National Republican.

(From the Liberal Christian.)

William H. Seward.

BY REV. DR. BELLOWS.

Mr. Seward's speeches in Alaska, Vancouver's and Oregon have been reprinted by Philp & Solomon, in a collected form, and are worthy of universal attention. They indicate no abatement of mental vigor, keenness of observation, careful detail of knowledge, brilliancy of generalization or aptness and originality of illustration. Broad in their grasp, too completely national to be wholly acceptable to any local taste or sectional preference, they show Mr. Seward still engaged in his life-long work of consolidating while enlarging our American republic; of keeping the old and adding the new, while defending the whole from the interior lust, cupidity or encroachment of other great Powers.

It certainly was a very original and bold thing for so great and so old a statesman as Mr. Seward, after eight years at the helm of the State in its stormiest weather, and thirty years of strenuous, anxious political life in the Empire State and the nation, to retire from office, not into the repose of his beloved home at Auburn, nor into the soft and open arms of an idle foreign life, as most weary statesmen do, in all countries; but to undertake, at the natural term of human life, a trans-continental journey of some thousands of miles, and to promulge the least known portions of our vast empire. It shows a persistency of purpose, an intensity of interest, a thirst for information, and a desire for usefulness most creditable to this great servant of the State. It indicates, too, that love of country which no ingratitude or forgetfulness of his contemporaries seems to impair.

No man alive in America has done as much for it as Mr. Seward, either at home or abroad. He fought the dragon of slavery in the Senate, almost single-handed, and slew it with his sword while others ran off with the reputation of it. He led the Republican party, and was its real front and brains, when Mr. Lincoln was crudly put over his head in the nomination at Chicago—an event overruled by a gracious Providence to our good, but upon the less treacherous and ungrateful to Mr. Seward at the time. He bore the disappointment with gay and unmurmuring fortitude, and became Mr. Lincoln's chiefest friend and supporter. He stayed in office (his unpardonable offence!) under Andrew Johnson, for what common sense and charity require us to believe were disinterested motives—to guide the ship of State, and keep the new President, untried but suspected, from wrecking the national vessel; to perfect his own great policy, and reap the fruits of his miraculous skill and toils, in preventing England and France from coming to the aid of the rebellion at a period when, for a short time, it had strength enough to imperil our very existence, even when unrecognized and unassisted.

And because his calm, far-seeing, passionless mind could not unite in all the hasty, tentative processes of Congress and public opinion, his great, unequalled services were forgotten, and only his independent and cautious course remembered against him! No ingratitude like this has ever before impugned the justice and discrimination of the American people.

If Mr. Seward had wearily desired to bring into contrast the neglect and misappreciation of his own countrymen with the honor or applause of other nations, he would have gone straight from his place in the American cabinet to London, Paris, Berlin, where unexampled attentions, profound respect and public admiration have long awaited him, and where the lofty appreciation of his diplomatic peers would have attested his exalted rank as a statesman and his claims on the love and honor of his own country. But Mr. Seward is too wise and too patient a man to take any such hasty revenge upon the insensibility of his contemporaries. He quietly and securely waits for the smoke and dust of the late awful commotion to subside. His record is made, his services have been rendered, and his work is too largely and inextricably wrought in with the history of the last thirty years of our American life to make it possible for posterity to overlook it, or for more than one generation to mistadge or underrate it. It was wise in Mr. Seward in choosing his route (for no statesman can afford to be more popular in foreign countries than in his own,) to shun the ovations of England and the courts of the continent. Just as John Bright is too prudent and too jealous of his important influence in England, to come to the United States and be borne on the shoulders of our democracy from State to State, as a tribute of the people—a triumph which would cost him dear at home—so Mr. Seward seeks Alaska and California and Oregon, distant parts of his own country, as the scene of his laborious relaxation, instead of offering himself to the homage of the foreign statesmen he has enlightened or baffled, and the great nations whose fury he has restrained or turned into mild hesitation and saving delay.

We have not so many great men and great statesmen left in America that we can well afford to cheapen or neglect the greatest of them all. Let the solid services of Mr. Seward in the Senate of the United States be weighed against those of any man who ever sat in it, and they will not mount in the balance. He was the mouthpiece of the Constitutional enemies of slavery—their tongue and sword! Within the strict boundaries of constitutional obligation he contended against the extension of slavery, and practically defeated it; and his great, brave, calm, prudent, consistent speeches on this subject in the Senate, for twelve years, form the chief body of the permanent argument and eloquence of the nation against that gigantic evil. He was never, as no logically scrupulous American citizen was or could be, an abolitionist, in the sense of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips. They openly disclaimed allegiance to that "compact with hell," the Constitution, and were ready to abandon and destroy the Government and the nation sooner than countenance the existence of slavery within its constitutional limits. As revolutionists, they had a right to their ground; but no man could take it who respected the compact our fathers had made, and believed that statesmanship consists in doing the best which could be done under the circumstances, and it is essentially a matter not of abstract principles, but of practical compromises, of which moral ideas are to be continually sought, but at the least cost to existing compacts and interests, and with the prudent effort to preserve historic roots and antecedents, while perpetually pruning away evils and wrongs and grafting in better growths. This was Mr. Seward's policy, and he owes his reputation abroad to his truly admirable persistence in it. If John Bright should denounce hereditary sovereignty in England as a crime against the people, and primogeniture as a gross offence against the equal rights of children, and the entail of land as the wicked source of the poverty of millions of Englishmen, and refuse to own allegiance to the laws or the crown so long as these wrongs were protected by the English statutes, he would be a revolutionist, and not a statesman, and would take the course which would recommend him to the enemies and critics of Mr. Seward.

But John Bright is not fully supposed to be the friend of English abuses and misfortunes, because he does not disown his country and his Government on their accounts. He chooses, as all large and patient men, scrupulous and cautious, slow and wise, must choose, to work within the lines of the established laws and customs, and to seek reform without revolution. That is England's glory, and it would have been America's. The war was necessary only because impatience, hot blood, misunderstanding, ultra notions, on both sides, had become too strong for the check rein of wise and prudent statesmanship and the brakes of constitutional obligations. If we had first checked slavery extension, and then debated and legislated for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, with full payment of any pecuniary loss to the planters, and full payment to the slaves for the injustice they had so long suffered, we should have shown ourselves a wise, strong and safe nation; we should have spared rivers of blood, and some thousand millions of debt, and saved the negroes from the horrid declamation which a forced liberty has cost them without stages of preparation. None but blind adurirers of whatever happens—who piously ascribe to Providence the results of their own weakness, folly and lack of foresight—will claim that our dreadful war, the demoralization of which has not yet reached its culmination, was a blessing or a necessary evil. It came from bad statesmanship; from a mean hesitation to pay for our Northern indignation against slavery the thousand millions that would, at any time, with skillful agitation and political organization and for that result, have purchased emancipation for all the slaves without bloodshed or disturbance of nationality and Union. We had cheap indulgence of platform oratory against slavery, which greatly tickled the moral complacency of the Northern people without costing them anything—except the war! which finally cost them a quarter of a million precious lives and four thousand million of dollars and a heritage of reckless finances, and public folly and outrageous violence, the end of which is not yet seen. Once in the war we had only to put it through, and no man did more for that than Mr. Seward. But we cannot enter that great discussion yet to be had, in sober and calm historical survey, a generation or two hence.

Meanwhile we can only indicate that the present false standards of true statesmanship, and the duties of great national leaders, afford no sort of chance for justice to a man like Mr. Seward. Measured by the taste for sensational fanatics and radical bunglers—statesmen of prudence, of scrupulous regard for existing laws, of a wise and compromising temper, such as becomes men who have the complex rights and interests of modern civilization in their keeping and on their consciences, must be content to be abused and suspected and maltreated in their own day and generation. But justice will be done them a hundred years hence. It is pleasant to see distance doing something in the work of time for our late Prime Minister. On the Pacific coast he has received a welcome and enjoyed a favor long denied him on the Atlantic shore. The people there are not trained by politicians and Congressmen in all their jealousies and hatreds, and they have spoken out their natural feeling of admiration and gratitude towards Mr. Lincoln's friend and Mr. Johnson's check, the pilot through the war, and the great coast-guard that kept England and France from breaking our blockade and coming to the rescue of our enemy. Here, in the North and West, our newspapers have long preserved either an ominous silence or a painful cold shoulder towards Mr. Seward.

He left his eight years' post of unexampled labor and success at the helm of State with as little public notice as the meanest sailor in our uniform gets on handing from his crut's. No banquets, no receptions for him in his native State, and the city he had honored by representing it in the Senate; no applauding notices of his speeches; no mention of his services. If he had gone over to the enemy, which nearly succeeded in assassinating him as being, with Mr. Lincoln, their most able foe, he could hardly have been more ignored and neglected. We choose to put on record our total dissent from this ungrateful, short-sighted, and mean-spirited course towards Mr. Seward, and it is all the more a matter of duty and honor because so few will be found to agree with us.

Pianos.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

We have just received three New Styles of CABINET ORGANS, with Piano Backs, Piano Stop. Price from $125 to $350.

W. G. METZEROTT & CO.,
Sole Agents.
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G. J. WILD, formerly Tuner of Kunze's, and subsequently of Stieff's Piano Ware-room, now of WILD & BRO.'S PIANO STORE, No. 497 Eleventh street, west side, between Pennsylvania avenue and E street, still gives special attention to Tuning and Repairing Pianos.

Other last unmatchless Repeaters, Tuned, and for sale. Pianos for sale, rent or exchange, packed and moved.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN USED.

One Rosewood Chickering $150
One Wilkins & Newhall 150
One Pierce & Clark 75
One Andrew Stein 50
Must sell soon, may bring a make room at the warerooms of W. H. MEDLEY & CO.,
Sole Agent Steinway's Pianos.
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SOLE AGENCY FOR DUNHAM & SON'S AND THE GREAT AT UNION CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

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ADAM GEIB,
Sole Agent for District of Columbia.

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
CONVEYANCER,
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 1808 Seventh street, bet. S and T streets.

N. B. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
OFFICE: No. 4 FOUR-AND-A-HALF STREET, Near the City Hall.
ALSO, United States Commissioner and Notary in Chancery. Practices in all the Courts within the District of Columbia, and before the Department.
ma17-tf.

ANDREW R. DUVALL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office No. 1, Four-and-a-half street, opposite City Hall.
ap6-tf

RICHARD T. MERRICK,
Counsellor-at-Law,
Office removed from No. 430 B street to No. 369 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.
sept-tf

S. G. HINE. THOMAS WILSON.
HINE & WILSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 4 Four-and-a-half St., Washington

R. H. MARSH,
Real Estate and General Insurance Agent,
No. 407 F STREET,
between Sixth and Seventh streets!
Prompt Attention Given to Collections.

Skates.

SKATES FOR THE MILLION!

I have just received my winter stock of SKATES, which embrace all the newest and most approved patterns.

NEW YORK CLUB,
PHILADELPHIA CLUB,
LADIES CLIPPER,
VULCAN STAR,
BAY PATTERN,
BLONDIN,
SARATOGA,
&c., &c., &c.

Comprising the largest and best assortment of SKATES that have ever been offered in this city, embracing the lowest to the finest finish. Now is the time to buy, while my stock is complete.

CENTRAL GUN STORE,
JOSEPH L. SAVAGE,
Penn. Ave. and Tenth St.
N. B. All Skates warranted as represented.
jan11-tf

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HOW'S THIS!

FAVORITE DOLLAR STORE,
304 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. 9th and 10th sts.
CHROMOS,
WORK BOXES,
BRACKETS,
TOILET SETS, VASES,
SHELL AND FANCY ARTICLES,
TOYS, &c., &c.

ART REPOSITORY.

No. 343 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.
OIL PAINTINGS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND LITHOGRAPHS; ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS;
(Stereoscopes and "ROGERS' GROUPS OF SCULPTURE," for which we are sole agents for the District; Statuettes, Vases Parlour, Parlor Brackets, Picture Moulding, Cord, Tassels and Nails, and a general and complete assortment of everything in our line. Black Walnut and Gilt Oval and Square Pictures Frames.
dec10-tf SMITH & STRONG.

GEORGE WILNER,
PAPERHANGER AND UPHOLSTERER,
Importer and Dealer in
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPERHANGINGS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
458 Ninth st. west, bet. D and E sts.,
feb9 WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NOTICE!

The Best Place to Purchase at Moderate Prices.

All the latest and most fashionable styles of Ladies' and Gentlemens' GOLD WATCHES and CHAINS; FINE JEWELRY of the latest style and best quality. Diamond Chased and Diamond set GOLD RINGS, Solid SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE of the best quality. Opera and French GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES; GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, MUSICAL ALBUMS, and everything kept in a first-class Jewelry Store, at

J. KARR'S,
345 PENN. AVENUE,
Near Seventh street.

N. B. The best Holiday Present to be had is a HOWE Family Lock-stitch SEWING MACHINE, which can be purchased at the same place, 345 Pennsylvania avenue.
sept-tf

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between A. LLOYD and R. P. SCHWA, in the Practice of the Law, is this day dissolved.

A. LLOYD will settle the affairs of the late firm, and all persons indebted to the late firm please call at his Law Office, Louisiana avenue, near City Hall, and settle.
jan1-eod

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Chief Justice Cartter and Justices Wylie and Fisher sat in *banc* yesterday.

ATTORNEYS ADMITTED.

Mr. Jas. O. Clephane was admitted to the bar on the favorable report of the committee of examination.

Talbert T. Fowler vs. William W. Rapley and David S. Gooding. Chief Justice Cartter delivered the opinion of the court, as follows:

This is an action of replevin brought by Talbert T. Fowler to recover the possession of a certain quantity of ice which had been attached by the Marshal of the District at the instance of the defendant, Rapley.

The facts in the case may be briefly summed up as follows:

The defendant, Rapley, being the owner of a certain wharf in the city of Washington, rented the same to Messrs. G. A. Hall & Thomas Stackpole, dealers in ice and lumber, at the rate of $100 per month. Said Hall & Stackpole, while continuing to occupy and use the same for the purposes of their business, for a period of five months—from the 1st of August, 1867, to the 1st of January, 1868—failed to pay any rent for the same, thus becoming indebted to the defendant, Rapley, in the sum of $500.

In November, 1867, Messrs. Hall & Stackpole made sale of their business and entire stock to one Perkins, who subsequently sold and delivered the same to the plaintiff.

While the ice was still on the premises, and after the sale to Fowler, the defendant, Rapley, attached for rent, and thereupon Fowler sued out a writ of replevin.

The replevin suit was referred to W. B. Webb, esq., who reported in favor of the defendant. To his report exceptions were filed, which, after argument in the Circuit Court, were sustained by the court. From that judgment an appeal is taken to this court.

The writ of attachment was sued out under the 12th section of the act of Congress of February 22, 1867, chapter 64, (14 S. at Large, p. 404,) which provides:

"That the power claimed and exercised as of common right by every landlord of seizing by his own authority the personal chattels of his tenant for rent arrear is hereby abolished, and instead of it the landlord shall have a lien upon such of the tenant's personal chattels upon the premises as are subject to execution for debt, to commence with the tenancy and continue for three months after the rent is due and until the termination of any action for such rent brought within said three months. And this may be enforced—

"First. By attachment to be issued upon affidavit that the rent is due and unpaid, or if not due, that the defendant is about to remove or sell all or some of said chattels; or,

"Second. By judgment against the tenant, and execution to be levied on said chattels, or any of them, in whosoever hands they may be found; or,

"Third. By action against any purchaser of any of said chattels, with notice of the lien, in which action the plaintiff may have judgment for the value of the chattels purchased by the defendant, but not exceeding the rent in arrear and damages."

The question arises whether the landlord under this act was authorized to proceed against this property by attachment, while it was in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, without notice.

The plaintiff's right to the remedy he has sought against the defendant, must be made to depend upon the provisions of this statute, and necessarily leads to an inquiry as to its legal signification and proper construction. The first question is: "What are the relations of the respective parties to the property?" The plaintiff sustains the relation of a *bona fide* purchaser upon good consideration, and without express notice of lien or incumbrances.

The defendant, the relation of landlord to the tenement upon which the property was located.

The property having been attached by the defendant, this action is brought by the purchaser, without notice, to recover it back.

The statute provides a remedy by action against the purchaser of said chattels, "*with notice of the lien.*" By necessary implication, denying the right of action where the party makes purchase *without* notice of the lien. Is the right extended under the provisions of this statute when all its provisions are read together, as claimed by counsel? It is urged that the earlier provisions of the statute defining the lien created an incumbrance in behalf of the landlord that cannot be satisfied as against the specific property, except by the payment of his rent, and that all sales and other disposition of the property incompatible with the integrity of the lien as against him are void. If the statute had stopped with the creation and definition of the lien, without reference to the remedies for its enforcement, the position would be correct; but, unfortunately for that conclusion, it does not. It proceeds to provide a remedy having reference to two conditions of the property. The first two provide a specific remedy upon the property of the tenant, where the same has not been alienated by sale, even anticipating the rent due in the remedy, and providing for the landlord a precautionary process against the sale or removal. The third made provision for an action against the purchaser of that property, provided the purchase has been made with notice of the obligation of the property, to satisfy indebtedness for rent.

Now, whether these remedial provisions of the statute are to be regarded as segregated from that portion of the statute providing for a lien, and treated in the restricted sense of remedies, to enforce a complete statute, or whether they are to be treated as qualifications or provisos to that portion of the statute establishing the lien, in giving construction and effect to the statute, appears to us quite immaterial. If the third item in the schedule of remedy was designed by the law-maker as a qualification of that portion of the statute declaring the lien, clearly no action can be maintained by the landlord against the *bona fide* purchaser without notice. If it is to be treated in the light of a remedy it is equally fatal, inasmuch as the law provides no other. We have before as a purely statutory right in the foundations of this lien, with statutory process in remedy of the lien. We are inclined to treat it in the light of both. The right and the remedy are correlative, and enforce correlative limitations upon each other. It is an axiom of the law that no right exists without a remedy. The statutory provision for a remedy in the present instance is proof conclusive that no right exists beyond it.

This construction is vindicated by the spirit and purpose of the statutes. At the time of the passage of the act, the rights of the landlord in the premises were regulated by the common law, establishing in him the right of distraint upon all property upon the premises for rent arrear, and to be executed by the process of the landlord himself.

The common law made the landlord his own judge and sheriff, and permitted him by his own act to execute his judgment, not only upon the property of the tenant, but also upon the property of a stranger upon the premises.

Among the obvious objects of the lawmakers, it is manifest they intended to postpone the landlord as judge in his own case, and refer him to the courts of justice, and restrain him in satisfaction of his debt to the substance of his debtors.

Having disposed of a relic of oppression, inherited from a land-holding aristocracy, Congress proceeded to enact this statute in restraint of the landlord's pre-existing rights.

The construction claimed in argument for defendant would work out the injustice which the statute was enacted to avoid. It would again subject the stranger's property to the payment of the landlord's debt. Certainly there can be no distinction in principle between a *bona fide* purchaser from the tenant without notice, and from any other person. The law in all its analogies places the transactions upon the same equitable basis.

Again, the argument denies, in substance, the right of the tenant to sell, and strangers to buy the property of the tenant during the term, without assuming on the part of the purchaser the obligation to pay the landlord for rent due, and to become due. If this be so, the statute would operate as a serious embarrassment to trade. Counsel feeling the force of this objection, assume that the spirit of the law would not apply to the goods of a tenant, occupied in merchandising, and disposed of in the ordinary process of sale, in detail; that in such cases the landlord would be prohibited from pursuing the goods in satisfaction of his rent.

The reply to this argument is that the statute makes no such distinction, but provides a lien upon all property. If the landlord would not be permitted to pursue the property in the case last referred to, and under the construction of the statute cited by the defendant, it would not be because the statute provided exemption, but for a reason outside of the statute.

The Court readily see that a creditor may be estopped from asserting his rights under the law by his own act, in giving license for the sale, but the fact that he may do it furnishes but a poor rule for the construction of the law itself. The statute, whether viewed in its letter or in its spirit, in our judgment, terminates the right of the landlord to pursue the property or its value into the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser without notice.

VALUE OF ORDERS FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Hugh Hughes vs. John R. Bachlach. This, as reported at the time the case was argued, is an appeal from the judgment of the Circuit Court admitting certain evidence, and instructing the jury that the tender of an order for "assessments" was not a compliance with a contract to pay for certain stone, "one half in cash and one half in transferred assessments."

Judge Wylie pronounced the opinion of the court. The decision of the court below was reversed as to the admission of a summary of the accounts kept in a book of the parties, and also as to other questions of evidence below admitting as evidence of "a paper purporting to be a summary made by the witness from the books of the amount of stone delivered," and also admitting other proof which the court above held to be irrelevant were reversed. But on every other point the court below was sustained. The stone which formed the subject-matter of the contract was one half to be paid in money and the other half in "transferred certificates" of assessment, and that settlements should be made monthly.

Judge Wylie, for the court, said: "If the defendant chose to bind himself for the act of the attorney, it was his own risk, perhaps his folly. The risk he took was known to him at the time. The result was the act of neither the Government nor of the elements, which sometimes excuse from the performance of an impossibility."

The Court likewise held that a tender of this character was no payment, for it did not vest the property in the creditor so as to enable him to recover the possession by law. But because of the errors in the admission of testimony, the judgment below was reversed, and a new trial ordered.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Judge Fisher.*—The following proceedings transpired in this court yesterday:

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL IN KELLY'S CASE.—The motion for a new trial, by Messrs. Barrett and Gosler, in the case of Kelly, convicted of the murder of Marden, was considered at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The petition was amended so as to show that neither the defendant nor counsel knew of the alienage of the juror, F. S. Newman, at the time of the trial.

The condemned man, Kelly, was present during the argument. He appeared pale and much more haggard and careworn than on his last appearance in court.

Mr. Newman was examined, and testified that he was born in London, of English parents, and came to this country when he was about eight or nine years old; that his father died about a year after his (witness') arrival in America, and that he (the juror) had never been naturalized nor taken the oath of naturalization. He did not know how long his father had resided in America, but supposed it might be four or five years.

The examination was protracted to some length, but no decision was made.

EQUITY COURT.—*Judge Olin.*—The following orders were made yesterday:

Burch vs. Tate. Order authorizing the commencement of suit without making deposit with the clerk.

Whiting vs. Pelletier. Order suspending sale, &c., until further hearing.

Adjourned.

Dry Goods.

DRY GOODS.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT!!!

JOHN T. MITCHELL,
Successor to
HARPER & MITCHELL,
No. 512 Pennsylvania ave.,
Between Ninth and Tenth.

SELLING OFF STOCK.

For the purpose of making extensive alteration and repairs in our Store, we offer our whole Stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

from and after this date, at a reduction of 15 per cent. from the regular prices.

The Stock is large, and embraces the most desirable goods of the season, purchased at the lowest prices and selected especially for wants of our customers; and we place our entire stock, without the same conditions, no exceptions made, and all purchasers, whether cash or our regular credit customers, will have the advantage of this liberal discount.
jan17-tf.

DRESS GOODS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKINGS,
SHAWLS AND BLANKETS,
25 PER CENT. LESS IN PRICE.
TO REDUCE STOCK.
CARPETS BELOW COST.
SELBY & NAUDAIN,
Old No. 323, New No. 626 Penn's ave., South side, three doors from Seventh street.

LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT
DRY GOODS
To be Sold at COST Preparatory to Moving.

As we will be obliged to vacate our Store in the course of A FEW WEEKS, we offer from this date all of OUR GOODS AT COST FOR CASH.

JOSEPH J. MAY,
jan5-3tf 308 Penna. ave., bet. 9th and 10th sts.

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS.—NOTWITHSTANDING our immense sales in December, we have still on hand a splendid stock of Ladies' Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods, all of which we are selling at the lowest cash prices. Cloaks, Cloaking Cloths, Shawls, Silk Velvets, Velveteens and Winter Dress Goods we are now selling at greatly reduced prices, many of which are as low as they formerly sold for gold.

M. WILKS & CO.,
No. 44 Centre Market Space.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! CLOSING OUT A large lot of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, worth 50 cents, worth 50 cents; COLORED ALPACCAS at 25 cents, worth 50 cents; COLORED VELVETEENS, as good quality as any black at $2.50, I will sell at $1.25 per yard.

EMORY BAXTER,
dec19-6m Bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth sts.

GREAT BARGAINS AT EMORY BAXTER'S, 115 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH STREETS.

Will remove the last week of this month from my present place of business next month. I will sell my entire stock, consisting of a great variety of DRY GOODS, at much below the marked value, until that time.

4-4 MADRAS GINGHAM COTTON, 17 cents.
"GOOD WEARING " 18 "
The best CALICOES " 18 "
BLACK SILK GRENADINE SHAWLS, very cheap.
BLACK VELVETEENS, very cheap.
A few colors of all wool POPLIN, 37 cents.
A few colors of all wool PLAIN and PLAID POPLINS, 62½ cents.
Over one thousand HANDKERCHIEFS from another, very cheap.
Towels, Napkins, Table Linen and Bed Spreads at low prices. A full line of Black Alpacas at reduced prices. Ladies' Cloth Sacques in Colors Clothing; Holiday Presents. Call and examine.
dec19-6m

JOHNSON & COLLEY,
No. 38 MARKET SPACE,
Have received another lot of AUCTION CARPETS, from 35 cents to $1. Also,
DRESS GOODS, BROCHA AND PLAID SHAWLS,
in Great Variety, Cheap.

Wood and Coal.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF COAL!

2,000 tons Lykens's Valley Red Ash.
1,000 tons best quality White Ash.

The undersigned, in order to close out their heavy winter stock, will, from this date, sell at a great reduction on former prices.

Oak, Hickory, and Baker's Pine wood, sawed and split Kindling, &c., constantly on hand.

YARDS.

Off South A street, between First and Second sts., Capitol Hill; 477 South Street, between Six and Seventh streets, Navy Yard.

WILLIAM H. BARBOUR & CO.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL AND WOOD.

Until further notice our prices will be as follows:

WHITE ASH, per ton	$0 50
RED ASH, " "	10 00
LYKEN'S VALLEY, per ton	11 00
NUTT, " "	8 00
OAK WOOD, per cord	7 00
PINE " " "	6 00

octl1-1m GLEASON & GLENN.

Financial.

J. H. BRYAN *Pres.* ..... J. A. RUFF, *Treas.*

WASHINGTON CITY SAVINGS BANK,
(Chartered by Congress,)
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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1870.—Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	117	117¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	115	115¼
Five-Twenties, 1864	114¼	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	114	114¼
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '65	113¾	113¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '67	113½	114
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '68	113½	114
Ten-Forties	112¾	113¼

NEW YORK—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 6's, 1881	117¼	6-20's, Jan & July, '67	113¾
5-20's, 1865	113½	6-20's, Jan & July, '68	113¾
6-20's, 1864	114½	Ten-Forties	113
6-20's, 1865	114¼	Gold	131¼
6-20's, Jan & July, '65	113¾		

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Sugar unchanged in every respect. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet but firm; $1.18@1.19. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firm and demand fair; 59@60 cents. Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet and steady; $25. Gold 131¼.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—*Breadstuffs.*—The market for Flour continues very quiet. We note to-day sales of about 300 bbls. Howard Street Family at $7. 300 bbls. Western Extra at $6.25, and 100 bbls. do. choice at $6.75. Prices are, however, generally unchanged.

Wheat.—The market is steady. Sales were reported 6,000 to 8,000 bushels Pennsylvania red, all taken for export, at $1.42, delivered, 500 bushels prime Maryland do. at $1.39, and 1,200 bushels choice Virginia do. at $1.42 per bushel.

Corn.—Receipts very light, hardly sufficient to establish a market, but prices about as before. Some 3,000 bushels white sold at 94@$1.01, and 2,000 do. yellow at 95@97 cents.

Rye.—Some 600 bushels offered, but no sales.

Oats.—Some 2,000 bushels offered and sold at 56@60 cents.

Barley.—Sales of 130 bushels winter at 75 cents per bushel of 48 lbs.

Coffee.—We have no further sales of Coffee to report, but we continue to quote the market strong, and prices tending upward. We quote as follows, viz: Rio in bond from 10¾ to 13 cents, gold, for good to prime cargoes, and Rio, duty paid, at 14½@16 cents for fair to good, 17@17¼ cents for prime, and 17¾ to 18¼ cents, gold, for choice to fancy lots.

Cotton.—Sales on Saturday reached 600 bales, but we are again without transactions. There is, however, some inquiry, and the market may be quoted steady at quotations, viz: Uplands—ordinary 22 cents, good ordinary 25½ cents, low middling 26½ cents, middling 28½@28 cents; Gulf—ordinary 22½ cents, good ordinary 24 cents, low middling 25 cents, middling 27½ cents.

Molasses.—Very little inquiry and no sales. For new crop Cuba holders ask 50 cents, and buyers offer 45 cents, and we quote old crop do. nominal at 38@40 cents for clayed, and 50@55 cents for centrifugal. New Orleans is held at 70@65 cents, Porto Rico at 45@55 cents, and English Island at 50@60 cents.

Mill Feed.—Brownstuff we still quote at 18 cents per bushel for city, and 16@17 cents for light, and 40@50 cents per bushel for heavy, with a fair jobbing demand.

Provisions.—The market exhibits the same general features as on Saturday, there being some disposition manifested to buy, but very little to sell at current quotations, and transactions remain limited. Bulk Meat we quote as follows: At 11½@12 cents for Shoulders, 13¾@14 cents for rib Sides, and 14½ cents for clear rib Sides. Bacon is moving off pretty freely at previous quotations, as follows, viz: Bacon Shoulders at 13½@13¾ cents, rib sides 15¼ cents, and clear rib do. at 15½ cents. Lard we still quote at 17½@18 cents for Western, but we hear of no sales of moment. Mess Pork ranges from $29 to $29.50, and Rump do. we quote at $26@26.50 per bbl.

Rice.—Carolina is in good supply, but the market for it is very dull. We notice some small sales of this at the range of quotations, which are 6½@7½ cents for fair to choice.

Salt.—Liverpool Salt is in light demand, as follows: $1.70@$1.80 for Ground Alum, and $2.35@2.75 for sack for fine. Turks Island we quote dull at 50 cents per bushel for lots from store, but cargoes afloat are offering at 40@45 cents per bushel, without buyers.

Sugars.—Are in light stock, and prices may be quoted steady, as follows, viz: For fair to good refining 10½@10¾ cents; grocery Cuba 11@12 cents; Cuba Centrifugals 9¾@10¼ cts.; do. Porto Rico 10@12½ cents, and Demerara vacuum pan 12½@13½ cents.

Refined Sugars.—Hard Crushed we quote to-day at 15@15½ cents, and Soft do. at 14½@15 cents for A white; 14@14½ cents for B; 13½@14 cents for Extra C, and 13½@13¾ cents for C yellow. The demand is fairly active, and the market steady and firm.

Syrups.—We quote as follows, viz: Calvert at 80@81; Baltimore Golden at 65@66 cts., Maryland do. 60@62 cts.; Monongahela 60@62 cts.; Chesapeake 45@50 cts.; Canton Golden 50@52 cts., and Merchants' 41@45 cts. per gallon.

Seeds.—No sales of Clover reported to-day, but we continue to quote it nominally at from $6.50 per bushel for fair to choice lots. Timothy and Flax are dull and entirely nominal in price.

Whisky.—Sales to day of 150 bbls. High Wines at 89@91 per gallon.

DIED.

ANDERSON—On the 16th instant, at 2:30 o'clock, p. m., BRENER ELLWOOD, youngest son of G. C. and Alinda Anderson, aged 5 years and 14 days.

Funeral on the 18th, at 3:30 o'clock, p. m., at the residence of his parents, 233 Maryland avenue.

KEIFER—On the 16th instant, ANNITA GERTRUDE, second daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Keifer, aged 4 years, 10 months, and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on N and Half street south, this evening, at 3 o'clock.

HITZ—At Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, on parade, on the 31st of December, 1869, Dr. ADOLPH BALTIMORE HITZ, youngest brother of Colonel General John Hitz, in the 38th year of his age.

EDMONDSON—On Sunday, Jan. 16, MARY E. EDMONDSON, aged 20 years.

Funeral will take place at 2 o'clock, p. m., from the late residence of the deceased, 1203 Market south. The friends of the deceased are invited to attend.

WOOD—In this city, on Monday, Jan. 17, 1870, GEORGE JEFFRIES WOOD, only son of George J. F. Wood and the late Ellen M. Wood, aged 8 years, 3 months, and 26 days.

[Baltimore Sun please copy.]

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