NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

is published every morning (Sunday excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH, 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.

The National Republican.

VOL. 8—NO. 183. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868. PRICE 3 CENTS.

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Auction Sales.

BY WILLIAM L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Stores 369 and 371, south west corner Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT IN FIRST WARD.

By virtue of an order and decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, bearing date June 26, 1868, and passed in the matter of the division of the real estate of Catherine Noonan, deceased, the undersigned commissioners will offer for sale, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of July, 1868, at six o'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit: Part of Lot No. 1, in square No. 35, of the authentic ground plan or plat of the city of Washington, being the south 20 feet 4 inches in width of said lot, fronting on Twenty-second street west, by the depth of said lot, with the improvements, consisting of a Frame Dwelling House. This property is situated on the corner of Twenty-second street west and H street north, and offers great inducements to persons desirous of making a good investment.

Terms: One-third cash; the residue in six and twelve months, the purchaser giving his bonds payable to the heirs respectively, for the deferred payments, bearing interest from the day of sale. All conveyancing and stamps at the cost of the purchaser.

Title deed to be retained until the whole of the purchase money is paid.

SAMUEL E. DOUGLASS,
R. C. BURLOFF,
SAM'L C. MILLS,
THOS. E. WITMER,
JOS. F. HODGSON,
Commissioners.
W. L. WALL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
je30-eod

BY W. L. WALL & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

A sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, of stolen, abandoned or other property taken by the Metropolitan police, which has remained in the custody of the property clerk of the police district longer than six months, will take place at the office of the Detectives, No. 2 Louisiana avenue, opposite City Hall, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., Monday, July 6, 1868.

Terms: Cash in current funds.

All persons who have lost money and property by theft or otherwise, which is embraced in the catalogue, that may be examined at the property rooms, are hereby notified to identify the same prior to the day of sale, or they will lose all claim thereto. By order:

GEORGE R. HERRICK,
Property Clerk.
je27-3t

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, DATED on the 9th day of June, 1866, and recorded in Liber R M A, folios 133, 139 and 151, one of the land records for the county of Washington, I shall sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July next, at six o'clock p. m., Lots numbered 17, 18 and 19, in subdivision of square numbered 942, together with the buildings. Terms of sale: Cash. All expenses of deeds and stamps at cost of the purchaser. One hundred dollars will be required to be paid down to bind the sale.

BARNET VANFLEET,
Trustee.
J. B. WHEELER & CO.,
Auctioneers.
je24-3tt

BY COOPER & LATIMER, AUCTIONEERS, (Late Clerks with Jas. G. McGuire & Co.,) Southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and seventh street, Star Office Building.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE NEAR FOURTEENTH STREET WEST, AND FRONTING ALMOST DIRECTLY ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND WEST OF THE NATIONAL THEATRE.

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 MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 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 part of lot No. seven (7) in square No. 252, in Washington City, in said District, fronting 40 feet 4½ inches on E street north, and runs about as follows: North 100 feet, then east 16 feet 11½ inches, then north 50 feet, then east 25 feet 3½ inches, then south 150 feet, and then west 42 feet 4½ inches to the beginning, containing about 8,311.40,100 square feet of ground. The improvements are now occupied by P. Vermeren as a Hotel and Restaurant. The property is in the square immediately east of Willard's Hotel.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance in respectively 9 and 12 months from the day of sale, with interest to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser.

Stamps and conveyancing at purchasers cost.

A deposit of $500 required at the time of sale.

A plat of the ground will be exhibited at the sale, and in the meantime can be seen at the auctioneers.

je25-eod GEO. H. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, consisting of hospital and other tents, clothing, blankets, harness, army wagons, wagon covers, cooking utensils, flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 13th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, a. m.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds; to be paid on the day of sale.

Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major General Sheridan.

A. P. ROCKWELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., Dist. Ind. Ter.
je24-td

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.

At public auction at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 13th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock a. m., consisting of

100 barrels of Flour,
300 pounds of Soda Crackers,
10 gallons Cucumber Pickles,
400 do Cabbage and Union Pickles,
160 do Mixed Pickles,
350 do Onions,
615 do Sauer Kraut.

The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.

By order of Major General Sheridan.

A. P. ROCKWELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M., and C. S., Dist. Ind. Ter.
je24-td

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CARRIAGES can be had at all hours for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals. ja23-tf

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A large and full stock of MARBLE MANTELS, of new designs and superior finish, for sale low at

JACOB VRIMMERTER'S,
mh31 Corner Fourteenth and C sts.

LUMBER, LIME AND CEMENT!

250,000 best quality of White Pine Steam Kiln Dried Lumber.
500,000 Bangor Laths.
200,000 feet of White Pine and Spruce Scantling.
Also, Fence Pickets, Hemlock, Boards, Rails, Joist, &c., &c., just received and for sale at our wharf, foot of Seventh street.

B. P. BROWN & SON,
466 Ninth street, bet. E and F.
de2

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114 | PENN. AVENUE. | 114

W. H. FEARSON,

DEALER IN

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Also, BUGLE GIMPS, BRAIDS, FRINGES; All colors of VELVETS; SPRING HATS and FLOWERS, and A large assortment of Gentlemen's White Merino SHIRTS and DRAWERS, and all the latest styles of TIES and BOWS, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which we are ready to sell cheap for cash. my4-3m

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and to any other business entrusted to us.

FULL INFORMATION in regard to GOVERNMENT LOANS at all times cheerfully furnished.

W. S. HUNTINGTON, Cashier.
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1868. mh21-6tf

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

FIFTEENTH STREET, OPPOSITE THE TREASURY,

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GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

and

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

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sep1-6tf

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY of Washington, D. C., chartered by special act of Congress for the safe keeping, under guarantee, of Government Bonds, Silver Plate, Valuable Papers, and all descriptions of Valuables, and for the Renting of Safes inside of fire and burglar-proof vaults. Office, corner New York avenue and Fifteenth street. Directors: R. F. Brown, H. D. Cooke, George W. Riggs, Wm. S. Huntington, George S. Plant, George O. Evans, B. F. Snyder, Nathaniel Wilson.

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First-class Boarding, with all the comforts of a hotel. Accommodations for 100 guests. (No liquors sold.) Board $2 per day. Regular monthly boarders at reduced rates. my22-tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

(FORMERLY BROWN'S HOTEL,)

POTTS & SHELLEY PROPRIETORS.

Pennsylvania avenue. apl8-1y

SEATON HOUSE, LOUISIANA AVENUE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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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.

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will practice before the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts, and give prompt attention to Land, Internal Revenue, and Patent Office business. References: Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. James R. Doolittle, Hon. William P. Fessenden, and Hon. John M. Brodhead. my14-3m

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COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT,
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.

Office: 465 Fourteenth street, directly opposite Willards' Hotel. de19-tf

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Practices before all the Courts and the Departments in the District of Columbia.

OFFICE: NO. 36 LOUISIANA AVENUE, NEAR CORNER OF SIXTH STREET.

Prepares all kinds of legal documents, such as Leases, Deeds, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Landlord and Tenant Notices, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to the Collection of Debts and Claims. ap18-tf

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VALENTINE WAGNER

Has resumed business at his old stand,

No. 350 D STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH and TENTH STREETS,

As Manufacturer of

Boots & Shoes,

Where he will be pleased to receive orders from his friends and the public generally. Repairing neatly and promptly done at the shortest notice. je10-1m

518 NEW HAT AND SHOE STORE. 518

J. T. PETTY & CO.

Have just opened at 518 Seventh street, opposite Intelligencer Building, a new and well selected stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES for Gentlemen and Boys, which they offer at a small advance upon cost. Having bought for Cash they are enabled to offer superior inducements to purchasers, and solicit only an opportunity to convince the public that they are really selling a desirable class of goods at very low figures.

A call solicited, and comparison of prices challenged with any similar establishment in the city.

J. T. PETTY & CO.,
518 Seventh street, opposite Intelligencer Building, Washington, D. C.

Good stock of Canes and Umbrellas constantly on hand. ap26-tf

Groceries.

J. RUSSELL BARR,

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FINE FAMILY GROCERIES,

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ap6-tf WASHINGTON, D. C.

Personal.

PRIVATE MEDICAL CONSULTATION AT A "OLD" DR. DARBY'S, 439 Seventh street, opposite Odd-Fellows' Hall. Separate rooms for patients. ea13-tf

MAYOR BOWEN'S MESSAGE TO THE COUNCILS.

To the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, D. C:

GENTLEMEN: The disorganized and confused state of affairs which has existed since I entered on the discharge of my duties has prevented me from obtaining such information as is necessary to enable me to make a detailed statement of the condition of things as they now exist, or to recommend such action as may be requisite to improve and correct it. I shall therefore limit this communication to what I deem the most important measures that will present themselves for your consideration and disposal.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

Six per cent. quarterly stock	$669,361 22
Five per cent. quarterly stock	61,307 00
Six per cent. water stock	150,000 00
Six per cent. canal stock	42,900 00
Total amount of funded debt	$945,568 22

The floating debt ascertained and estimated is—

On account of Schools	$200,000
Police	21,533
Levy Court	13,000
Interest due July 1	15,000
Washington Gaslight Company	40,000
Reward for arrest of murderers of Abraham Lincoln	20,000
Contractors and others, say	200,000
	509,533

This sum is probably considerably less than the actual amount due, but is as nearly correct as it is possible to make it from all the information that could be obtained in the limited time I have had.

The floating debt, some of it long since due, should be provided for at once. It is too late to discuss the causes that led to it, or the swindling operations that have plunged the city into its financial difficulties. By proper means this debt can be paid, and the credit of the city restored to what it was before it was placed under the control of men reckless of the expenditure of its revenues, who appear to have administered the affairs of the Corporation in the interest of themselves and a horde of cormorants and speculators by whom they were surrounded. I recommend that application be made to Congress for authority to issue bonds in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, with interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for the sum of $550,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay the debt existing on the 30th instant, payable in ten years from date, or sooner, if the Corporation desires; the redemption of said bonds to be provided for by a sinking fund, to be set apart annually for that purpose from the regular revenues of the city, such bonds to be used only for the extinguishment of said debt. These bonds, it is believed, would be readily taken by the creditors of the Corporation in payment of their demands, and then the city would be able to commence anew, unembarrassed by importunate creditors, and to conduct its affairs on the principle of "pay as you go," the only safe and prudent course for this or any other Corporation to pursue.

In a future communication it is my expectation to furnish you with a detailed statement of the anticipated revenues of the city from all sources, as well as the various sums required to be expended for different objects during the year. Thus far I have been unable to obtain information on which to base a reliable statement in regard to these matters.

The school system in this city, in my opinion, could be vastly improved by placing the same under the control of a board of education, and providing for at least two competent superintendents to examine into the qualifications and to oversee, supervise, and direct the teachers in the discipline, management, courses of studies, and details of the school-rooms. Some have advocated the mixing of white and colored children in the same schools; but my experience and observation satisfy me that it is at present impracticable. The colored people are opposed to it, and so strong is the prejudice of many of our white citizens that they would prefer their children to remain in ignorance rather than send them to a school where children of color are permitted to attend. Thus one class of children would be deprived of an education, which more than anything else serves in the end to soften and destroy the unnatural prejudice against color that has been engendered by the institution of slavery.

At present, therefore, I would advise separate schools for each class.

The support of these schools is a heavy burthen on our people, a large portion of which should be borne by the United States. It is estimated that not more than two-fifths of the children now living in the city (all of whom should have an opportunity to attend public schools) belong to families permanently residing here. The remainder are children of such as are officers of the General Government, or those whom the fortunes of the late war brought here, none of whom own property or pay taxes into the city treasury. It is not fair that we should be taxed to educate their children, and I am satisfied that with a proper representation and application to Congress for aid in this direction, we will be successful, particularly as this city has never received any assistance from that quarter, while all the States have been recipients of its bounty for educational purposes. I recommend that application to Congress be made for an appropriation equal to one-half the sum required to support our schools, conditioned on the raising of the same amount by the city authorities for the same purpose.

Attention is requested to the school-house in course of erection at the corner of Thirteenth and K streets. The work has progressed so far that it can hardly be stopped at this time without injury to the walls and other portions of the structure, and yet the Corporation is without funds, and there is due the contractor about $60,000, which he claims and is much in need of. Of course this and other similar indebtedness can only be paid as funds are collected by the Corporation, and the question is submitted for your consideration whether, under the circumstances, the work shall go on until the building is under roof, and thus secured from damage, or stop and wait till means are collected to pay for what has been done, and then put it in condition to be occupied.

The policy of erecting such a building, which, with the ground and furniture, will cost nearly $300,000, was, in my opinion, questionable. While other portions of the city are destitute of school buildings, and there was scarcely money enough to pay the necessary teachers, the revenues for school purposes for nearly two years should never have been absorbed to build a single house which at best will not accommodate one tenth of the children of the city! Good, substantial school-houses could have been built in every ward for less than the cost of this. Now we build one, and all other parts of the city are destitute!

Attention is called to the filthy condition of the streets and alleys, and the necessity for taking immediate steps to improve them as a sanitary measure. Unless that be done, diseases and pestilence will overtake us as certain as cause produces effect. The total absence of means to defray even the incidental expenses attendant upon the execution of the laws of the Corporation prevents me from attempting to employ a force sufficient to perform this necessary work without authority from the Councils. I am unwilling to increase the indebtedness of the city, and put a further strain upon its credit until there has been some provision made for meeting the entire demand. No delay can be afforded in regard to this matter, and I trust the Councils will not adjourn this evening without indicating the policy proper to be pursued.

The Senate of the United States has passed a bill providing for the removal of the Centre market to a position on north side of the canal, between Tenth and Twelfth streets west. This bill will be acted on in the House immediately, and, as it is a matter of the greatest importance to the city, I invite your attention to the fact, and request that you will give it the consideration it deserves. That the market should be removed from its present site, where it has been an eye-sore and a nuisance for a generation, is the judgment of every well wisher of Washington; but whether a more appropriate and convenient location than that indicated in the Senate bill could not be secured, is a question in which all should take an interest. It is also important that an effort be made to secure to the city, if possible, a transfer by the General Government of the site on which the present market is located, the proceeds from the sale of which would go far toward paying the expense of erecting another market-house, as required. This site should be built up with stores and residences, which would add to the appearance of the avenue and the business and wealth of the city.

I invite your serious consideration to the subject of the canal, many propositions for the improvement of which have been made and discussed, both in the Councils and in Congress. In my opinion, it is worthless as a means of transportation, and so long as it remains open it will be a plague-spot and a means of engendering disease all over the city. Experience has proved clearly that it cannot be kept clean in its present condition. After all the expense incurred to renovate and cleanse it, it is there, bearing ample testimony to all sensible minds that it is a festering nuisance, sending forth from its beds of filth and scum its messengers of death to our population. I can see no other way to dispose of it than to contract its width to, say twenty feet, arch and cover it so that it may serve the purpose of a sewer for the city, and an outlet for the waters of the Tiber. By a bulkhead at Seventeenth street, and by paving or planking the bottom of the arch, it could be daily cleansed by a flood of water pouring through it from end to end, and thus the nuisance will be abated.

It may be said that this would require a large outlay of money, but, in answer to that, it is safe to assume that the reclaimed ground would sell for much more than the cost of the work, to say nothing of the advantages that would result from the abatement of the nuisance.

I have thrown out these crude suggestions for the consideration of the Councils. If they prefer and shall agree upon any other feasible plan of disposing of this troublesome matter, I shall be glad to co-operate with them in the undertaking. Until a system of sewerage and drainage be introduced and carried out—such as the financial condition of the city will not admit of our undertaking for several years to come—we must use this channel for that purpose; but the time will arrive when it will be necessary only for drainage and for an outlet, as before stated, of the Tiber.

By the charter of the street railroads in the city, the companies are required to keep the tracks, the spaces between the tracks, and for two feet outside the outer rails, well paved and in good order. It is well known to all, particularly those who have occasion to drive on the streets where these roads are located, that very little attention has been paid to being paid to these requirements.

As this is a grievance of which our citizens justly complain, I have deemed it my duty to call your attention to it, and ask such action in the premises as in your judgment the case requires. At the same time I would suggest that these corporations should not be allowed any special privileges from the city authorities beyond those derived from their charters.

I recommend the abrogation or repeal of all laws of the corporation requiring that work on any of the streets or sewers shall be done by contract. Under the system of contracts, as it has been carried out, the city has been robbed of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Jobs that would disgrace any city or people have been passed and paid for as completed, according to the requirements of the contracts, when in not a single feature have the contracts been complied with. Street pavements and sidewalks have been laid in mud, when the contractors were required to lay them in nine to twelve inches of sand or gravel, thus receiving pay for removing earth they never touched, and for using sand they never saw. Indeed, it is a common remark that no one has seen for years a job done for the corporation according to the terms of the contract. The consequence has been that our pavements have had to be relaid nearly every year. Our sidewalks have become quagmires after every heavy rain and when the frost is coming out of the ground in the spring; our sewers have burst and tumbled in, carrying with them men, teams, and carriages, involving the city in litigation, damages and costs. The streets "gravelled" with mud, (as they have been in most cases,) have been cut up into gutters, requiring constant repairs. The materials used have been of the meanest and least valuable kind possible to be procured; in fact, everything that could be has been done to swindle the tax-payers, and fill the pockets of the contractors and their aiders and abettors.

Such is the natural result of the system, such the demoralization that is sure to follow in its train. To prevent it I would have all work of the kind performed by men hired by the day or week, who should be placed under the charge of commissioners for each ward, to be elected by the Councils and Mayor in joint convention, and the whole work to be controlled by two competent engineers and superintendents of streets and sewers, to be chosen in the same manner, and to be removable, as other officers now are, at the pleasure of the Mayor. By this means employment and prompt pay will be given, and the benefits of corporation labor be distributed alike to all classes, regardless of race or color. Nor will laboring men be subject to be defrauded of their earnings by dishonest contractors.

The great width of our streets operates as a drawback on our ability to pave and keep them in good repair. The roadways in all of them is, in my opinion, unnecessarily wide, and they could be contracted from fifteen to twenty feet without inconvenience and with very little expense, by setting curbstones further into the street, and using the space between the pavement line and the curbstone to set for a grass plat and for planting trees. This is being done in many Northern cities, and I am satisfied it could be done here with advantage to the streets, with economy, and at the same time it would add greatly to the health and beauty of the city. I recommend, in all cases where streets are to be paved in future, that authority be given to contract the width of the same as indicated.

The practice of putting down gas and water mains in the middle of the streets is, in my opinion, very objectionable. It involves the necessity of opening the street to tap the mains or repair the service pipes, as well as a large expense for excavating the trench and the necessary length of pipe to reach from the footwalk to the centre of the street. All this can be avoided by laying mains of one half the capacity of those required to furnish a supply to both sides of the street near the curbstone on each side, which can readily be reached by the occupants of the buildings without cutting into the street, thus saving the cost of excavation and from thirty to forty feet of pipe to each individual. Besides, the streets could then be easily kept in good condition, and not be subject to being trenched every few feet by those wishing to tap the mains or repair the pipes leading to their houses. It will cost little more to lay these two small mains than the large one, and when the additional cost of trenching and pipe is taken into the account it will be readily seen that the two pipes would be a matter of great economy as well as convenience.

The City Hall building, all will agree, requires repairs, and the offices and rooms occupied by the officers of the corporation require furnishing. I recommend that an appropriation be made to paint and refit the west wing of the building, and that the work be done as early as possible. The grounds around the hall are also in a wretched condition, and should be improved at once.

Legislation is now pending in Congress relating to the construction of a new jail for this District, and involving the city in a heavy debt in connection with it. It is important that the subject should receive the attention of the city authorities, in order that it may not be unrepresented on the commission having the work in charge and for which it is required to pay nearly one half the expense.

It is, perhaps, needless for me to call your attention to the fact, known to you all, of the illegal and presumptuous action of a portion of the members of the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council since the regular organization of the two Boards on the 8th instant. By a factious and revolutionary proceeding they have managed to keep one of the Boards without a quorum, thus preventing legislation, and inflicting a lasting injury upon the city. By an assumption of power they pretended to elect, and went through the farce of inaugurating, a man whom they denominate "Mayor *ad interim*," and who had the audacity to call at my office and demand that I should vacate the Mayor's rooms and turn over possession to him! This man has actually issued orders to a certain officer, and perhaps others, assuming the prerogative of Mayor of this city, and on his order two or more culprits have been turned loose from the work-house! How far are these things to be suffered to go! The time will come when this conspiracy must end, and in the opinion of our best citizens that time has already arrived. The interests of the public cannot be allowed to suffer for an indefinite period by the action of a few conspiring factionists and disorganizers. The criminal laws should be appealed to, or such action taken as will correct the existing condition of things. I leave the matter in your hands, assuring you of my co-operation in whatever legal course you may think proper to pursue.

The rapid improvement of that part of the city lying north of the Capitol renders it necessary and proper that North Capitol street should be immediately opened and put in a condition to travel. The obstructions on that wide and beautiful street, placed there by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, have retarded the progress of the city in the vicinity of the Capitol and north to the city boundary. But for this North Capitol street and the streets adjoining would now present a beautiful prospect from the Capitol, and be built up with handsome residences. As it is there is no part of our city that presents a more forbidding appearance, and none that is more often seen by strangers visiting the metropolis who wonder why this portion remains a desert place. It is really a disgrace, and it becomes the city authorities to exert themselves to have a remedy applied. If proper efforts were made the railroad obstructions could be removed and an appropriation secured from Congress to grade and gravel North Capitol street from the Capitol to the boundary of the city.

The difficulty of access from the Capitol to the Government Printing Office, especially in winter, when all the travel between the two places is necessarily through New Jersey avenue and H street will be a sufficient plea to cause favorable action by Congress in this matter. As I understand it, the wide streets leading directly from the Capitol, East Capitol and South Capitol streets, are under the jurisdiction of the United States, and are to be graded by the Government. Appropriations have already been made by Congress for grading East Capitol street, and surely it is quite as necessary to have North Capitol street opened for travel at this time as that running east from the Capitol. Indeed, there are many considerations in favor of the former that do not exist in regard to the latter.

It may not be improper now for me to refer to recent events that have transpired in this city.

While we may congratulate ourselves that by a prompt and honest course we have been enabled to maintain the rights fairly accorded to us by the people in the late election, it is only due to an upright and conscientious public officer, (I mean Major A. C. Richards, the able superintendent of police,) to say that but for his promptitude and foresight a final settlement might have been delayed, or only attained through scenes of violence and bloodshed.

It is my earnest desire to begin, if not to complete, during my administration of this municipality, such reforms and improvements as will make the city of Washington what the capital of the United States should be. Probably no city government in the nation has ever been longer or more persistently misruled than this; and none certainly has been made the object of such generosity on the part of the people's representatives. Instead of being an example and a model of honesty in its officials, rigor in the collection and integrity in the disbursement of its revenues, it has rather been a warning to others in the looseness, the favoritism and the utter recklessness that have pervaded most of its departments. Of course it cannot be expected that a new administration can cure evils that have become almost chronic within a short period of time, especially obstructed as I have been, and those who co-operate with me, by a bitter and unceasing opposition. But entering upon my duties with a sincere desire to promote the general welfare and to preserve the public peace, I am not without hope that even those who have allowed themselves to be misled by prejudice or party will finally see that it is their true interest to sustain the new administration in all the efforts it is resolved to make for the general improvement and progress of the city.

The moment Congress is convinced that we mean to fulfil our pledges—that we mean to pay our debts and to conduct our affairs frugally and carefully—we shall almost be anticipated in our enterprises, and will rarely ask in vain from the representatives of the people.

There is no reason why Washington should not become a great manufacturing and commercial city, nor why more great railroads connecting it north and south should not be projected and completed. Our advantages of climate, position, neighborhood of the ocean, and profusion of water power, have been so often commented upon as to render any lengthy reference to them unnecessary; but I may be pardoned an allusion to the fact that since the overthrow of the rebellion new attractions are offered to emigration by the necessity and advantages of settling and cultivating the vast bodies of land in and near the District of Columbia. Emigration met at New York by agents from the West, who do their utmost to set forth the superior claims of the great domain owned by the companies they represent, has been steadily diverted from the South; but now that slavery has been destroyed, foreigners seeking homes for themselves in this country will naturally turn to the sections nearest the market, and can be readily induced to come here and make their homes in the vicinity of the capital of the nation. The same sagacity and perseverance which have done so much to people our new States and Territories, if applied to the adjacent rich lands in Virginia and Maryland, would not only give us a thriving population but would add materially to the strength and perpetuity of the Government itself.

I know that I speak not only for the people who honored me with their suffrages at the late election, but for many who voted against me, when I say that there is an earnest, nay, an intense desire on their part to do everything to maintain the seat of government in this ten miles square. Not only personal interest, but the highest public considerations should make us act together in all matters relating to the solid prosperity of Washington city. However partizans may rail at their successful rivals, and deny that their efforts are being used to the damage of this beautiful city, and however the movements in Congress may be traduced and misunderstood, no reasonable man can doubt that a long continuance in such violent scenes as have recently disgraced this metropolis will ultimately, and probably too soon, result in a concerted effort for the removal of the capital. Let it be our duty, by good order, by integrity in our government, by the cultivation of the arts of peace and kind feeling among ourselves, and above all by exhibiting a constant and grateful attachment to our common country, to disarm all such efforts, so that our firmest and fastest friends will be found in those guardians who have, under the Constitution of the United States, exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.

JUNE 29, 1868. S. J. BOWEN, Mayor.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Fortieth Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Morgan called up the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury whenever any State shall have been, or may be in default of the payment of principal or interest in its stock or bonds held by the United States in trust, to withhold from such State so much thereof as may be necessary from any money due by the United States to said State to be applied to the payment of such principal or interest.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Hendricks, and then laid over.

Mr. Edmunds called up the bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from the State courts to the United States courts.

Mr. Thayer, by unanimous consent, reported from the Military Committee the bill to regulate and fix the military force establishment of the United States.

The morning hour here expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved to take up the civil appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Wilson moved that an evening session be held to-night, which was agreed to.

The bill called up by Mr. Morgan in the morning relative to the neglect of any State to pay interest on its stocks or bonds held by the United States, was again taken up, amended, and passed.

The civil appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Increasing the appropriation for carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of Treasury notes from $604,906.22 to $1,500,000.

The committee reported the following amendment:

For facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electrical telegraph, $40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Committee next reported to strike out the appropriation of $250,000 for deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen.

After debate, the motion to strike out the appropriation was decided in the negative, and it was then reduced, on motion of Mr. Chandler, to $150,000.

The following amendments of the committee were next agreed to:

Increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from two to three hundred thousand dollars.

Increasing the appropriation for the survey of the Western coast of the United States, from sixty to one hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Appropriating $80,000 for two buoy and light-house tenders for service in the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

For vaults and safes for depositories, $20,000.

The committee reported to strike out the appropriation of $12,000 for the support and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some medical institution in the city of Washington; but no action was reached on it.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to provide for the election of territorial officers by the people.

The Senate then went into executive session, and then took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 p. m., ten Senators being present.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States.

The bill covers 29 printed pages. The first article prescribes an oath to be taken within three months by every officer now in the service, and by every officer to be hereafter appointed, which is similar to the test oath now taken by those in the civil service of the Government; being in addition to the oath now required of those in the military service.

The 11th article provides that in time of war or public danger, military commissions may be constructed and shall have jurisdiction over all offences and offenders against the common laws of war, not cognizable by courts-martial, and such courts shall have the same power as courts-martial.

Article 20 provides that where a prisoner arraigned before any military court shall, from obstinacy or design, stand mute or answer foreign to the purpose, the court shall proceed to trial or judgment as if the prisoner had regularly pleaded not guilty.

Article 21 provides that members of all military courts shall behave with calmness and decorum.

Article 22 provides that every military court shall have the power to compel the attendance of parties subject to trial, and of witnesses, whether citizens or in the military service, and to punish any person impeding it as guilty of contempt.

Article 28 prohibits flogging as a punishment in the army.

Article 29 provides that no person shall be liable to be punished by a military court for any offence committed two years before the issuing of the order for the trial unless he shall have absented himself or not been amenable to justice within that period.

Article 34 provides that any officer or soldier who shall use contemptuous or disrespectful language against the President, Congress or the Supreme Court shall be punished as a court-martial shall order.

Articles 36, 37, and 38, provides the punishment of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial may order, for any one who shall excite or join in any mutiny or sedition in any portion of the army of the United States; for any officer or soldier who, being present, does not do his utmost to prevent any mutiny or sedition, or give information to his commanding officer; and for any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior or lift up any weapon or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, or disobey any lawful command of his superior.

Article 39 provides that when practicable there shall be a muster and inspection of all the troops in the armies of the United States on the last day of February, April, June, August, October, and December of each year.

Article 41 provides that any officer who shall knowingly sign or allow the signing of a muster roll wherein a false muster or remark is entered, shall be cashiered.

Article 47 provides that no officer or soldier who shall have resigned or been discharged, shall escape prosecution or punishment for any offence under existing laws while in the service at any time within two years from the date of that offence.

Article 61 provides that any officer or soldier who shall be found drunk shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted by order of a court