National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

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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.

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READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY for the country or the watering places can have the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN mailed regularly to them by leaving their names and address at this office. Terms fifty cents per month.

DOCTORS OLD AND NEW.

It is the injunction of inspiration to honor the physician, and the supremest moments of human joy or anguish are those in which a sweet oblivious antidote proves its potency in the alleviation of pain, or some trusted medicine falls and leaves no hope. No other profession than medicine is made up of more learned, conscientious, skillful men, and to their ancient title to respect they have been adding muniments for centuries past in their efforts to deserve it. So nearly concerned with the interests of each household to which we cater is this subject of the cure of disease that we could not perform a more acceptable office than to abstract from the current periodicals of the past few months a summary of the present phase of medical science, the latest bulletin from the war between disease and physic. In the first place, the leading medical journal, the London *Lancet*, says to the doctors, this year, "*our power over disease* is in nowise proportionate to our *knowledge* of it, and our treatment is less efficient than it was thirty years ago;" and this is borne out by the fact that in England, where sanitary statistics are most exact, the death-rate has increased from twenty-two to twenty-three per thousand annually.

It is well known that of late years the methods of treating the ills that flesh is heir to has much varied from the olden standards. For instance, in what is called "water on the brain" so common to infants, the new system holds that bleeding, blistering, ulceration and such like measures hasten the approach of death. Yet thirty years ago a babe attacked by the disease would have had his jugular vein or his temporal artery bled; had blisters on his head, and the sore places made to ulcerate with biting ointment. It would have been equally sensible to have sought to cure a child who had scalded his throat with boiling tea by the "counter irritant" of spilling the rest of the tea on the outside of his neck.

Some suggest (in the interest of humanity) that the influence of both the old and new methods of practice has been inappreciable. A modern reviewer tells of a candidate for medical honors who put this very well in an answer to the question by his examiners: How it was that "fever patients once used to be bled to excess and are now-a-days supplied with beef and brandy without so much difference as we might expect being found in the number of deaths?" "It seems to me," he replied, "that our patients are tougher than we take them for."

From the period in which diseases were looked upon as powers to be wrought upon by charms and spells until our own day medical science has passed through varying phases, all of which, however, says a late writer, considered the nature of disease through the medium of a common idea, and that this common idea is now for the first time completely changed. In the Hippocratic treatises issued before the Christian era disease is considered as an excess of some constituents of the body—as phlegm in winter, blood in spring, bile in autumn, &c., and hence to be cured by depletion to remove the noxious substance. Many centuries afterwards the school of Galen held the notion that diseases were additional forces foreign and inimical to the system, and that the whole duty of the physician lay in opposing the action of these morbid forces, and that remedies were to be sought which, in a healthy man, would produce symtoms contrary to those of the disease. Centuries still later medical science, following Sydenham, held disease to be an effort of nature to get rid of some noxious material. Then the chemical theory grew into popularity, and diseases were described as fermentations, and the method of cure was an effort to get the ferment out of the system or to render it inert by its chemical union with some remedy; and finally, in part of the present century it was thought that disease was caused by a morbid deposit in the body causing irritation, and therefore to be removed. All these opinions, which were the foundations of as many different intentions of medical treatment, agreed in looking upon disease as something added to the individual.

To-day, says an eminent authority, the tendency of medicine is to take an essentially opposite view, and to consider disease not as addition to life, but as a subtraction from it, and to hold that the general condition of man is of more importance than his local ailments; that disease in any form is a change in the whole man, and not in the one portion which appears particularly affected; and that to cure local disease improvement in the general health is the first object to be sought.

Thus, in consumption the object of the old treatment was to evacuate the tubercle from the lung. Now the physician tries with oily or fatty remedies to repair the waste of life by a direct supply of the substance wanting. "Now-a-days," says the *Review*, which is the fountain of our facts, "the best advisers tell us that looking at a wound is to act like children who dig up the garden seeds to see how they are getting on. The surgeons leave 'dressing' alone. They cannot make skin, but they make something as like it as they can; cover the wounded part, and so heal the disease by restoring what is lacking to full life." This is restorative or modern medicine in its simplest form.

Even the new practice, as we have seen, has not sufficed to prevent an increase in the death rate of Great Britain; but it is fair to say that some of the most accurate observers attribute this to causes beyond the reach of restorative medicine: to the increasing liability of the human constitution to the attacks of disease; in a word, that the hereditary transmission of constitutions which grow more vitiated with each successive generation, and which have reduced the average duration of human life far, far below the scripture standard of three-score years and ten, more than overcomes the increased knowledge and skill of physicians. But after all we must look more to domestic hygiene for an improvement in the general health—trust much more to cookery than pharmacy. We agree with a contemporary that American hygeine is waiting for two coming men: "the one who is to regenerate our popular cookery and turn it from its exclusive devotion to saleratus and the frying pan, and the other who is to plant our sunny hillsides with the vine, whose teeming wealth shall make it still more inexcusable than now for our people to corrode their vitals with vitriolic spirits."

THE NOTICE TO MARINERS issued from the office of the Light-House Board a few days since in reference to the present fixed light at Smith's Point, in Chesapeake Bay, near the mouth of the Potomac river, has been so far modified that it will be changed at sunset on the evening of the 1st of September next to a revolving white light, with intervals of twenty-five seconds.

[Communicated.]

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

A Voice from Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, (VA. OF D. C.,) August 26, 1869.

MR. EDITOR: Mr. John Carroll Brent, in a recent communication to you, adds a new element to the discussion of the questions suggested by the St. Louis proposal to remove the seat of government. He thinks that the retrocession of Alexandria county to Virginia in 1846, which he then opposed under a *nom de plume*, was wrong and forbidden, and hence that another retrocession must, *a fortiori*, be wrong and forbidden. It would be a capital blunder to give the advocates for the removal of the capital the advantage of founding the rightfulness of their scheme upon an accomplished fact, recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, sustained by the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and acquiesced in for nearly a quarter of a century. The fact is, that so far from tending to assist the scheme of removal, the retrocession of Alexandria has operated directly against it. Had Alexandria been detained in the District against the nearly unanimous wish of its inhabitants and that of the people of Virginia, that dissatisfaction alone would have aided any scheme by which they would be allowed to return to Virginia. Then, it may be, Virginia would have been a unit for the removal. Now, most certainly as far as Alexandria can exert an influence, Virginia will be a unit against the removal and its people as thoroughly anxious for a continuance of the national capital at its present situation as are the people of Washington themselves.

But in truth the retrocession of Alexandria affords no precedent for the St. Louis movement. The act of July 9, 1846, retroceding Alexandria to Virginia was in terms no removal of any part of the actual "seat of Government," but was passed because Alexandria county was in fact no portion of the seat of Government, but mere outlying territory, under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, it is true, but governed by a code of laws different from that which prevailed at Washington. The preamble of the act of retrocession cites this as the reason of the law, saying:

"Whereas no more territory ought to be held under the exclusive legislation given to Congress over the District, which is the seat of the General Government, than may be necessary for that purpose; for the purpose of such a seat; and whereas experience hath shown that the portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, has not been nor is ever likely to be necessary for that purpose; and whereas the State of Virginia, by an act passed February 3, 1846," * * * "has signified her willingness to take back the said territory ceded as aforesaid: Therefore—

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That, with the assent of the people of the county and town of Alexandria, to be ascertained as hereinafter described, all that portion of the District of Columbia ceded to the United States by the State of Virginia, and all the rights and jurisdictions ceded therewith over the same, be, and the same are hereby ceded and forever relinquished to the State of Virginia, in full and absolute right and jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside therein."

The act was thus done with the consent of all parties: the United States, the people of Alexandria and the State of Virginia. When the United States, the State of Maryland and the citizens of Washington consent to a removal of the seat, now proposed, then it may be that the capital can be constitutionally sent "swinging round the circle" to all the great cities of the continent in turn. There was then in the act of retrocession nothing really belonging to the seat of government removed, and the removal was by consent of all parties. Manifestly this is very different from the St. Louis proposition.

It is true that John Quincy Adams voted against retrocession as unconstitutional; so did Jefferson Davis. Daniel Webster's constitutional doubts, if indeed he had any, were not strong enough to induce him to vote against the retrocession act when it came before the Senate, and its constitutionality was sustained by such men as Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Calhoun and Cameron. Nor did President Lincoln hint that the retrocession was unconstitutional; on the contrary, he proposed to resume jurisdiction just as it was parted with, viz: by the joint action of the United States and Virginia.

The earliest advocate of retrocession was Henry Winter Davis, then a young lawyer in Alexandria. It was begun by the Legislature of Virginia in February, 1846. The act authorizing it passed the House of Representatives on the 8th of May of the same year by 95 to 60. In the following July the act came up for consideration in the Senate. Mr. Calhoun said he could see no force in the constitutional objections which had been urged. The only question was whether the proposed cession would impair the objects intended in the location of the seat of Government at this place. He believed the seat of Government would remain here so long as our institutions should last. If it should ever be removed it would be from some other cause than the cession of Alexandria.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said if he thought that the proposed measure had any tendency to remove the seat of Government he would be opposed to it as strongly as any one, but he would vote for the bill because he believed it had no such tendency.

The bill was passed by the Senate by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Barrow, Benton, Calhoun, Cameron, Chalmers, Dilley, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Fairfield, Greene, Hannegan, Jarnagin, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Simmons, Turney, Westcott and Yulee—32.

Nays—Messrs. Breese, Bright, Dickinson, Dix, Evans, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Mangum, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Semple and Sturgeon—14.

The act was approved by President Polk on the 9th of July, 1846, and early in September the citizens of Alexandria gave their consent, 763 to 222. Thus the act was consummated.

Shortly afterwards the Supreme Court of the United States was called upon to give effect to the act so far as certain judicial proceedings were concerned.

When the retrocession took place there were then pending, on appeal in the Supreme Court, several causes coming up from the circuit court (of the District) sitting for the county of Alexandria. Congress provided that in those cases all judgments, decrees or mandates issuing from the Supreme Court should be certified to such court as should be vested with power to act judicially touching the same by any law of Virginia. Virginia authorized the circuit superior (State) court to act judicially in such cases.

Among other causes thus pending in the Supreme Court was that of "McLaughlin vs. The Bank of Potomac." In this cause the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court, (for the District.) Had the retrocession act been deemed unconstitutional, no such court as the Circuit Superior (State) court for the county of Alexandria would have had legal existence, and the Supreme Court would have been bound to have refused to recognize its usurped jurisdiction. But the Supreme Court did recognize the new court as a State court authorized to exercise jurisdiction over the county of Alexandria, and at its December term, 1848, sent the case which came up from an Alexandria District court down to Alexandria State court. The legality of this proceeding was sustained by the Court of Appeals of Virginia, on the 11th of May, 1850, in the same case reported in Grattan's Reports, vol. 7, page 68.

If the court *in banc* of the District of Columbia have ever taken another view, it is singular that the benefit of it has not been applied to the Alexandria and Washington railroad cases, in which Judge Underwood holds jurisdiction of one end *because it is in Virginia*, and Judge Olin takes jurisdiction of the other *because it is in the District*.

W. F. C.

THE PRESIDENT has been severely censured by the Davis party in Texas for continuing Major General J. J. Reynolds in command of that department, whom they assert is in full accord with the Hamilton wing, and expects to be sustained by it as a candidate for Senator. So the friends of Judge Dent charge that General Ames is actuated by like motives in his partisan action in removing those officials in Mississippi who sympathize with the Conservative Republican movement in that State. The same ideas seem to prevail among the Walker party regarding General Canby's position on the test oath in Virginia, and they assert that the great reconstructor has Senatorial aspirations which will eclipse the Sharpe-Wells difficulty. It is not believed, however, that the President will be influenced to remove either of the commanders by any such rumors, and certainly not General Reynolds, in whom the President reposes the utmost confidence, and is satisfied that no such thought has ever occurred to him.—*Wash. Cor. of N. Y. Tribune, 27th.*

Peabody's Last Donation—Its Connection with the Great Failure of Selden, Withers & Co.—Interesting Statements, &c.

We have received the following interesting communication which is vouched for as perfectly reliable:

RICHMOND, August 27, 1869.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Mr. Peabody's last donation to the cause of education in the South has been a gift of a claim of $60,000, which he holds against the State of Virginia, endow a professorship in Washington College, of which institution General Robert E. Lee is now the president. Mr. Peabody and General Lee have been together guests at the White Sulphur, and it was mainly through respect and admiration for the latter that this generous donation was made. The interest, which at six per cent. amounts to $3,600 per annum, is only to be used—three thousand to pay the professor, five hundred to keep up a library. But it now seems that there is little or no possibility of collecting this claim, unless, indeed, the State of Virginia chooses to pay it as a gratuity. It has hitherto steadfastly, and perhaps wrongfully, refused to pay Mr. Peabody, though the claim has been standing twelve years. The history of the case is interesting. In 1851, the State was building the Virginia and Tennessee railroad and got sorely pressed for money, to raise which it became necessary for the Legislature to issue some two or three millions of coupon bonds. Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co., then among the wealthiest and best known bankers of Washington, were appointed agents for their sale, and they, in turn, appointed James T. Souter, president of the New York Bank of the Republic, as their agent for the sale of such bonds as they could dispose of in that city.

It was near the middle of the year 1854 before the bonds were fairly in the market, and for many reasons it was found difficult to get rid of them, for one provision of the act authorizing their issue prohibited their sale except at *par*. In this state of affairs, Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co., being pressed for money by our Board of Public Works, took upon themselves the responsibility of hypothecating several hundred thousand dollars of bonds with Baring & Brother and Geo. Peabody in London, with Smithers and perhaps other bankers in New York. Selden, Withers & Co. soon after became insolvent and made assignment of all their property to pay certain debts, leaving the State of Virginia almost entirely out. It was in this way that Peabody & Co. became possessed of $108,000 of these bonds. Selden, Withers & Co. had exceeded their authority in raising money upon them, but would, undoubtedly, have made everything right had they retained their solvency. The State of Virginia attached several lots in Brooklyn and everything else it could find belonging to its agents, and notified Peabody & Co. of what they had done, as well as what they claimed to be their rights in the matter.

Early in the fall Mr. Peabody put these bonds in the hands of a messenger for transmission to their house in America. He took passage on the ill-fated steamer Arctic, which cleared from Liverpool for New York on the 27th September, 1854. When forty miles off Cape Race, in a thick fog, she came in collision with the French propeller Vesta, and went down in two or three hours. The Vesta, with seventy-five out of the four hundred and eighty souls constituting the crew and passengers of the Arctic, although badly injured herself, succeeded in getting into St. John's. No baggage, mails, or valuables were saved.

Mr. Peabody demanded the reissue of bonds to supply those thus lost. The treasurer, though expressing himself perfectly satisfied with the evidence of the loss, declined to reissue, as such had never been the custom in the case of coupon bonds—which are just as easily transferable from hand to hand as bank notes. Mr. Peabody, thus estopped, petitioned the Legislature; and the matter being brought before the House of Delegates, was referred to its Committee on Finance. On March 6, 1856, it reported as follows:

The Committee of Finance, to whom was referred the petition of George Peabody & Co., of London, asking that coupon bonds once reissued to them in place of certain bonds lost in the Arctic, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report that the said petitioner does not set forth in what character the said bonds were held, whether as owners, mortgagees or agents for Selden, Withers & Co.

Your committee have also consulted with Mr. Holladay, who recently visited England in relation to these and other matters connected with the sale of State bonds, and your committee has resolved to recommend the passage of the following bill:

Resolved, That the petition be rejected.

The Mr. Holladay here referred to is the Hon. Alexander R. Holladay, then president of the Board of Public Works, who was sent to England after the failure of Selden, Withers & Co. to negotiate a new loan, and to save at some amicable arrangement with Mr. Peabody. There were frequent interviews between these two gentlemen—the latter always contending that he was an agent of the State, and as such in returning these bonds to the treasury, entitled to reimbursement for their loss. The legislature took another view of the matter, and maintained that Messrs. Selden, Withers & Co. had no right to delegate authority, which they themselves had already transcended, and that Peabody & Co. were only private holders, if indeed they had a legal claim to the lost bonds at all.

So here stands the matter. It has never been before the courts, and until it is brought before them and decided in Mr. Peabody's favor, the donation to Washington college is not worth a postage stamp.

CHESTER.

THE CORPORATION BANK ACCOUNT.—Some persons appear not to understand the purport of the Corporation Bank statement published weekly in the proceedings of the councils. Seeing that large amounts are set down to the credit of certain funds, many seem to suppose that these sums of money are actually in the bank, and that creditors whose claims are payable out of the funds thus credited are needlessly kept out of their dues by the corporation officials. This is a mistake arising from a misapprehension of the meaning of the "statement." The accounts of the corporation finances are kept, as required by law, with seventeen distinct funds; but the money belonging to these several funds is not kept in separate parcels. While the bank statement shows what belongs to these several funds, it does not indicate that the amount stated is actually on hand. It should be noticed that while some of the funds are credited with balances, others are largely overdrawn, and the corporation has money on deposit only when the entire credits exceed the entire debts. For example, the last published statement (August 21,) shows the amount of $228,896.03 to the credit of several of the funds, but it also shows that the other funds have been overdrawn to the aggregate amount of $282,747; hence the corporation, instead of having $228,896.03 in the treasury, as some imagine, has actually overdrawn its deposits to the amount of $53,850.97, which is now due the bank.

This should be a sufficient answer to the question often asked: "Why does not the corporation pay its employees?"

THE FAMOUS DUTCH GAP CANAL which during a portion of the late war enlisted the energies of General Butler, remains about in the same condition he left it, save that the upper and lower outlets are filled up considerably by sand and mud. He designed by it to flank some troublesome confederate batteries near the Howlett House. For before the General dug the canal, the advantages to be derived from avoiding the crookedness of the river at Dutch Gap, by just such a big ditch as he made, was constantly the theme of private conversation and newspaper comment in Richmond, and the only reason assigned for not making the improvement was the cost. A Richmond paper suggests that if Butler's big ditch were deepened, and thereby made an adjunct to the commerce of Richmond, it would look much better than it does now as the resort of catfish, suckers, eels and other indigenous products of James river.

RICHMOND THE PROPER CAPITAL.—If the capital of the nation is to be changed the claims of Richmond should not be overlooked. It is the proper site, and ought to have been selected in the first place. It is central, healthful, and delightful, and as a strategic point impregnable. Our voice is for Richmond. The public buildings and archives could be removed hither at far less cost than to the West. Remain the hills mark her out as the future seat of empire. We would adopt this city as the national metropolis, and make Virginia the federal district—thus recognizing her claim to the mothership of States. Who will second our motion? This, we think, would bind her to the Union forever.—*Richmond Journal.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1869.—Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	122½	123
Five-Twenties, 1862	123½	123¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	121	121¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	121½	122¼
Five-Twenties, Jan. & July, '65,	120½	121¼
Five-Twenties, Jan. & July, '67,	120½	121¼
Five-Twenties, Jan. & July, '68,	120½	121¼
Ten-Forties	114½	120½

NEW YORK—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 6's, 1881	123 ¼	5-20's, Jn & Jy, '67	120½
5-20's, 1862	123	5-20's, Jn & Jy, '68	120½
5-20's, 1864	122	Ten-Forties	114½
5-20's, 1865	122¼	Gold	132½
5-20's, Jn & Jy, '65	120½		

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 27—1 p. m.—Cotton is quiet and steady; middling 34½ cents. Sugar unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower. Corn 1c. lower, advanced, demand fair, $1.13@1.16. Oats advanced, demand good, 53@55 cents. Rye dull and nominal. Pork dull and nominal. $32.50@32.75. Gold, $1.33½.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—*Breadstuffs.*—The market for Flour continues dull and heavy. The stock is accumulating, especially of Western and Howard Street, and high grades of these descriptions are weak and lower. We note to-day's sales as follows, viz: 200 bbls. City Mills Super at $6; 100 bbls. do. Extra at $7.25; 300 bbls. do. Indiana Super at $6.25; 100 do. Oat Extra at $6.50; 400 do. Extra at $6.75@$7; 100 do. Family at $8.50 per bbl.

Wheat.—The receipts to-day were 30,000 bushels, 10,000 in excess of those of yesterday, but the market was fairly active and most of the offerings were sold. Prices were steady generally, and for high grades rather better than on yesterday. Sales comprising some 3,000 bushels choice Maryland red at $1.38@$1.38; 1,000 do. good to prime do. at $1.40, 1.43@1.50; 2,000 do. Indiana at $1.40@1.45 for red, and $1.47 for white; 4,000 to 5,000 do. low and middling Maryland red at from $1.25 to $1.38, and some 2,000 bushels Maryland white at $1.40@$1.43.

Corn.—Continues firm. Sales to-day, 1,500 bushels white at $1.15@1.16; 1,500 do. yellow at $1.16@1.17; and 800 do. fly-out do. at $1.15@$1.16.

Rye.—Sales to day 300 to 400 bushels at $1.15@1.16.

Oats.—Oats are active and firm, with rather an upward tendency. Sales 9,000 bushels at from 55 to 61 cents.

Coffee.—We hear of no further transactions in Coffee. There is however an inquiry for it, but buyers and sellers are unable to agree upon terms. The market is very steady, and we quote as follows, viz: Rio, gold, 28 cents, at 2 mos; 27½ cents for fair to good, and 11½@12 cents, gold, for prime cargoes, and duty paid at 14½@15 cents for fair to good, and 16½@17½ cents for prime to choice, gold. The receipts within the past day or two have been about 10,000 bags, Rio, and the stock to-day is about 85,000 bags.

Cotton.—There is scarcely any cotton offering and consequently there is nothing selling worth mentioning, but it is wanted, and if here would sell readily at full prices, viz: 34 cents for low middling and 35 cents for middling. We quote a sale yesterday of 100 bales low middling for Mississippi delivery at 34 cents.

Molasses.—We hear of no further transactions in molasses, but we quote prices steady, as follows, viz: Cuba clayed, 47@49c.; do. Muscovado, 60@65c.; Porto Rico at 50@55, and English Island at 45@55c. per gallon.

Mill Feed.—Brownstuff is in active demand, and firm at 21@22 cents, and Middlings sell at 23@27 cents for medium, and 24@29 cents per bushel for fine.

Provisions.—There is an inquiry for bulk meat, and 14½ cents is offered for shoulders, and 17½ cents for rib sides, without being taken, holders in the city generally ask ¼ to ½ cent on these prices. Bacon is steady at former quotations, with a moderate demand, viz: 19@19½ cents for shoulders; 19½@19¾ cents for rib sides; 19¾ cents for clear rib do.; and 20@24 cents for hams. Lard is steady and firm at 20@20½ cents for butchers, and 20½ cents for prime Western. Mess Pork we quote as before at $31.50 for Thin, and $32@$32.25 per bbl. for heavy.

Rice.—Carolina, which is very scarce, we quote at 8½@9 cents, and Rangoon at 8@8½ cents, currency.

Salt.—Liverpool is firm at quotations for jobbing lots, viz: at $3@3.12 for Ground Alum and $2.70@2.90 per sack for Fine. Turk's Island is dull at 50 cents per bushel for lots from store.

Sugars.—The market is inactive and the feeling is rather depressed, although prices are still maintained. We note sales yesterday of 116 hhds. grocery grades Porto Rico at from 12¼@12½ cents, but we hear of no sales this morning. We quote sugars as follows, viz: For fair to good refining 10½@11½ cents; grocery Cuba 12@13 cents; Cuba Centrifugals 10@14 cents; do. Porto Rico 12@13½ cents, and Demerara vacuum pan 13@16 cents.

Refined Sugars.—Prices are as follows, viz: For Hard Crushed 16@16½ cents, and Soft do. 15¾@16¼ cents for A, 15¼@15¾ cents for Circle A, 14@15 cents for B, 13½@14 cents for Extra C, and 12½@13½ cents for Yellow.

Syrups.—Prices are still as follows, viz: For Baltimore Golden 60@65 cents, Maryland do. 58@57 cents, Monumental 55@60 cents, Chesapeake 55@60 cents, Canton Golden 50@55 cents, and Steamers at 37@38 cents per gallon.

Seeds.—New clover we quote at 9@9.25; new timothy at $4@4.12½, and new flax at $2.50@$2.55 per bushel.

Whiskey.—is rather off in price, being quoted to-day at $1.32@1.33 per gallon. No sales reported.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A SHARE OF STOCK IN THE Washington Co-operative Building and Deposit Association, at a bargain. Address Box 3, Republican Office. aug28-3t

LOST.—A KNIGHT TEMPLAR'S JEWEL Letter, dated, representing a Square. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. aug28-3t

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF GOOD REAL ESTATE NOTES. M. M. ROHRER, aug26-tf New York avenue and Ninth st.

FOR RENT—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, a large ROOM on the first floor, with porches back and front, leading into a fine garden; will be furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 306 Delaware avenue between north B and C streets, near the Capitol. aug26-3t

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE,

District of Columbia.

Studies will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869. Prof. B. A. MAGUIRE, S. J., Pres. dent. aug26 2w

THE TRUE STORY OF LADY BYRON'S LIFE, BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

SUNDAY GAZETTE, August 29

Editorial Comments of many journals concerning this great sensational story.

WASHINGTON'S PROMINENT MEN

Splendid Portrait and Biographical Sketch of JOSEPH L. SAYAKER, Esq., the first of a series of the prominent professional and business men of this city.

SUNDAY GAZETTE TO-MORROW.

Answers to Correspondents.
Our saturday Night
Destitute Notes of a Student.
Louis XIII and Richelieu.
Original Poetry—"There is Room in the World for All there is in it."—Star Press.
A Letter—Emmerald to Boyle
To Eve—Virginia
King John and the Abbott of Canterbury.
The Grand International Industrial Exposition in Washington. Esoteo

SUNDAY GAZETTE.

This great family newspaper will be TO-MORROW rich and replete with most elegant and instructive reading. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Sensation Literary Article, "The True Story of Lady Byron's life," will be published in full. All the latest telegraphic news in the Sunday Gazette. All the latest local news in the Sunday Gazette.

Any one who has failed to get the paper on the first edition can be supplied by leaving his address at the Publication Office, WASHINGTON BUILDING, corner Seventh and the Avenue. 1t*

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDINGS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, RICHMOND, VA., August 25, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., of SATURDAY, September 25, 1869, for the purchase from the United States of the Wooden Buildings lately occupied by the Quartermaster's Department at Richmond, Virginia, as:

REPAIR SHOPS, on the Canal, below Seventeenth street; and

FORAGE HOUSE, at the "Oakville."

Proposals may be made for the whole or any one of the buildings, and further information as to size of the buildings and manner of sale, can be obtained on application at this office.

The envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Buildings," and forwarded by mail to this office.

By order of the Quartermaster General U. S. Army. J. G. CHANDLER, Brevet Colonel, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, First Military District. au26t

LEWIS BLACKISTON,

Formerly with Jas. C. McGuire & Co.,

FURNITURE DEALER,

351 K Street, between 12th and 13th.

FURNITURE REPAIRED AND PACKED. CABINET WORK MADE TO ORDER. aug27-tf

POLAR SODA,

ALWAYS DRAWN,

ICE COLD,

AT

MILBURN'S DRUG STORE,

No. 480 Fifteenth street,

(Opposite Treasury.)

Pronounced by all good judges to be the coldest, strongest, and purest sold in the country.

KISSINGEN, VICHY, SELTZER, AND SARATOGA WATERS

drawn in great perfection.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE DISBURSING CLERK AND SUP'T, August 17, 1869.

Seal d proposals will be received at this office until the first inst., at 12 m., for the delivery and storage of 600 tons (2,240 pounds) best WHITE ASH ANTHRACITE COAL, No. 1, or broken size, for furnaces.

80 tons (2,240 pounds) best LYKENS VALLEY, for grate purposes.

20 cords best seasoned OAK WOOD.

60 cords best BAKERS' PINE WOOD, seasoned.

Average samples of Coals must accompany each bid.

The Department reserves the right to reject all or any portion of the bids received.

F. A. MCCARTNEY, au13-td Disbursing Clerk and Superintendent.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 25, 1869.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. W. Sartori, the Acting Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, of the death on the 20th of April, 1869, at the hospital in Callao, of EDWARD SEGRAND; also, on the 14th of June, 1869, at the same place, of GEORGE CAMERON; and at sea, on the 18th of May, 1869, of JOHN STOLTE, seaman.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 26, 1869.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. W. Sartori, the Acting Consul of the United States at Callao, Peru, of the death, on the 15th of April, and the 1st, 24, 25d, and 30th of May, 1869, at sea, of JOHN KELLY, CHARLES ROBERTS, MANUEL GOMEZ, CHARLES HANSON, and CHARLES ANDERSON, seamen of the ship Brewster.

DIED.

PHELAN.—On Thursday, 26th inst., in the 77th year of her age, MRS. PHELAN, a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place on Saturday, 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, p. m., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wall, corner of Tenth and F streets, to which the friends of the family are invited to attend.

BAKER.—On the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, a. m., JAMES EDWARD BAKER, aged 18 years, 9 months, and 17 days.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, August 29th, at 3 o'clock, p. m., from his father's residence, on G street, between Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth streets.

Undertakers

RICHARD F. HARVEY. ALONZO A. MARR.

HARVEY & MARR,

UNDERTAKERS.

NO 335 F STREET,

between Ninth and enth,

de14-tf

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.

A NEW HAT,

In Pearl Color, with Black Trimming, designed to compete with the Straw Hat. Full assortment received at

E. H. STINEMETZ & CO.,

334 Pennsylvania avenue, second door from Thirteenth street.

340 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. 340

Boots and Shoes.

A Deduction of Ten per Cent. on all Cash Sales.

Wishing to reduce our large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, we will make a deduction of 10 per cent. on all cash sales for sixty days from date.

H. BURNS & CO.,

340 Pennsylvania Av., near 9th St. jy28-tf

NOTICE!

The public will find it greatly to their interest, these dull times, to call at

WILSON & CO.'S,

502 Seventh street, under Odd Fellows' Hall, and buy their BOOTS and SHOES. Don't be afraid to try us. We have all styles for all classes, and at prices equally as low as any list of prices you see advertised in any city paper.

Remember the No., 502, and the name. jy30-tf GEO. B. WILSON & CO.

Groceries.

ROBERT H FORMAN,

GROCER,

Nos 227, 229, and 231

SEVENTH STREET,

Between H and N,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has just "gone up" or "down stairs" but is on hand as usual, with a full stock, and would be pleased to see all his friends and as many more as may choose to call with a call, and for all they will everything in the Grocery line at as reasonable rates as usual. aug24-3t

349 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE 349

PRESERVING.

50 Barrels Crushed Powdered and Granulated Sugar.
25 Barrels Clarified Syrup.
10 Hogsheads Brown Sugar, assorted grades.
Spices of all kinds, whole and ground. Warranted pure.
100 Pounds Green Ginger.
Just received and for sale low by

BRYAN BROS.,

349 Pa. avenue, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PICKLING.

20 Barrels Cider Vinegar, warranted pure.
1 Barrel French White Wine Vinegar.
For sale low by BRYAN BROS.,
au23 1w (Star.) 349 Pa. av. nw.

FOR CHOICE FRUITS

AND EXCELLENT MELONS,

GO TO

SHERMAN & LANCKTON'S

CHEAP GROCERY STORE, 327 F STREET.

au7-tf

W. J. REDSTRAKE,

GROCERY AND VARIETY STORE,

No. 268 New York avenue, Corner of Sixth street.

my13-tf

HORATIO BROWNING. ALPHEUS MIDDLETON

BROWNING & MIDDLETON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TEAS, WINES, WHISKY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, &C.,

At the Old Stand of

GEO. A. THOS. PARKER & CO.,

347 Pennsylvania avenue, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, D. C. fel-eotf

Paints, Oils, &c.

Painters,

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS.

Attention is called to my stock of

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, &c.,

Which I am offering special inducements for cash. Also, dealer in

Coal Oil, Lamps, Chimneys, Wicks, Alcohol, Glue, Turpentine, Brushes, Putty, &c.

L. MARTIN,

No. 310 C street, and 508 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts., under Seaton House. apl-6m

Stereotyping and Electrotyping.

MURRAY & WAYNE,

Stereotypers and Electrotypers,

273 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

PRINTERS' LEADS, SLUGS, METAL FURNITURE, and a general assortment of BUSINESS CUTS constantly on hand. au13

MERCHANT TAILORS.

J. H. RIBNITZKY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has re-opened his establishment on the north side of D street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers, and the public generally. jy9 1t

CHEMISTS.

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE,

Corner of F and Ninth sts.,

Opposite Masonic Temple.

Pure and Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Genuine Patent Medicines received weekly. First quality Wines, Liquors, Bitters, &c., at LOW PRICES. On draught the unrivaled

SODA WATER,

with choicest of Syrups, made from fruit juices, for purity, coolness and flavor it is unequaled, which has been satisfactorily demonstrated during the past two seasons.

Carriages

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!!

On hand, a large number of SUPERIOR MADE FASHIONABLE CARRIAGES. Also, a large number of Second-hand ditto. Repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted to be as represented.

ROBERT R. GRAHAM, au25-3t Cor. 9th and D sts., and 479 5th st.

Tobacco and Cigars.

W. E. CHANDLEE,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN CIGARS AND TOBACCO, UNDER THE EBBITT HOUSE.

Corner of Fourteenth and F Street. au13-tf

Special Notices.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH—At the Methodist Protestant Church, Ninth street, between E and F streets, to-morrow, Sabbath, at 10 a. m. The services will be of an interesting character. Seats free. August 28th. 1t

MEMBERS OF THE INDIANA Association, of this city, desiring to convey friends to the west at reduced rates, can now do so by meeting on Gen. T. T. CRITTENDEN, President of the Association, at the office of Crittenden & Edwards, No. 7 Four-and-a half street. AUGUST 27, 1869. (Star&Chron.) 1t*

ATTENTION, POST No. 10, G. A. R.—A meeting of the Post will be held in the Grand Army Hall THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7:00 o'clock, prompt. A full attendance of the Post is