Johnson inquired whether the managers desired the privilege of introducing witnesses after the argument had commenced.

Mr. Bingham said not as the managers understood it, although they were under the impression that heretofore in cases of this kind such had been allowed.

Mr. Manager Butler then introduced in evidence the commission issued to George Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, made out under the direction of the First Congress. The point under which they offered it was that this was the only form of commission to officers of the army authorized by law. It provided that the commission should be held during the pleasure of Congress, and the change which had afterwards been made was "during the pleasure of the President."

Mr. Butler next introduced a letter from the Treasury Department to show the practice of making appointments during the recess.

Mr. Evarts said the evidence was not applicable to any point made by counsel, either in argument or evidence, but they do not object to it.

Mr. Butler then read the letter, which was dated August, 1855, from James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury, declining to make an appointment in the recess to an office which had become vacant during a session of the Senate.

Mr. Butler then asked permission to read the papers in the case of Foster Blodgett, late postmaster at Augusta, Ga., which had, he said, only been sent in by Postmaster General Randall this morning.

Postmaster General Randall was then examined by Mr. Butler. Witness had not produced the original papers in Blodgett's case, but certified copies from the Treasury Department; did not produce the original papers from his own office because they would not prove anything.

Mr. Butler here read the indictment of the grand jury of the United States Court for the Southern District of Georgia against Foster Blodgett for perjury, in that as postmaster for Augusta, Ga., he took the test oath, that he had never given aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States; when the said Blodgett had voluntarily borne arms against the United States, he having been captain of an artillery company in the service of the Confederate States.

By Mr. Butler: Mr. Blodgett returned an answer to the notice of suspension, of which the paper handed to witness by Mr. Butler is a copy.

Mr. Butler was then proceeding to read the answer of Mr. Blodgett, when Mr. Evarts objected, as it did not bear upon the case.

Mr. Butler said Blodgett was mayor of Augusta, appointed by General Pope, and a member of the constitutional convention of Georgia.

The Chief Justice directed Mr. Butler to reduce what he proposed to prove to writing.

Mr. Butler said he would do so after he had stated the ground of his proof.

The Chief Justice was not of the opinion that the proof must first be reduced to writing.

Mr. Butler repeated several times that this was the first time he had known a counsel to be stopped in this way.

The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate if any Senator desired it. The honorable manager was proposing to put in papers of which no proof had been adduced, and which were not, as the Chief Justice understood it, relevant.

Mr. Butler was again proceeding with his remarks, when the Chief Justice asked if the honorable manager declined to reduce his proof to writing.

Mr. Butler said no, but it would take some time.

Mr. Butler reduced the offer to writing, stating, in substance, we propose to show that Foster Blodgett, Mayor of Augusta, Ga., having, because of his loyalty, became obnoxious to some of the enemies of the country, they procured an indictment against him, which, being sent to the Postmaster General, he suspended him without authority by law from the office of Postmaster at Augusta, Ga., and although that office was in the gift of the President no notice of suspension was sent to the Senate. We offer to prove that Blodgett was always loyal and friendly to the Government of the United States, and part of the proof will appear in his answer to the Postmaster General.

Mr. Evarts objected to the reception of the evidence. Foster Blodgett had been put upon the stand by the prosecution to testify as to his suspension from the office of postmaster, and the counsel had produced the Postmaster General to give the facts of the case. The counsel had a witness here in town who could prove that Foster Blodgett was a captain in the rebel service.

Mr. Butler said Foster Blodgett had never been able to get his case before the Senate, although he had used all his efforts, so that justice should be done him. In order to meet the testimony of the Postmaster General that he suspended Blodgett on account of the indictment, and the Managers had then asked for a copy of the indictment, and now they claimed as a part of the proceedings in the case that the answer of Blodgett exonerating himself, which was written seven days and not ten days, after the suspension should be allowed to be received here.

Mr. Butler then withdrew his former offer of proof, and submitted the following: "The defendant's counsel has procured from the files of the Post Office Department a part of the record relative to the removal of Foster Blodgett as postmaster at Augusta, Ga.; we now offer the whole of the record."

The Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate, and the Senate refused to allow the papers to be put in.

Mr. Butler then asked the Postmaster General to state the circumstances of the removal.

The witness then stated that a copy of the indictment was brought to him, and also information communicated in regard to it. As witness understood it, the President had no authority, while the Senate was in session, to suspend this man. Witness thought it might be a mere technical violation of the law, and that the man might have been forced into the rebel service, and if he was an honest man he did not want him turned out. If witness had communicated the facts to the President, all that the Executive could have done would be to send in the name of another person to the Senate, which would have necessitated the removal of Mr. Blodgett. Witness suspended Blodgett on January 3, 1868. Considered that the Senate was in session at that time. He was endeavoring to get further information on the subject when this trouble commenced.

Mr. Butler. By trouble, you mean impeachment. [Laughter.]

Witness. Yes.

Senator Conness asked—Have you, at any time since the suspension of Foster Blodgett, endeavored to ascertain any further particulars in regard to his case?

Witness. I have, and have learned considerable more in regard to it.

Mr. Butler next asked to submit in evidence the order of the President creating the Department of the Atlantic, and assigning General Sherman to the command.

Mr. Evarts said there had been no testimony offered relative to the Department of the Atlantic.

Mr. Butler said he offered this to show that this order was issued about the same time that the President restored General Thomas to the Adjutant General's office.

The Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate as to whether the order should be received in evidence; but Mr. Butler then withdrew the offer.

Mr. Butler next submitted a list of the various officers in the United States, with their salaries, who would be affected, he said, by the claim of the President of the right to remove at pleasure and make *ad interim* appointments. The managers had had this statement prepared with as much care as possible. The number under different departments was 41,556, with salaries aggregating $31,766,756.57.

Mr. Butler next submitted from the files of the Senate the message of the President nominating Lieut. Gen. Sherman to be General by brevet on February 12, 1868.

Mr. Evarts asked under what article this evidence was offered?

Mr. Butler. Under the 11th article.

Mr. Evarts. That is the Emory article!

Mr. Butler. Yes.

Mr. Evarts did not see the relevancy of the testimony.

Mr. Butler next submitted the message of the President of February 21, 1868, nominating General George H. Thomas to be Lieutenant General and General by brevet.

Mr. Butler said it was evident that this did not rebut any evidence which had been offered by the defense, and was, therefore, evidence in chief.

Mr. Butler said the managers had a right to put in evidence whenever they choose. The House of Representatives could, to-day, bring in a new article of impeachment.

After further colloquy between Messrs. Butler and Evarts, the Chief Justice submitted the question to the Senate, and the Senate refused to allow the nominations of Generals Sherman and Thomas to be General by brevet to be received in evidence, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Cole, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Morton, Ross, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, and Yates—14.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Johnson, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill, (Me.,) Morrill, (Vt.,) Patterson, (N. H.,) Patterson, (Tenn.,) Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Thayer, Vickers, Williams, and Wilson—35.

Mr. Butler then stated that the case on the part of the prosecution was now closed, and all witnesses here at the instance of the managers were now at liberty to depart.

Mr. Evarts would make the same announcement on the part of the counsel; and he would further state that the counsel took it for granted that all evidence was now closed on both sides.

The Chief Justice then notified the managers to proceed with their argument.

Mr. Manager Butler rose and said that the duty of opening the closing argument had devolved upon him, and he should occupy the larger part of the day, and would therefore ask that the court now adjourn until to-morrow.

Mr. Evarts rose and alluded to the continued illness of Mr. Stanbery, and the embarrassment in which he and the rest of the counsel were placed by it. Mr. Stanbery had been unable to devote himself, by reason of his illness, with the proper diligence to the preparation of his argument, and therefore needed some further preparation. In addition, time was necessary for the counsel to properly propose and correct their proofs. The counsel might have delayed suggesting this until after the managers had commenced their argument, but they thought it but fair that the managers should also have the advantage of any time that was afforded. He would therefore respectfully suggest an interval of two days.

Mr. Manager Boutwell said if it was the pleasure of the President to grant any further extension of time he should be glad if it was done at once. He should have preferred on this day himself to examine into the records, but had not felt justified in asking it on his own account.

Mr. Evarts further said that if their anticipations were not realized, and Mr. Stanbery was still unable to appear as he expected, it would be a matter of some consequence to the rest of the counsel to supply his place.

Mr. Manager Bingham said he had he had not the presumption to ask the Senate liberty to speak before it on the closing argument, and he would therefore ask permission to file his argument.

Senator Johnson asked if his argument was in print.

Mr. Logan replied in the affirmative.

Senator Stewart moved to allow Mr. Manager Logan to file his remarks.

The Chief Justice then said the rule could not be changed unless by unanimous consent.

Senator Buckalew objected.

Senator Wilson asked for the reading of the rule.

It was read, and the Chief Justice said an order could be submitted to change it, which could be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. Logan said he desired to file his argument now, so that if there was anything in it worth notice the counsel could see it in time to reply.

Several Senators here remarked that there would be no objection to the order.

Senator Doolittle. I object.

Senator Stewart then submitted an order allowing Mr. Manager Logan to file his remarks.

Senator Sherman submitted a substitute that such of the managers and counsel as please may file their written arguments before the commencement of the oral argument.

Senator Doolittle objected to its present consideration.

On motion of Senator Johnson, the Senate as a court of Impeachment, adjourned until Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

The President *pro tem.* resumed the chair, and, on motion of Mr. Morgan, the Senate went into executive session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned until Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harding, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Navy was directed to communicate to the House the names of all applicants for office in his Department; the names of the persons recommending them, together with the names of such members of Congress as endorsed the recommendation.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, gave notice that upon the return of the President to the Senate Chamber to-day, he would move to take up the Senate bill making appropriation to defray the expenses of the impeachment trial.

The Speaker said that as the business in the court of impeachment to-day was uncertain he would give notice that upon the return of the House general business would be taken up, and that the first business would probably be the report of the Printing Committee on Mr. Butler's speech.

Mr. Starkweather, of Conn., introduced a resolution reciting that the Secretary of the Navy had, at the instance of certain parties not connected with the naval service, caused the United States steamer Sabine to be detained at the New London, Conn., navy-yard for many days after she had been fitted out and ordered away, at an expense of over $20,000 to the Government, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the House the number of days such vessel was detained and the reasons for such detention, the names and number of men upon said vessel, and her whole expenses to the Government while thus detained at said yard. Also, to communicate the correspondence between the Navy Department and Messrs. Hale, Fessenden, Dixon, and Grimes in possession of the Department had with the Democratic committee of the town of New London, a copy of all descriptive lists of the men of the Sabine, all letters and telegrams in relation to said vessels, and copies of all telegrams asking for the detention of said vessel for partisan political reasons, together with all reports, verbal or otherwise, upon this subject.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., objected.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., hoped that upon the return from the Senate the gentleman from Connecticut would move to suspend the rules to get in his resolution.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the bar of the Senate.

The House returned from the Senate and proceeded to business, and the Speaker proceeded to call the States for bills and joint resolutions.

The House then proceeded to consider unfinished business, and took up the motion to reconsider the vote whereby the previous question was ordered on the resolution to print 4,000 copies of Manager Butler's speech.

The question was taken by tellers and the resolution was referred back to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., reported back the Senate bill making appropriation for the expenses of the impeachment trial.

The bill was reported by title.

Mr. Washburne explained the bill, and it was then taken up and read.

The Committee on Appropriations recommend to strike out all appropriations except those for impeachment; for contingent expenses; for payment of Capitol police, and for payment of laborers.

Mr. Spaulding moved to strike out the deficiency appropriation of $40,000.

Mr. Eldridge said it was evident that $10,000 would not defray the expenses of the impeachment trial, and he thought this was a mere blind.

Mr. Washburne said if another appropriation was required he would vote for it, and he believed it would be worth $100,000 to pay the expenses.

Mr. Eldridge asked if he understood that the gentleman would give $100,000 to make the impeachment trial a success.

Mr. Washburne had not said that exactly, but what he meant to say was that if impeachment was a success it would be worth not $100,000, but one hundred millions of dollars to this country in greater security to rights and property. [Applause in the galleries.]

The applause was checked by the Speaker, who said he would clear the galleries if it was repeated.

Mr. Eldridge said he suspected as much, that this money was to be used to secure the success of impeachment. He would not vote a dollar for such a purpose.

Mr. Washburne said he would not be misrepresented, but he would reiterate that we be benefited to the amount of millions of dollars by the removal of the usurper and tyrant from the White House.

The bill was then passed as reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, introduced the following:

Resolved, That the General of the army inform the House of Representatives why the office of the War Department is surrounded by armed men, and if, in his opinion, able-bodied soldiers should be thus employed in a time of peace.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, objected.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington Building lot company. Referred to Committee on District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, the House took up for consideration the bill in relation to the rights of American citizens abroad.

The previous question was seconded upon the bill and pending amendments, and Mr. Banks proceeded to address the House in favor of the bill.

The bill was argued at considerable length by Messrs. Banks, Eliot, and Dawes, when

Mr. Colburn, of Indiana, said he did not want anything done that would operate adversely to emigration, and as some simple-minded foreigners might construe this clause wrong, he therefore proposed to exempt naturalized citizens.

Mr. Banks accepted the amendment.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments to the bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin, to exempt ambassadors, ministers, &c., from arrest, was agreed to.

Mr. Piles' amendment providing that upon the arrest of an American citizen abroad the President shall be empowered to suspend any or all commercial relations with said Government, or to order the arrest and detention of any citizen of a foreign Government within the jurisdiction of the United States, was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon an amendment of Mr. Eliot (Mass.) to strike out the above clause and insert in lieu thereof that the failure to release an American citizen, on demand, shall be regarded as incompatible with the continuance of friendly relations between such foreign Government and the Government of the United States.

Upon the question of agreeing to the amendment the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted yeas 52, nays 69.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, by a vote of 99 yeas to 5 nays. The bill, as passed, is substantially the same as originally reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, gave notice that he would to-morrow, as a privileged question, move to withdraw the articles of impeachment, and to recall the managers.

Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of allowing him to call up to-morrow the bill, amendatory of the bankrupt act; and it was so ordered.

Mr. Starkweather, of Connecticut, again offered the resolution which he had offered earlier in the session of to-day, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy for information in relation to the detention of the United States steamer Sabine at New London, Connecticut; and it was agreed to.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill in relation to lighting the House of Representatives by electricity; and pending amendment the House at 4:25 p. m., adjourned.

[New York Correspondence National Republican.]

Weather, Amusements, and Business of Gotham.

NEW YORK, April 18, 1868.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The weather for several weeks has been of so severe and fitful a character, caused by the large quantity of snow upon the hills and the large amount of evaporation consequent upon the power of the sun at this time of the year, that business and amusements, have suffered more than they usually do in the spring. The complaints among merchants have been loud and long, but within a few days past, more activity has displayed itself in the commercial marts. The time is at hand when "moving day" must be realized, and landlords and their agents are at work to secure rents. These have been increased till prices that seem almost fabulous are demanded and obtained. While the dullness of the times is deplored, however, there is no lack of money expended by the fashionable world for amusements. For instance, the Fifth Avenue Mr. Bateman has had large audiences for about one hundred and fifty consecutive performances, and the tide of cultivation and beauty rolls steadily onward to hear "La Belle Helene" and the "Grand Duchess," the two liveliest works of the celebrated Offenbach. "The Grand Duchess" seems to be as successful as the "Grand Duchess," which still creates the warmest enthusiasm whenever it is presented. As you will have an opportunity to hear the sparkling "Grand Duchess" again, there need nothing be said of an opera that is so familiar and famous; but "La Belle Helene" has more attractiveness, if not for its merits, for its novelty. It is a burlesque of grand opera, and a rich one in the caricature of the love story of Paris and Helen, that led to the overthrow of Troy and the family of Priam. The manner in which the music has been handled by Offenbach is piquant, and every scene tells with its ludicrous incidents and inventions. The choruses are particularly brilliant and effective, and Mlle Tostee and her associate artists show great skill and talent in their representations and singing. The opera is brilliant with gorgeous costumes and appointments, and will continue to the end of the season to draw at high prices the fashionable throngs which, regardless of the severity of the times, will not be held back from the support of the fashionable opera.

To other places of amusement the masses of the people also throng; for all who are engaged in useful arts are prospering with the large wages which are bestowed upon labor. It is the middling, mercantile class that feels the necessity for retrenchment, and hence some of our theatres are doing less than they have done for some years.

The readings and recitals which have been given and still announced are more in vogue than concerts, which are not very much favored. There seems to be a disposition in society to cultivate literature through this medium, and some excellent readers have been quite successful in this novel entertainment. Opera of the French school, however, is the passion of the time, and Mr. Bateman is entitled to great credit for his judgment in introducing this brilliant and lively style of music. EUGENE.

Pawn Brokers.

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534 Twelfth street, between C and D, near Pennsylvania avenue. Money loaned on ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Pistols, Mechanical Tools, &c. Business confidential. Old Gold and Silver bought. P. BOYER.
ja17-tf

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mh17-3m

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.

MONDAY, April 20, 1868.

The Board met last evening, the President (J. Russell Barr) in the chair, and S. V. Noyes secretary.

Absent: Mr. Turton.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Under date of yesterday the Mayor transmitted the account of the Bank of Washington with the corporation to date, to wit:

Dr.

General fund	$146,713 85
Water fund	4,642 21
School fund	81,944 39
Colored school fund	9,352 23
School-house fund	4,030 49
Special tax fund	227,594 95
Metropolitan police fund	41,708 09
First ward fund	52,427 30
Second ward fund	50,791 50
Fifth ward fund	6,228 74
Sixth ward fund	52,134 39
Seventh ward fund	42,475 10
Balance	9,358 83
Total	$727,358 61

Cr.

Redemption fund	$1,893 79
Surplus fund	746 14
U. S. direct tax fund	509 22
Corporation interest fund	6,620 85
Water interest fund	1,008 00
Canal interest fund	670 50
Third ward fund	999 88
Fourth ward fund	18,573 61
Wm. Dixon, collector	38,701 54
A. G. Hall, collector	657,725 48
Total	$727,358 61
Balance	$9,358 83
Balance to credit to pay corporation interest	$8,299 35
Balance subject to draft	1,059 48
Total	$9,358 83

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, transmits a communication approving the following acts: For the relief of James G. Smith; for the construction of a bridge at the intersection of Third street west with P street north; making an appropriation to pay O'Hare & Noonan for work done at the Fourth precinct station-house; for the relief of Christopher Hollihan; for the relief of Thomas Hurlihy; for the relief of Nicholas Acker; for the opening and grading of C street south, from New Jersey avenue to Third street west; authorizing the Mayor to pay the judgment rendered against this Corporation in favor of Michael O'Donnell; making an appropriation to pay Mrs. Samuel Fearson for the use of her lot on the west side of Rock creek, and the south side of Water street, in Georgetown; and a joint resolution to have bound certain Corporation laws.

Also, a communication in which the Mayor says: "It is proper I should inform you that the appropriation for the burial of out door poor has been exhausted." Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Also, a communication from Mr. Charles T. Wood, in which he proposes to lease for a term of years the unopened alley in square No. 378, on the north side of D street north, between Ninth and Tenth streets west, for the purpose of erecting a two-story brick building thereon. Referred to the Committee on Improvements.

MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. Richards presented the petition of Count Wydenbruch, Austrian Minister, asked to be relieved from the payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. Lloyd presented the petition of John Burnside, praying the remission of a fine. Referred.

The Chair presented the petition of F. Stahl, asking improvement of alley in square 441. Referred.

Also, a petition for the relief of Michael Buckley. Referred.

Also, presented the petition of Dr. O. Munson and others, which was referred.

Also, presented a bill to lay the gutter and sidewalk and set the curbstones on the north side of R street north, between Seventh and Ninth street west. Passed.

Mr. Lloyd moved to take up the bill for the relief of Margaret Maguire. Passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Finance—Mr. Given reported a bill to enable the Mayor to pay $1,450 to Jeremiah Costello, the amount of judgment rendered in his favor. Passed.

Improvements—Mr. Moore reported favorably on the bill to pave and grade the carriageway of 21 street north, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets west. Passed.

Also, a bill to set the curb-stones and pave the footways and gutters on the south side of A street south, between Sixth and Seventh east. Passed.

Also, a bill to set the curb-stones and pave the footway and gutters on the west side of Ninth street west, between H and Boundary. Passed.

Also, a bill to set the curbstones and pave the footways and gutters on the south side of Q street north, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets west. Passed.

Also, a bill to set the curbstones and pave the footways and gutters on the south side of E street south, between Second and Third west. Passed.

Also, bill to set the curbstones and pave the footways and gutters on the north side of S street north, between Sixth and Seventh west. Passed.

Wharves—Mr. Moore: A bill favorably appropriating $200 to place a barrier at the south end of the canal, in front of the corporation wharf. Passed.

Also, reported a bill, adversely, amendatory of an act to appoint commissioners of improvements, and to define their duties.

This, Mr. Moore, reading from the committee's report, announced would interfere with contracts now made. The new plan was clear of favoritism, and the new one would inaugurate this evil. It would also operate detrimental to the interests of the laboring classes.

Mr McCathran moved that the report of the committee be printed, and the bill be made the special order for next Monday evening.

Mr. Elvans said the committee did not propose to pass this bill, and thus bring about a clique or ring that would bring this corporation into the courts, and always have it in hot water.

Mr. McCathran said he had the honor of being the originator of the eight-hour question, and his constituency were aware of it.

Mr. Moore moved a division of the question, when the question was taken on printing the report, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Moore now moved that the bill be considered immediately. The bill was an absurdity and a shame. It would not pass the lower board. He would vote on it now. The bill provides for doing the building of sewers, and other corporation work, such as the removal of nuisances, paving, grading, &c., under the supervision of the superintendent and inspector of carriageways and sewers, by the day. Every one knew that there was no man in the corporation offices who was more obnoxious to the members of the lower board than was this same officer. They never would pass it. He was ready for the question now.

Mr. McCathran said he, too, was ready to vote on the bill.