National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

THURSDAY MORNING::::::::::APRIL 15, 1869.

Office Cor. 10th and D, near Penna. Av.

W. J. MURTAGH::::Editor and Proprietor

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to Wm. J. Murtagh, Proprietor National Republican, Washington, D. C.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S POLICY OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The three States of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas are to be reconstructed in accordance with the law passed by Congress a few days before the close of the session, which law is based upon the recommendations of the President, foreshadowed in his message. With the two former States there is no difficulty, and they will, doubtless, wheel into line and their members and Senators will be knocking at the doors of Congress on the first Monday in December next for admission; and with constitutions such as these States will adopt, and with the men they will send, there will be no difficulty, and their admission at that time may be set down as a fixed fact. This done—including Texas—there will be an unbroken Union of States, and this great Republic will take its departure in the grand career of prosperity and greatness, the ultimate triumph of which, in all that goes to insure wealth, renown and the blessings of liberty, it were impossible to over-estimate.

We do not lose sight of the fact that Texas presents more practical difficulties than either of the other States named; still there are no insuperable difficulties even there.

It may not be amiss for us at this time to give an outline of the main features of the new constitution which will be presented for ratification to the people of that Commonwealth, a constitution which they will doubtless accept, and thus render it valid. So we hope.

To begin, then. We may say that in this instrument the negro is placed upon an equality, both in respect to the franchise and holding office, with the white man. There is, then, no difficulty upon this point. Persons who have been disqualified by their participation in the rebellion cannot vote until such disqualification shall have been removed by Congress. There are clauses in this State constitution which deprives the secession leaders of their political rights, but even these may be removed at the proper time. Civil and religious liberty—such as is provided for in all the States—will be enjoyed in Texas under this constitution. Importation of slaves, coolies, peonage, and all forms of involuntary servitude are prohibited forever in Texas.

Education and a system of free schools is liberally provided for, and under it Texas will have as good a common school system as may be found in Massachusetts or New York. They are to have a superintendent of public instruction, whose salary is fixed at $2,500 per annum. He is to have the supervisorship of all the free schools. The office is elective, and the incumbent is to have it for the term of four years. It is made imperative upon the Legislature that they establish a system of free schools.

These schools are to be supported from funds arising from the sales of public lands, one-fourth of the total revenue of the State which may be derived from general taxation, and a poll tax upon all persons between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years of age. No laws can be made that shall ever divert these funds from such specified purposes.

Thus is education provided for upon a secure basis, and by constitutional provisions which do not admit of sudden and capricious changes. Any one can see that such a system must be most salutary and beneficial upon the future of this great State.

Provision is made for immigration by the establishing of a special bureau, which is to be under the charge of a superintendent, whose duty it is to promote immigration.

The Governor will hold his office for four years, and his salary is to be $5,000. The Senate is to be constituted of thirty-three members, who are to be elected for six years. The lower House will have ninety members, who are to be elected for two years. The Legislature will hold annual sessions, and the location of the State capital will be decided by popular vote.

These are some of the leading features of this Texas constitution, and it is left with the President to direct as to the time when it shall be submitted to the people for ratification. We cannot see why it should not be adopted, and we think it will be.

As to the fifteenth amendment, this will not stand in the way, because the State constitution already provides for the adoption of all that this amendment contains. We shall have more trouble in some of the Northern States than either in Texas or Mississippi with this fifteenth amendment. Indiana is wrangling about it now.

There have been two classes of Texans in this city, both claiming to be Republicans. We have not felt it to be our duty to take sides with either, as against the other, and we do not propose to do so now. Our object in this article is simply to give the political situation of Texas as we understand it, desiring chiefly to see that State in harmony with the Union, and that, too, upon a basis which will secure the great and cardinal privileges of human liberty.

That true and tried friend of the Union, General Jack Hamilton, the gentleman who was appointed by Mr. Lincoln provisional or military governor of that State, will probably be elected Governor of the new reconstructed State of Texas. It is understood that the Democrats will not oppose him. We can understand from all this that Texas is anxious to get back into the Union, and we say, *let her come.*

EVEN NEW YORK has been disgusted and shocked. The velocipede has accomplished what the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn" could not. It has called forth a denunciation of immodest exhibitions. At the Empire Rink Velocipedrome on Monday evening five French riders—two women and three men—disported themselves on fiery bicycles, and by turns delighted and disgusted a rather numerous audience. Whatever may be said of the velocipede it is not adapted for the use of the fairer sex, unless indeed to that portion of it which may be classified under the heading of "Bowery gals." The French women alluded to were "beautifully attired in tight-fitting garments," and performed some astonishing velocipedestrian feats. A New York paper is assured that the "Black Crook" was but a phantom as compared to the gorgeous bareness of the "velocipedestriannesses," and beside it the "White Fawn" beauties pale into utter insignificance. The modesty of New York was shocked, and the hope is expressed that the exhibition will not be repeated.

OUR FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.—Never in the history of the Government have better or more able men been selected to represent our Government abroad than those which the new administration of President Grant has brought forward for the various positions. At all the principal courts of the Old World, and at the South and Central American Governments, gentlemen are accredited of known character and ability. The most of them stand infinitely ahead of their immediate predecessors, appointed by the late President. We can congratulate the nation that it is to be represented by men loyal and American, at all the courts of Europe and the world.

A New Era in Tanning.

Mr. Edw. Lynch, of Georgetown, D. C., has just received a patent for a mode of tanning leather in one quarter the time required by any of the methods now in vogue.

The principal features of this invention consists in the manner of preparing the extract and of its appliance to the hides. The bark is first reduced to the fineness of cornmeal, when it is treated as the mash of distillers. From the "mash-tub" it is passed through an ingeniously contrived filter to tubs, where it is fermented, (a process never before discovered,) when it is again passed through a series of filters and it is then ready to be applied to the hides, which are placed in a frame constructed to revolve in a water-tight receiver containing the extract—the hides being separated by lattice frames so constructed as to admit of a free current of liquor between them at all times. They are then slowly revolved with the grain-side uppermost for the required length of time, when the movement is reversed. Passing through this receiver are hot and cold water pipes for the purpose of retaining the required temperature, and attached to it is a barkometer, by means of which the strength of the liquor can at all times be seen, and consequently the rate of absorption by the hides. There is also attached an appliance for withdrawing the weakened and of supplying its place with fresh liquor.

The hides are then stretched in a frame similar to the first, when they are revolved in air at a rapid rate until dried.

It is claimed for this process: 1. The alcohol being retained, the liquor is always kept sweet and clear of gallic acid. It having been proven that alcohol is of vital importance in rapid tanning and mellowness of leather cured by it, this is of itself worthy to be classed among the great inventions of the day.

2. The extract having passed through two series of filters, it is entirely clear of all dirt or sediment, which insures a leather free from all extraneous matter.

3. The method of applying the extract to the hides, the hides always presenting a flat surface for its action, hastens the absorption of the tannin, and thus quickens the work of tanning.

4. The hides being dried whilst lying stretched in a frame, there will be no drawing of the grain.

It is believed that this will cause a complete revolution in tanning, and promises to give better leather in the time heretofore mentioned, with less labor than by any other process, thereby reducing its price to the minimum.

The inventor feels assured that he can accomplish all that he claims, and guarantees that he will save in the extract of bark alone three millions of dollars a year. He is perfecting his arrangements for preparing and shipping his extract to Europe, he having already applied for a patent. He is assured that it gains in strength by length of time and exposure.

He has already had numerous applications looking to the purchase of the entire right, but at present refuses to entertain any proposition having that end in view.

We congratulate Mr. Lynch on his success, which but adds to the laurels he has already won among inventors.

Trade of Philadelphia.

Official returns received at the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, from the customs district of Philadelphia, show that the total imports into that port during the month of February, 1869, amounted to $1,109,054; $50,348 being admitted free of duty, and $1,058,706 being dutiable. Entered for consumption, $705,630; entered warehouse, $403,424. Proportion brought in American vessels or vehicles, $738,139; in foreign do., $370,915. Of the total imports, Brazil supplied $65,893; British West Indies, $52,995; all other British Provinces in North America, $600; Argentine Republic, $9,195; Cuba, $594,747; Dutch West Indies, $645; England, $279,970; Porto Rico, $31,982; Venezuela, $39,537; total, $1,109,054.

The following are a few of the leading articles imported free of duty, viz: Dyewoods, $5,095; guano, 840 tons, $15,994; household and personal effects of persons arriving from foreign countries, $15,336; rags of cotton or linen for the manufacture of paper, 187,945 lbs., $7,652. The leading dutiable articles were chloride of lime, 450,515 lbs., $10,831; coffee, 299,134 lbs., $30,041; copper ore, 1,075 cwt., $7,590; earthen stone and china ware, $40,994; fruits, $29,607; iron and steel and manufactures of, $72,941; lead 262,346 lbs., $10,630; salt, 622,169 lbs., $1,261; soda and salts of, 4,309,349 lbs., $77,935; brown sugar, 12,276,455 lbs., $509,508; molasses, 852,069 galls., $168,940; tin in plates, 10,407 cwt., $51,578; tobacco and manufactures of, 6,428 lbs., $5,732; spirits and cordials, 4,796 galls., $3,173.

The domestic exports from Philadelphia in February aggregated $1,005,846. Transported in American vessels, $302,697; foreign vessels, $703,149. Of the total exports Belgium took $99,360; Brazil, $31,279; Bremen, $60,182; British West Indies, $84,233; Cuba, $213,328; Denmark, $87,116; England, $40,471; Holland, $126,142; Ireland, $77,454; Mexico, $8,280; United States of Colombia, $2,051; Canada, $4,508; Porto Rico, $26,783; Prussia, $45,300; Gibraltar, $57,400; Venezuela, $42,059. Total, $1,005,846.

Among the leading articles exported were, breadstuffs, $141,100; coal, 3,098 tons, $18,954; gold coin, $25,000; oil cake, 1,978,324 lbs. $54,779; refined petroleum, 1,430,784 galls.; $538,821. The quantity of refined petroleum shipped to Belgium, was 268,271 galls.; to Bremen, 155,742.; to Denmark, 236,358 galls.; to Holland, 231,953 galls.; to Ireland, 145,513 galls.; to Prussia, 120,600 galls.; to Gibraltar, 143,500 galls. Lard, 55,890 lbs., $11,760; wood and manufactures of, $149,983. The re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to $453.

The return of warehouse transactions exhibits as remaining in warehouse at the beginning of February, $1,748,559; warehoused during the month, $550,378; withdrawn from warehouse, $635,853; remaining in wharehouse at the close of the month, $1,652,629. The following are a few of the leading articles remaining in warehouse at the close of the month: coffee, 981,584 lbs., $102,522; cotton and manufactures, $46,664; earthen stone and china ware, $18,013; flax and manufactures of, $35,285; fruits, $9,036; hemp and manufactures of, $33,610; iron and steel and manufactures of, $56,643; lead, $8,199; manufactures of silk, $13,350; soda and salts of, 1,495,426 lbs., $28,647; brown sugar, 11,217,216 lbs., $937,319; molasses, 1,076,823 galls., $86,635; tin and manufactures of, $33,442; tobacco and manufactures of, 53,615 lbs., $25,750; spirits and cordials, $59,459; wines, $16,634; wool, &c., and manufactures of, $101,219.

New Publications.

"The Lily Series," by Mrs. Sherwood, containing six volumes; interesting stories. Published by Robert Carter & Bros., New York. For sale by Wm. Ballantyne.

"Jenny's Geranium, or the Prize Flower of a London Court." Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. For sale by William Ballantyne.

"Jack the Conqueror, or Difficulties Overcome," by C. E. Bowen. Published by Robert Carter & Bro., New York. For sale by Wm. Ballantyne.

UNJUST ASPERSIONS.—The New York *Post* travels out of the record to attack Gen. Sickles, and in a way totally unjustifiable alludes to the past opinions and former conduct of this gentleman. It asserts that the Mexican mission was offered to Gen. Sickles and that he declined it. If he declined it, then why say anything about it? The question may arise: who shows the better sense, Mr. Sickles, who declined an important mission, or the *Post*, which seeks an opportunity to indulge in an ill-natured fling at a man for refusing to accept what this journal insists he is unfit to hold?

Gen. Sickles' conduct and record during the war, and the staunch Republican principles avowed and maintained by him during that period and since, entitle him, in our judgment, to public consideration and favor, and we envy not the man who can indulge in such malignant attacks as that of the *Post*.

THE Swiss associations in the United States have been invited to attend a grand shooting festival at Zug, Switzerland, next summer.

Our Washington Correspondence.

APRIL 14, 1869.

To the Republican:

A NEW CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION RULE.

The House of Representatives ere the close of the session laid down with great emphasis what is equivalent to new law in the matter of the right to be voted for as a member of Congress. I do not know how I can better express the result of that body's action in the South Carolina and Louisiana contested election cases than as I here state it. In both the Democratic candidates carried their districts by majorities of thousands of undisputed legal votes. Yet as neither of them were eligible to seats in the House, because they could not take the requisite oath of continuous loyalty, the votes cast for them were considered as no votes whatever, and the seats were promptly awarded to the minority candidates. Heretofore, if I am not mistaken, in cases of the ineligibility of candidates receiving the largest number of legal votes, the elections went back to the people.

This sweeping change in the reading of an old law, or rather parliamentary practice, of course grows out of the rebellion. It should be carefully heeded by all Southern States, where it is not uncommon to put in nomination gentlemen notoriously incompetent to be sworn in as members.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EFFICIENT SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

Just now it is vitally important that every district of every Southern State should be represented by men capable of aiding in the important work of inducing Congress to remit the affairs of the South as entirely into the keeping of her own people as are those of the North, East and West in the keeping of their people. Ku Kluxism having died out in the South, the disposition of Congress to continue the experiment (of questionable wisdom and propriety at best) of holding that section of the Union virtually as Rome held her provinces is dying out in proportion. As diametrically opposed to the spirit of the age as to the fundamental principles of American institutions, it found its justification only in the utter disorganization of society and affairs in most Southern States at the termination of the rebellion. That condition of things having almost entirely ceased there, there remains little excuse for continuing any portion of the South in a provincial condition. It is becoming clear that public opinion condemns it, and Congress are appreciating the fact.

OF INTEREST TO VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS.

I doubt not that Virginia, Mississippi and Texas will be represented in Congress next winter. If represented by men capable of enforcing their rights as communities and their vast interests, who are in accord with the dominant influences in public affairs, far more will be achieved for them through Congressional legislation than if otherwise represented—far more. Persons not identified with their substantial interests, who have no higher aim than to egg Congress on to oppress them, hoping through such oppression of them to retain their own control of the affairs of those States, are not the men who should be sent here; nor will it be wise to send men affiliated with the Democratic party of the House, whose political status, whatever may be their ability or character, will render them powerless to effect desirable legislative results.

A CHRONIC DIFFICULTY.

But it is hard, indeed, to beat into the popular noddle anywhere, lessons of tact and political wisdom, however vitally important to popular interests it may be that they should be duly appreciated and acted upon. Individual likes and dislikes, chronic political and class prejudices, and dogged surliness growing out of personal losses and disappointments, are far more apt to prove motive powers in politics, than such considerations as I suggest above. If ever communities were taught in hard schools of experience, those of the South have been since Lee's surrender; to say nothing of their harder schools from 1861 until the close of the war. My sincere hope is that in this matter of choosing representatives, the South, availing herself of that experience, will not long hence have men in Congress who can accomplish as much for her as any other representatives of the day accomplish for their own people and States.

THE BATTLES BEFORE THE SENATE.

The fight over nominations before the Senate waxes warmer and more disgusting hourly. I question whether in the history of the world so many downright lies were ever told or so many gross slanders ever uttered in a twelve-month, by as many disappointed and furious men as have been told to Senators in the last three days. Nearly every nominee has been back-bitten as never was man before. All have been painted in the colors and characters of political and personal renegades, poltroons, swindlers, &c., &c. How Senators can fail to have a very poor opinion of human nature, it is hard, indeed, to imagine. If office-seeking, as practiced in these times, is a disgusting business, nomination-breaking, as now being pursued in this city, is far more so. St. John, the apostle, were he before the Senate for confirmation to an office, would not have a hair left on the hide of his reputation in twenty-four hours.

WRONG BEGETTING WRONG.

One evil—the "spoils" practice—begets the other—wholesale lying and detraction. I know nothing else half as demoralizing, and pray for the coming of the day when the necessities of the public service may cause the nation's rulers to regard the nation's offices of trust, honor or profit as public trusts, to be devolved on men according to their ability to fill them best for the public interest, rather than so much plunder for party.

CUBA.

Those best informed around me are of opinion that this Government will not be backward in calling Spain to account for any outrage on Americans or American rights that her Cuban authorities, high or low, may indulge in. In plain English, the Administration is credited with having determined to hold Spain immediately answerable for any portion of her Cuban policy that touches on the rights of Americans. The idea that Spain can effect aught towards the suppression of the Cuban rebellion this summer, has been abandoned by all foreign diplomatists here; not a few of whom hold that her affairs at home will be so complicated by next winter as to render her utterly powerless to continue military operations in the Island. Those in the Cuban interest among us are in high spirits, maintaining that so far nothing whatever has been accomplished in the work of putting down the rebellion. The Spanish interest on the Island numbers about ninety thousand souls against a million in the Cuban interest. This disproportion is enough in itself to secure the independence of the Island not long hence.

BALTIMORE has taken an advance step by agitating in her City Councils the passage of a law imposing a penalty upon billiard saloon keepers for allowing minors to play upon their tables. The first branch of the Councils has already passed the ordinance. This is a needed reform, not only in Baltimore, but in Washington. More boys and youths are initiated into vice by commencing in the billiard rooms than anywhere else. The game is in itself not only harmless, but advantageous and beneficial in many respects; but unfortunately the public billiard room is too intimately associated with the bar, and youths who would hesitate to enter a bar-room learn to love the wine-glass while handling the cue.

CALIFORNIA papers complain that there is always about $1,000,000 lying idle in their State treasury.

Important to Emigrants and Settlers—Where to Settle and How to Settle.

In reply to one of the many letters addressed to him, asking for information upon the subject, Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office, has written the following communication, which will be read with interest by persons seeking new homes:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 12, 1869.

Mr. L. Leithoff, Providence, R. I.:

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 23d ultimo (in German) about the best locality to obtain lands for yourself and a number of families expected from Germany in the spring, I have to state that the question of locality is one depending so much on individual preference, and the various objects that different persons have in view, that it is no easy matter to answer such an inquiry.

If the object is to obtain Government land under the homestead or pre-emption laws, the choice may be made in any of the States or Territories from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, with the understanding that west of the settled portions of Kansas and Nebraska the Indians may be troublesome to a small community, while a settlement of several hundred persons located together, supplied with arms and ammunition, could protect itself securely against these nomadic occupants.

The example of the Mormons in the valley of Salt Lake, shows what may be accomplished in the most unpromising of the mountain territories by compact colonies capable of rendering mutual assistance, and possessing within themselves persons skilled in the various handicrafts that make up the industry of society.

From a colony of 150 individuals they have increased in twenty years to over 100,000, possessing over 100 flourishing towns and villages; more than 100 miles of irrigating canal, flouring mills, saw mills, cotton and woolen mills, furnaces, forges, foundries, tanneries, and other manufacturing establishments; large quantities of horses and cattle, the finest breeds of sheep and hogs, with orchards of choice apples, peaches and pears, furnishing large quantities of dried fruits to the mining settlements around them.

The success of these settlements has hardly been surpassed in the most favored portions of the United States, but there are other sections of country in the mountain territories more favorable for planting colonies than the valley of Salt Lake was twenty years ago. Some parts of southern Idaho, of northeastern Oregon and the southeastern part of Washington Territory, with the southern portions of New Mexico and Arizona, contain large bodies of unoccupied lands as fertile as any in Utah, with advantages in other respects superior to those in that Territory.

Portions of Nevada and California are in the same condition. The valleys of the Colorado of the Rio Virgin and its branches in the southeastern part of Nevada are represented as very superior, furnishing an amount of good land sufficient to accommodate a large settlement, and but partially occupied at the present time. The soil and climate of these valleys are well adapted to corn and cotton, considerable quantities of the latter having been raised during the last few years by settlers already there. Being at the head of navigation on the Colorado river, this point presents opportunities for settlements which are only beginning to be properly appreciated, and when the mineral resources of Nye county are developed to their full extent, as they are certain to be at no distant day, there will be few localities in the mineral domain surpassing in advantages this portion of Nevada.

These lands are for the most part unsurveyed, but settlements may be made upon them at any time; and after they are surveyed by the Government the settlers may enter them under the pre-emption or homestead law.

In Kansas, Nebraska, California, Western Oregon and the western part of Washington Territory lands already surveyed may be entered under these laws; and in Dakota first-class lands, either surveyed or unsurveyed, may be settled upon; and some of the valleys of Wyoming are represented as exceedingly fertile and affording great inducements for agricultural settlements.

In Kansas and Nebraska large bodies of good land can be obtained convenient to settlements already established, and the same is true in a measure of certain portions of Colorado.

For stock raising and wool growing the mountain valleys and slopes offer great inducements, and when the valleys are large and the supply of water for irrigation sufficient their value for agricultural purposes is unsurpassed, being almost invariably of very high fertility, producing the cereals, fruits, and vegetables in great abundance; and being situated in a mountain region covering an area of more than a million square miles, destined for generations to be the scene of active mining operations, furnishing employment to a numerous population, the arable lands forming a comparatively small part of the aggregate surface, the markets for farm products must remain good and the prices received generally better than those paid to producers in localities where the arable lands constitute a larger proportion of the whole.

The climate of this elevated region has been found remarkably healthy, the atmosphere being dry and pure, and the water furnished by the mountain springs and streams cool and refreshing. Few epidemic diseases prevail.

All kinds of stock thrive well, but the dry atmosphere and sloping hill-sides constitute this the finest portion of the United States for sheep husbandry and for raising the cashmere goat.

For the cultivation of the grape no part of the world can surpass the belt of country extending from the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean, and covering the territories of New Mexico and Arizona and the state of California to the Oregon boundary. For excellent farming and grazing lands in a mild climate, perhaps few sections of the country present a greater number of inducements than southern Kansas, in the valleys of the Neosho and its branches, and some of the affluents of the Arkansas.

To determine upon a suitable locality for the settlement of a colony is an important point, and the better way would seem to be to send an intelligent agent over the western country, charged with the duty of personally investigating the advantages of each particular section. Land offices exist at convenient points throughout the public domain, where information may be obtained as to the lands entered or sold, and those subject to entry or sale, the respective location of which will be seen by the list at the end of the enclosed circular.

Lands not belonging to the Government but well adapted for colonies may be bought at very moderate prices, and on reasonable terms as to the time in the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, in the midst of settled communities, and convenient to flourishing markets. Government lands exist in moderate quantities, and may be entered under the homestead law in the States of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, excellent for cotton, grain, fruits and vegetables, and along the gulf coast, likewise for sugar and oranges.

I inclose a copy of my condensed report for 1867 with connected map, showing the several States and Territories of the United States. A German edition of this report is in course of preparation, a copy of which will be sent you as soon as published.

This letter is sent to you in German so that you may the more readily communicate the information it contains to those of your German friends who contemplate emigrating.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

A CARTMAN was arrested in New York a few days ago for cruelty to his horse by compelling him to draw an unequal load. Justice Dowling dismissed the complaint, holding that as the horses were the property of the driver, he would not find it to his advantage to abuse them. Upon this decision the New York *Commercial Advertiser* comments as follows:

"This is the old, old story. In the days when slavery cursed the land—when reports of barbarous whipping, resulting in death, were of every day occurrence, the advocates of the "divine institution" argued just as Judge Dowling did this morning, *i.e.*, that as the negroes were *property*, their owners would not abuse or murder them. The Judge does not, probably, reflect that human passion often runs away with discretion, and that it was that worst of passions, avarice, which prompted the killing of the goose that laid the golden eggs."

New York is not the only place where horses are treated cruelly by overloading. Washington is not exempt, as observant people in our streets and thoroughfares will agree.

IT IS POSITIVELY ASSERTED in New York journals that the Cubans have succeeded in eluding the vigilance of United States officials, and have fitted out a vessel and dispatched it to Cuban waters under command of an experienced officer who served in the late war.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1869.—Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities.

[illegible]

NEW YORK MARKETS.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Undertakers.

HARVEY & MARR, UNDERTAKERS, No. 235 F STREET, Between Ninth and Tenth.

Printing.

JUDD & DETWEILER, Book and Job Printers, 517 Seventh street, Two Doors south of D.

GIBSON BROS. BOOK & JOB PRINTERS, 271 Penna. Avenue, south side, near 11th St.

CUNNINGHAM & McINTOSH, PRINTERS.

Interior Adornments.

ART GALLERY. 304 Penn. Ave., Between 9th and 10th Sts. OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, &C.

Real Estate Agents.

CROSS & WALSH, REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN R. ARRISON, REAL ESTATE AGENT.

Clothing.

CLOSING OUT SALES OF MEN'S AND BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED STORE OF STEPHENS & CO., CLOTHING & TRUNK DEPOT, No. 310 Pennsylvania Avenue, Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Confectionery.

SHAFFIELD'S FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND SALOON, 316 Penn. Ave., bet 12th and 13th Sts.

J. H. ALBERS, 390 Eleventh Street, FRENCH CONFECTIONER.

Dry Goods.

FOR WALKING SUITS.

SPRING GOODS.

Patent Agents.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY OF D. E. SOMES & CO., ESTABLISHED IN 1862. No. 476 Seventh street, opposite Post Office, Washington, D. C.

Plumbing and Gas-Fitting.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS-FIXTURES. WHO HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT? WHY, BROWNE & POWER, PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS, No. 485 Ninth street, Between D and E streets.

Druggists.

WHY WILL YOU PAY EXORBITANT PRICES?

SWEET QUININE

New Advertisements.

AUCTION HOUSE.

Special Notices.

METZEROTT'S HALL.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

Amusements, Etc.

NATIONAL THEATRE.

METZEROTT HALL. FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869. GRISWOLD, "THE FAT CONTRIBUTOR." GRAND GIFT LECTURE ON "INJUN MEAL."

WALL'S OPERA HOUSE. JAPANESE.

CANTERBURY

METROPOLITAN HALL AND VARIETY THEATRE.

Financial.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS.

Wood and Coal.

COAL AND WOOD.

Merchant Tailors.

Wines and Liquors.

FRESH NEW YORK BUTTER.

MILBURNS' POLAR SODA. KISSINGEN, VICHY & SARATOGA WATERS ON DRAUGHT SUMMER AND WINTER. 480 15th St., Opposite the Treasury.

Agriculture.

MORRIS' SEED LIST. SEEDS, FRESH, CLEAN, AND PURE. Morris' Vegetable Seed List. SEED STORE, K Street, Near Nineteenth, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.