National Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY (Sundays excepted) AT MORNING BY W. D. WASHINGTON, Northeast Corner of FOURTH (formerly Fourth and D Streets, and is furnished to Pennsylvania avenue,) subscribers (by carriers) at 50 cents per month.

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

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN is published every Saturday morning, and is forwarded to subscribers at the following rates: One copy one year, $1; three copies one year, $2; ten copies one year, $15; single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner sent to the Chair and asked for the reading of a telegram from the Governor of Nebraska, to the effect that the Legislature of that State yesterday ratified the fifteenth amendment, with but five dissenting voices.

Mr. Sumner presented a memorial of the medical faculty of Harvard College, asking that such rank be accorded to the medical officers of the navy as is befitting the members of an honorable profession, and as will conduce to the efficiency of the naval service. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sherman presented memorials of 800 citizens of Baltimore and 900 citizens of Maryland, asking in the name of God and liberty recognition of struggling Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported, with amendment, joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage; also to construct its main road to the western terminus via the valley of Columbia river.

Mr. Spencer introduced a bill to change the time for holding United States district courts in Alabama.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to make the importation of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful.

Mr. Howell introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Dakota northwestern railroad.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to encourage the building of steamships in the United States, and to provide for the transportation of United States mails to Europe in such vessels. Referred to Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

It directs the Postmaster General to contract with the North American Steam Navigation Company, of New York, for the transportation of the mails between New York and Antwerp or Bremen, touching at Plymouth, for the term of fifteen years. The steamers are to be exempt from State and federal taxation, and to receive the ocean and inland postages on mails carried by them.

Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back without amendment bills to incorporate the New Era Printing Company, and to amend the charter of the Mutual Insurance Company.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to incorporate the National Paving Company of the District of Columbia. Referred to Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Sherman the funding bill was taken up, and it was then made the special order for Wednesday next.

And on motion of Mr. Chandler, Monday was set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner called up the bill to provide for the appointment of a Solicitor to the Department of State. He said this was a matter of great importance and convenience to the Department of State.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the principle of the bill. There should be but one law department of the Government—the Attorney General. To be creating these solicitors for the different departments would cause a great variety of conflicting decisions, and would produce infinite trouble in the various departments of the Government. He had no objection to an increase of the Attorney General's office. If the force there was not sufficient make another Assistant Attorney General if necessary, but have all the law business of the Government under the control of one head. The Senate last year decided against this principle by providing that when the present appropriation is exhausted, the office of solicitor for the Navy Department shall cease.

Mr. Sumner said the Secretary had informed him that this assistance was absolutely needed. The Secretary wanted some one under the same roof with whom he could communicate at once informally—some one who could examine the numerous claims against foreign Governments. He (Mr. S.) coincided with Mr. Trumbull's views. He thought it would be well if we had a department of justice, as had many of the European Governments, and he did not see why we could not; but as we did not have such a department now, this bill should be passed to meet the immediate and pressing necessities of the State Department. Mr. S. called for the reading of a letter from the Secretary of State asking for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment that the officer to be appointed shall be denominated "examiner of claims," which was agreed to, and the bill was then passed. It also provides for the appointment of three additional fourth class clerks for the State Department. The salary of the examiner to be $3,500 per annum.

Mr. Hamlin then called up bill to amend the usury laws in the District of Columbia.

Mr. H. said the law now in existence was the old law of Maryland, which provides that where any interest beyond 6 per cent. is taken the whole amount of the loan is forfeited. The bill is to conform the law to the present law of Maryland, which provides for the forfeiture of the amount in excess of 6 per cent. He had other amendments to offer allowing interest of 8 per cent. where a written contract is made to that effect.

Mr. Wilson hoped this amendment would not be adopted, as he considered it entirely in the interest of the money lenders of this District. He moved to insert 7 instead of 8 per cent., which was not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Hamlin was then adopted.

Mr. Thurman moved as an amendment that where interest beyond the 8 per cent. is exacted the whole value of the loan shall be forfeited; which was adopted.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hamlin then called up the bill to encourage and promote the International Industrial Exhibition, to be held at Washington city in 1871.

The following amendments of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, were agreed to:

Providing that the board of directors shall sell the property of the company within one year from the time the exhibition shall be open to the public, and to pay all debts, &c.

That within one year and a half from the opening of the exhibition the directors shall submit to the Secretary of State a report of their proceedings.

That possession of the reservation on which the building is erected shall not be held longer than two years from the time of the opening of the exhibition.

That imported goods received for the exhibition shall be returned to the port of entry at the expense of the exhibitors, or of the corporation, as mutually agreed upon.

That goods sold during the exhibition shall not be re-exported within one year after the opening of the exhibition.

The United States shall have a lien on such goods until the duties are paid, and in case they are sold and removed, the corporation shall be holden therefor.

Mr. Thurman moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. He was satisfied that unless the Government assumed the whole burden of this thing it would be a failure and disgrace to the country. He knew what would be said—that we must carry it through for the credit of the nation; that the national honor was involved. Our taxes were high enough now, without going into spending a large amount of money on a show; and first or last the United States would have to pay the bulk of the expense.

Mr. Hamlin would say but one word, and then leave the matter with the Senate. The business men and the wealthy men of this District were interested in the matter; they were very earnest in its favor. They say they can make it a success without any charge to the Government beyond what is now in the bill.

They have secured now, they say, $2,000,000. They are in correspondence with the governors of nearly every State, and also have an extensive correspondence with foreign parties, and the indications of success are most favorable and flattering. It is probable that the building will be erected on the reservation in front of the President's house, and that square will be graded anyhow whether this bill is passed or not. Some say that this is not a proper locality for an international exposition. Certainly it is not London nor Paris, but it is the capital of the country, and in Europe these expositions are always held at the capitals. Now if it was held at New York or Philadelphia, you put the opposition of one of these localities to the other.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., argued that this was not the time to hold the exhibition; the country had not sufficiently recovered from the prostration of the war to go into such a thing, and furthermore this was too close after the time of the exhibition in France, and it could but be a failure to hold it in a city of such sparse population, and so far going to work to build Washington up into a very large city, he did not want to do it; he never wanted to see this city rival New York, and have a million of inhabitants, because he regarded New York as an evidence of the failure of our system of Government.

He further held that an immense expense would be entailed upon the Government. It would take two or three hundred ships to transport the goods, and the eleventh section provides that the Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury shall furnish transports for these goods. Then, in the thirteenth section the President is authorized to assign to duty at the exhibition officers in the army and the navy. This would also be very expensive. Furthermore, the difficulties of access here were very great. New Jersey and Maryland charged excessive tolls on every passenger that came over their territory to this city.

Mr. Stockton said this was an oft repeated slander on the State of New Jersey. She had never charged toll on any one going through her territory. She exacted of the railroads a certain proportion of the earnings, which did not amount to as much as if the railroad property was taxed. But New Jersey, in deference to the senseless clamor that had been raised, had repealed that provision.

Mr. Thurman had just been informed by a citizen of this District of another objection. It was well known that this was a city where extortionate rents were demanded. Even now the poor clerks and mechanics were barely able to get a covering for their heads and the heads of their families. Pass this bill, and the landlords here would immediately put up the rents so high that these poor people would be utterly helpless. He regarded this whole thing as a humbug.

Mr. Patterson would not have favored this thing did he suppose it would cause any drain upon the Treasury. But he was assured this would not be the case. The citizens of Washington had come forward so liberally that men of means and of position in other parts of the country were co-operating with them. He thought Washington was the very place for this exhibition. It was midway between the North and the South.

In regard to the rents being raised that objection would apply wherever the exhibition was held. He was amused at the Senator from Nevada, [Mr. Stewart.] That Senator thought this was not the place. Probably Nevada was the place. Nevada had 50,000 people, and the District of Columbia had 150,000. It paid as much internal revenue as Nevada, Nebraska and Kansas combined. He thought Washington had been shamefully treated by the Government, which had not appropriated as much to her during her whole existence as the interest on the value of the property ceded by the original proprietors.

Mr. Stewart insisted that Washington was not the place, and he did not want foreigners to come here and see what a poor place it was—unpaved streets, no railroads, and the evidences of decay all around. Washington was sick and wanted doctoring, and if this exhibition must be held here, let us do right, and spend ten or fifteen millions to put Washington in a decent condition.

Mr. Nye said Washington was not a disgrace, but an honor to the country. Such recollections clustered around Washington as did not cluster around any capital in the world; and there was no capital that had such public buildings. There was no such building as we are now in in the world. He did not think his colleague need be ashamed of Washington. He wanted this bill passed; he wanted the people of Washington to have an opportunity to show what they can do; and suppose this did cost a little money to the Government, why should it not be done?

Mr. Sherman thought it was an exhibition of great liberality not to allow the people of Washington to hold the exhibition when they wanted to do it. There was no money asked for; they were willing to bear all the expense themselves. What State Legislature would dare to refuse such an application as this. It may be a bad speculation, but we should not deny to them the power to go into it. He should have advised the Washington people that this was not the way to show their enterprise; they should rather ask Congress for the power to govern themselves, to pave their streets, to build railroads and telegraphs. The people of the District of Columbia were the mere vassals and serfs of Congress, and they should be treated with more consideration. He regarded this as a mere show, but there was no harm in it.

Mr. Schurz was surprised to hear the Senator [Mr. Sherman] call an international exhibition a mere show. Did the Senator know this was one of the most important enterprises that a nation can enter into. He was opposed to this bill. If Congress had treated the District of Columbia badly, he was thought to let them hold this exhibition here would be treating them worse than they had ever been treated before. London and Paris, where these exhibitions had been generally held, were centres of trade, commerce, population and wealth. Either of them had populations greater than most of our large States, and within fifteen hours more people could be brought into them than cover the whole surface of the United States. These are the advantages of the two cities named, and look at the result.

Mr. S. then read from the statistics of the different expositions held in London and Paris, showing that only the first, where great economy of administration prevailed, and where the novelty of the thing added to its attraction, proved a pecuniary success.

Now look at Washington; it has but one railroad; it has less trade than any other city in the United States that approximates its population in the least. Talk about subscribing $2,000,000 for this purpose here. Why any amount of money cannot make it a success here. The building alone in Paris cost $9,000,000 in gold, and where the wages paid to the employed averaged not more than $1.50 per day, here it would certainly not be less than $2.50 per day. Now this idea is, as the Senator from Massachusetts would signify it, a monstrous preposterosity. Just for the reason that he was a friend of the people of Washington would he oppose getting them into such a scrape. He wanted to keep them out of a grievous loss, because they had not much money to spare. The tradespeople of Paris found that the exposition diminished instead of increasing their sales, because every one went to the exposition to buy; no one would be benefited by this thing but the hotel and boarding-house keepers, and they were certainly the last class that we should attempt to benefit.

Without further action the Senate, at 3.10 p. m. went into executive session, and after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stone, of Maryland, presented petitions of cigar manufacturers, journeyman cigar-makers, &c., of Maryland, praying for a duty of $5 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem on imported cigars. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, presented sundry petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege. Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Bennett, of New York, made a personal explanation in denial of certain charges that have been made against him in the columns of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*.

The Speaker laid before the House a number of executive communications, and among them the following, which were referred as stated:

Communication of the Secretary of War in relation to the claims for damages by citizens of the District of Columbia. Claims.

Communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to receipts from customs and other sources in Alaska since its acquisition by the Government. Ways and Means.

Also, from the same, in relation to the number of special agents of the Treasury Department. Ways and Means.

From the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation of $125,000 to pay certain accounts approved by Gen. Harney, in relation to the Sioux war. Appropriations.

Also, asking an appropriation of $65,000 to pay unexpended balances in relation to Indian claims in Dakota. Appropriations.

Also, from the Board of Directors of the House of Correction of the District of Columbia, asking an appropriation of $30,000 for said institution. Appropriations.

The Speaker also laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting further papers in relation to the outrage on American citizens in Cuba. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a communication from the President, in relation to the payment of claims of American citizens against Spain. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill, the pending question being upon the motion of Mr. Farnsworth, to strike out the appropriation for the supervising architect of the Treasury Department.

A long debate followed, in the course of which the merits of the question were lost sight of, and members discussed the character of the architect, Mr. Mullett. He was attacked by Messrs. Loughridge, of Iowa; McCrary, of Iowa; Boyd, of Missouri; Farnsworth, of Illinois, and others, and he was defended at length by Messrs. Stevenson, of Ohio; Peters, of Maine; Lynch, of Maine; Butler, of Massachusetts; Starkweather, of Connecticut, and others.

Mr. Dawes, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in closing the debate, said that because the committee had recommended the appropriation they must not be considered as endorsing all that the architect had done. They made the appropriation simply for the office. The responsibility of retaining the officer is with the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Farnsworth was rejected.

The remaining paragraphs of the bill then progressed. Several amendments were made to increase the salaries of different officers, but they were invariably voted down, and the paragraphs were left as reported by the committee.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., offered an amendment, that where female clerks in the Departments perform the same service in the Departments they shall receive the same pay as men.

The amendment was advocated and enforced by Messrs. Holman, Arnell, Hoar and others.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., admitted that it was wrong and mean and contemptible to make females do the same labor as men, and not to give them the same pay; but he contended that the security of the females in their terms of office was in the fact that their salaries were lower than the salaries paid the men, and for that reason the Government employed them as a matter of economy. But put them on an equality with men in the matter of salary, and the women would be excluded, while the politicians from all over the country would demand the offices as pay for what they had done for the party at home. With the salary at $900 the men would not take the offices, and therefore the women were secure in their positions. It was really an unkindness to them, therefore, to increase the pay.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, deprecated the employment of females in the Treasury or any other Department of the Government. He thought it was degrading to women, and inspired in them a lobbying spirit; and he insinuated against them dishonorable purposes.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, defended the female clerks, and said there were in the Departments ladies of as much refinement, intelligence, and delicacy as could possibly be found in any society or station of life. They were in employment here because their necessities drove them to this work, and they supported their friends by their honorable labor. He had not a very extended acquaintance among these ladies, but he could testify to the intelligence and correct social position of those with whose acquaintance he was honored.

He denounced the remarks of Mr. Rogers as disgraceful to the whole House, and as being more than erroneous and unfounded. He agreed with Mr. Dawes, however, that it would be detrimental to the interests of the female clerks themselves, and for the reasons stated to increase their pay. He had too much respect for women to place any reliance upon the charges made in such a wholesale manner against the sex.

Mr. Hoar, of Mass., thought the excuse made by Mr. Dawes was one that should not be entertained, and he appealed to the House to increase the pay as a matter of justice.

Mr. Dawes said that in a contest between a lot of hungry politicians who had votes to give, and who could carry other political influence, the females who had nothing but a mere abstract idea of justice, would stand a very poor chance.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, also defended the female clerks from the assaults of Mr. Rogers.

After further discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas 58, nays 68.

The committee then rose.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill appropriating $3,000 to defray the expenses of the military committee in investigating the alleged sale of cadetships. Passed.

The House then, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned.

MARRIED.

FREUDENBERG—KELLY.—At the residence of the bride's mother, in New York city, on the evening of the 17th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., Brevet Lieut. Colonel Frederick Freudenberg, U. S. A., to Miss Annie, daughter of the late Hon. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus, Ohio.

WINTE—WALKER.—On Thursday, January 13, at the residence of the bride, John Anderson, Tacoma, A. T., by the Rev. Father Francisco Johancosa, W. H. Winters, 1st cavalry, U. S. A., to Mrs. Kate E. Walker, daughter of J. Swank, of Washington, D. C.

HALL—HOBBS.—On Wednesday, the 16th inst., at Harmony chapel, Howard county, by Rev. Jas. A. Hobbs, assisted by Rev. W. A. McDonald, Rev. Rev. F. Hall, of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church South, to Miss Alice, daughter of Charles A. Hobbs, esq., of Howard county, Md.

DIED.

SCOTT.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of the 17th instant, Mrs M. V., widow of the late Col. George E. Scott.

HOUSTON.—On Friday, 18th instant, at 12:30 o'clock, p. m., Jane Houston, aged about 72 years. Notice of funeral will be given in evening paper.

READY.—On the 17th instant, Mary D., wife of Daniel Ready, aged 34 years, a native of Wexford county, Ireland.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her residence of Prof. Reed and Second and B and C streets, Saturday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

CURTI.—On the morning of the 17th instant, Sarah F. Curti, in the 19th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, on I street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Undertakers.

RICHARD F. HARVEY. ALONZO A. MARR

HARVEY & MARR,

UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 335 F STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth,

de24-tf

Financial.

J. R. BRYAN, Pres. J. A. RUFF, Treas.

Washington City Savings Bank,

Corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue, PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on SATURDAY EVENING, from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

ja19-1y

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell, at current market rates, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, AND SILVER.

Orders for Stocks and Bonds promptly executed. Internal Revenue Stamps for sale.

ja8-tf

Special Notice.

The citizens of the District are respectfully informed that

ROBERT FULTON & CO.,

314 NINTH STREET,

Between D street and Pennsylvania avenue,

Have recently made extensive arrangements for

LOANING MONEY

ON

Merchandise of Every Description

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

SUMS OF $1,000 AND OVER AT 1½ PER CENT.

Open EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) from 6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

N. B.—The only Christian Loan Office in the District. fy14-tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

VIRGINIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, Jan. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 o'clock p. m., of March 26, 1870, to be decided by April 27, for carrying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871, on the following routes in the State of Virginia, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified, viz:

4730 From Lebanon, by head of McClure's Creek, (v. c.) Sander's Mills (v. c.) Calender Lanthorn's (Wise county,) (v. c.) Rocky Creek and Osborn's Gap (v. c.) to Pikeston, (Ky.,) 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lebanon Monday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Pikeston Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pikeston Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Lebanon Saturday by 4 p m.

4731 From Satterville to North Garden, 5 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Satterville Thursday at 11 a m;
Arrive at North Garden by 1:30 p m;
Leave North Garden Thursday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Satterville by 4 p m.

Side to end at Greenwood Depot, instead of North Garden, invited.

4732 From Ridgeway to Leaksville, (N. C.,) 10 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ridgeway Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Leaksville by 11 a m;
Leave Leaksville Saturday at 12 m;
Arrive at Ridgeway by 3 p m.

For forms of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., see advertisement of October 6, 1869, dated Nov. 2, 1869, and of this date, inviting proposals for mail service in Virginia, &c., to be found at the principal post offices.

Bids should be sent in sealed envelopes, superscribed "Mail proposals, State of Virginia," and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster General.

ja22-2d

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE Masonic Temple. Money can be saved by buying there.

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Chief Justice Cartter.*—This court was engaged as follows yesterday:

VERDICT OF $9,000.

Gladman vs. Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company. This is an action for damages of $10,000, for injuries inflicted by street car running over the plaintiff's little boy. It is brought by the father, as next friend of his little son.

The argument was continued by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Cox, for the defendant, and closed by Mr. Merrick, for the plaintiff.

Judge Cartter charged the jury that the duty of the parties to each other in the matter of caution must be tested by the law. The child was to be held to the exercise of a child's undeveloped judgment and caution, while the plaintiff was to be held to the full measure of an adult's matured judgment. The corporation was created to move its vehicles along a crowded thoroughfare. The prior right of way along the thoroughfare belonged to men, women and children, of all grades of intelligence, and the road must be worked with due reference to this fact.

But the company were not bound to run their cars as though they ran in a community of blind or deaf people. It was no part of their duty to furnish eyes or ears to the population. Each individual was bound to exercise proper care in keeping out of danger along the highway; and the company was to be held to no greater measure of accountability than the machinery—the cars and horses—which the law allowed them to use; admitted, of course, the company must not be expected to stop a moving car within the time or space in which an individual could himself halt.

It was true, that if the injury was caused by the fault of the child he could recover no damages, but, in this case, the measure of the child's fault must be the child's capability of caution; otherwise no action could be maintained for injuries to a child. In other words: That the want of care on the part of the defendant, and care on the part of the plaintiff, should be measured by childhood's capacity on the one hand, and the capacity of manhood in treating with childhood on the other.

The jury then retired, and soon after returned with a verdict for the defendant in $9,000.

Mattingly vs. Lewis. This is the action for rent of office on which a verdict for the plaintiff was given a few days since. Mr. Philbrook filed a motion for a new trial.

Dunton & Luss vs. Arthur de Witzleben. Leave granted plaintiffs to amend their declaration.

Leander H. Crall vs. W. D. Shepherd, settled.

CASES FOR MONDAY.

The following cases are assigned for trial on Monday: Nos. 8, 206, 245, 249, 290, 251, 219, 224, 77, 176, 277, 220, 24, 72, 215, 192, 115, 96, 118, 219, 275, 40, 138, 180 350 and 351.

The court then adjourned until Monday next.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Friday, February 18, 1870.*—On motion of Mr. F. Phillips, C. W. C. Rowell, esq., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor of this court.

No. 364. The United States, appellants, vs. Asher Ayers. The motion to dismiss this cause was argued by Mr. Hughes in support of the same, and by Mr. Hale, special counsel, in opposition thereto.

No. 56. (Original.) *Ex parte* Benjamin H. Zellner, petitioner; and—

No. 9. (Original.) *Ex parte* John F. Fargoud, petitioner. The motion for writs of mandamus in these cases was argued by Mr. Riddle and Mr. Durant in support of the same, and by Mr. Hale, special counsel, in opposition thereto.

Adjourned until Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

R. ROSS PERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Office, No. 3 Four-and-a-half street, Residence, No. 413 F street. feb-ad

HENRY LYLES,

LATE ASSISTANT ASSESSOR INTERNAL REVENUE, No. 523 F corner of Ninth street, N. W.

Special attention given to INTERNAL REVENUE BUSINESS, and the making up of Income Statements. fe7-3m

JAMES M. TROEGL. J. E. K. WILLOCK.

SCOVEL & WILLCOX,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,

NO. 4 MARKET SPACE,

(HEARD OF TARRE BLOCK.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practice in all United States Courts and before the Departments. ja15-1m

E. C. WEAVER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

CONVEYANCER,

REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT,

No. 1802½ Seventh street, bet. 8 and 7 streets.

ANDREW B. DUVALL,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office No. 452 Louisiana av., cor. 6½ st., opposite city Hall. no28-tf

RICHARD T. MERRICK,

Counsellor and Attorney-at-Law,

Office removed from No. 430 D street to No. 360 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. (Chicago.) sep1-tf

L. G. HINE. THOMAS WILSON.

HINE & WILSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 4 Four-and-a-half St., Washington

Furniture.

SCHINDLER & HOLLER,

130 and 132 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of New Styles of FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.

the quality of which will be guaranteed.

We can refer to the Furniture in the houses of Hon. Fernando Wood, Dr. J. M. McCalla and Mr. O'Toole. fe15-1m

TAKE NOTICE.

Having determined to reduce our large stock of elegant CABINET FURNITURE, I take this method of calling the attention of persons in want of FURNITURE at great bargains to give me a call early.

H. F. ZIMMERMAN,

No. 315 Seventh street.

Bet. Louisiana avenue and D st.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, January 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 31st day of FEBRUARY, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz:

10,000 Blue Flannel Shirts,
10,000 Blue Flannel Overshirts,
10,000 pairs Canvas Duck Trousers,
10,000 Blue Cloth Caps.

One half the amount required of each of the above-named articles must be delivered at the New York navy yard, and the balance to be delivered, in equal proportions, at the Boston and Philadelphia navy yards.

The shirts are to be delivered, one third within sixty days, and the balance within ninety days from the date of the contract, and must pass the usual inspection and be equal in quality of material, pattern, style and make to the samples at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston navy yards, and at this Bureau.

The flannel, double collars of the shirting frocks and overshirts, and the cloth for caps must be dark blue and pure indigo dye. The double collars of the shirting frocks must be of the same quality and color as that on the flannel overshirts.

For description of the articles and schedule of sizes bidders are referred to the inspectors at the navy yards above mentioned.

Offers may be made for one or more articles, at the option of the bidder, and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution, approved March 3, 1861.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to during the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. S. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau.

ja25-3d

☞ The time for receiving proposals for Clothing under the above advertisement is extended until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 4th of March next. Bidders will apply to the Inspectors at Portsmouth and Clothing at navy yards for information.

S. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau.

NOTICE.—The wristbands of the Flannel Shirts and Shirting Frocks must be one inch smaller around the wrist, and the sleeves of the Blue Flannel Shirts and Linen Frocks one inch shorter than the samples.

The proposals for Duck Trousers are withdrawn. S. T. DUNN, Chief of Bureau.

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE Masonic Temple. Fresh goods received twice week. Medicines strictly pure.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1870.—Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

	Bayng.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	117¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	114¾	115¼
Five-Twenties, 1864	115¼	115¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	115¼	115¾
Five-Twenties, June & July, '65	115¼	115¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '67	115¼	115¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '68	115¼	115¾
Ten-Forties	112¼	112¾

NEW YORK—EIGHT BOARD.

U. S. 6's, 1881	117¾	5-20's, Jan & July, '67	113¼
5-20's, 1862	113	5-20's, Jan & July, '68	113¼
5-20's, 1864	114	Ten-Forties	112¾
5-20's, 1865 (new)	114¼	Gold	119¾
5-20's, July, '65	113¾		

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—1:45 p. m.—Cotton dull and nominal; good ordinary 22¼ cents; low middling 23¼ cents; middling 24¼ cts. Sugar steady; demand fair; Cuba 12¼@12¾ cents, Porto Rico, 11¾@12¼ cents. Flour dull; Southern $6@10. Wheat dull and nominal; spring $1.30@1.32; winter $1.34@1.34. Corn quiet and steady; $1.02@1.06. Oats quiet and steady; 54@56 cents. Rye dull and nominal; 90@95 cents. Pork quiet and steady; $30.75. Gold, 119¾.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—*Breadstuffs.*—The flour market was fairly active this morning, though the demand was confined to the local trade, and the feeling is in somewhat firmer. Sales were reported of some 2,500 barrels, viz: 400 barrels Western Super at $4.75@$4.50, 600 barrels Howard Street do., choice, at $5, 400 barrels City Extra at $5@$5.25, 500 barrels do. at $5.50, 100 barrels Western Extra at $5.50, 100 barrels do. Family at $6@$7¼, and 200 barrels Howard Street Family at $8.50@$7 per barrel.

Wheat.—The market was quiet this morning, and for Pennsylvania red prices were 2 to 3 cents off, some 2,000 bushels selling at $1.32@$1.35. Maryland and Virginia red was, however steady, sales comprising 300 bushels common at $1.18; 1,000 do. good at $1.30@$1.36 and 100 do. prime at $1.33@$1.36. No white offered or sold.

Corn.—Some 20,000 bushels were offered this morning, but the weather being unfavorable for deliveries, very little was done in it, sales comprising only 1,000 bushels yellow at 82 cents, and some 3,000 bushels white at 84@86 cents.

Oats.—Sales to-day 2,000 bushels at 54@55 cents. Market firm.

Rye.—No sales reported.

Coffee.—We hear of no further sales of Coffee this morning, but the inquiry continues active and the market very strong. We quote as follows, viz: Rio is held at 21½@22 cents, gold, for good to prime, and duty paid at 19@19½ cents for good to prime, and 18@19 cents, gold, for choice to fancy lots. Stock here to-day in first hands 13,000 bags Rio.

Cotton.—The market continues dull and depressed. There is little inquiry, and we hear of no sales this morning, but we quote Upland nominal at middling, 23 cents; 23¼ cents for ordinary, 23@23¼ cents for good ordinary, 23¾ cents for low middling, and 24@24¼ cents for middling.

Molasses.—We hear of no sales since the cargo reported a day or two since. We quote, however, as follows, viz: Cuba at 40 cents for clayed, 43@45 cents for Muscovado, Porto Rico at 40@55 cents, and English Island at 30@35 cents per gallon.

Mill Feed.—We quote Brownstuff as before, at 26@28 cents for City, and Middlings at 28@30 cents for light, and 40@45 cents per bushel for heavy.

Provisions.—The market continues firm, both here and at the West, but we hear of no transactions of importance, buyers and sellers being apart in their views. There are buyers of bulk meat at 11 cents for shoulders, 12½ cents for rib sides, and 14½ cents for clear rib sides, but holders are asking ¼ of a cent higher all round. Bacon is fairly active and at our previous quotations, viz: 12½@13½ cents for Shoulders, 15½@16½ cents for rib Sides, and 16½@16¾ cents for clear rib do., the inside figures being for round lots. Lard we quote as before at 14@14½ cents for the better for jobbing lots, and Mess Pork at $25.25 for light and $26.75@27 per barrel for heavy.

Rice.—The market is dull, but we quote Carolina steady at 6½@7 cents for fair to prime. Some small sales are making within this range.

Salt.—Liverpool is in fair supply and moderate demand, as follows: $1.65@$1.75 for Ground Alum, and $2.00@$2.10 per sack for Fine. Turks Island we quote dull and nominal at 60@65 cents afloat, and 60@65 cents per bushel for lots from stores.

Sugars.—The market is quiet but steady. We at 7¾ cents for refining. We quote as follows: For fair to good refining 10@10¼ cents; grocery Cuba 10½@11¼ cents; Cuba Centrifugals 9¾@10 cts.; do. Porto Rico 10¼@10½ cents, and Demerara vacuum pan 11¼@12½ cents.

Refined Sugars.—Prices are quoted to-day again as follows: Hard Crushed at 14¼ cents, and soft do. at 13¾ cts. A white C is at 12¾ cts. for circle A; 12½ cents for B; 12¾ cents for Extra C, and 12¼ cents for C yellow.

Syrups.—We quote as follows, viz: Calvert at 75@80 cts.; Baltimore Gilmor at 80@85 cts.; Maryland do. 60@65 cts.; Monumental 55@57 cts.; Chesapeake 42@45 cts.; Canton Golden Sight cts., and Molasses Syrups at 50@60 cents.

Seeds.—Clover is quiet, though for prime and choice lots firm. Sales were made of about 200 bushels in lots, at from $6.30 to $6.50, the latter for choice. Common we quote dull at $5 per bushel. Nothing doing in Timothy or Flax.

Whisky.—We have reported to-day sales of 10 barrels Western iron bound at 99 cents. Market steady.

Books and Stationery.

MARK TWAIN'S

"INNOCENTS ABROAD."

Just received a large supply of this popular book, price	$3 50
ADDIE AND AMAZON, by James Outten,	2 00
HIRELL, by author of "Abel Drake's Wife,"	50
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER AND BOOK OF FORMS, by Frank Crosby,	2 00
ROMANCE OF SPANISH HISTORY, by Mrs. Abbott,	2 00
LIFE OF PLANTON, by Harrington,	2 00

All new Books and Publications received as soon as published.

Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in best manner at short notice.

POST OFFICE BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

527 Seventh street, corner F street.

J. C. PARKER.

G. A. WHITAKER & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

STATIONERS,

PRINTERS,

LITHOGRAPHERS,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND D STREETS.

NEW BOOKS.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN B. GOUGH, with Twenty-Years' Work as a Public Speaker,	$3 50
INNOCENTS ABROAD; or New Pilgrim's Progress. By Mark Twain,	3 50
THE GREAT EMPRESS. By M. Cobalt. Do.	1 50
THE PROFESSOR'S WIFE. By Anne L. Bangs. Cloth,	1 50
VANITY. By Mrs. A. L. Evans Wilson. Cloth,	2 00
HELEN BERKLEY. By Miss M. Harrison. Cloth,	1 50
Dickens, Thackeray, Sterne, Goldsmith, FRENCH TEMPTATION. By Marion