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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1870.

SENATE.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

The Vice President submitted a memorial from the citizens of Cumberland, Maryland, asking the passage of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Sumner rose to a personal explanation in regard to a cable telegram in the morning papers to the effect that General Prim had stated in the Spanish Cortes on Saturday that the assertion in a New York paper that he [General Prim] had made overtures to Senator Sumner to sell Cuba was false. Mr. S. remarked that General Prim stated the facts. He had never had any intercourse with General Prim whatever, except perhaps when he took the liberty of addressing a letter to one of our Ministers at Madrid, urging upon the Spanish Government the necessity of emancipation. The foundation for the report in the New York journal was probably the fact that an agent of General Prim had arrived here and had discussed the propriety of disposing of Cuba on terms advantageous to the finances of Spain. He (Mr. S.) had conferred with the agent, and hence had arisen the four propositions which had been alluded to.

EXEMPTION OF CHURCH PROPERTY FROM TAXATION.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to exempt from the succession tax certain ground bequeathed by Mrs. Isabella Brown, upon which a Presbyterian church has been erected, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Sherman stated that the Finance Committee had reported a general bill covering this subject, which he would call up as soon as possible.

LOSS OF THE OSSIPEE.

Mr. Morton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to report a resolution expressing the admiration of the country for the heroism displayed by the officers and men of the war-ship Oneida, and also to express the abhorrence of the nation at the inhumanity and cruelty displayed by the commander of the ship Bombay.

Mr. Thurman suggested that it would be best to wait for action on this resolution until some definite official information had been received. He was informed from official sources that we would soon have information, but in advance of that it would not be well to act. A distinguished officer of our navy had said to him last night that he could not conceive that Capt. Eyre had been guilty of the conduct which was ascribed to him.

Mr. Morton was informed that the court sitting upon the trial of Captain Eyre had found him guilty and had adjudged the rather light penalty of suspension from command for six months. He was, however, willing that the resolution should lay on the table until the official information was received.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The concurrent resolution providing for the organization of a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs was taken up.

Mr. Wilson made some general remarks in regard to the Indians and in opposition to a joint committee. As we had just emancipated one race we should now turn our attention to the amelioration of the condition of the Indians and to fit them also for the rights and privileges of citizens.

Mr. Stewart repeated his views that our present Indian policy was all wrong. The Indians never would be civilized by putting them on reservations, feeding them without labor, and this humbug of treating them as independent nations. You feed them part of the year and the rest of the time they are engaged in robbing and murdering your citizens. Bring the Indians within the limits of civilization and teach them to labor; treat them as you have the colored man.

The resolution then went over.

RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

The Georgia bill was then taken up and read.

Mr. Morton offered a further amendment repealing so much of the act making appropriations for the army for the year ending June 30, 1868, as prohibits the organization of the militia of Georgia.

Mr. Trumbull stated, in explanation, that the bill had been reported by the Judiciary Committee, with the conditions annexed, because they regarded themselves as the organ of the Senate, although the opinion of a majority of the committee in regard to these conditions was well proven. The committee had also reported in favor of retaining the further amendment put in by the House. Mr. T. then briefly went over the circumstances connected with and attending the action of Congress in regard to Georgia and the proceedings of the Senate in regard to the Senators, [Messrs. Hill and Miller, who presented themselves from the State of Georgia;] the report from the Judiciary Committee, made by Mr. Stewart, concluding with the resolution that Mr. Hill, whose credentials only were before the committee, "is not now entitled to his seat." That report never was really concurred in by a majority of the committee, and he (Mr. T.) had made a minority report. The Senate never took action upon this matter.

The act of Congress of December last was not to set up a provisional government; not to overturn the government of Georgia, but simply to expel the members of the Legislature who were not legally entitled to their seats, and to re-seat the colored members who had been illegally expelled. This was the only object of Congress, and nothing was more clear than this, and the act provided that whoever interfered with the organization of that Legislature was liable to the penitentiary. Well, what are the facts? We have undoubted evidence that when the Legislature met, they found one Harris, an employee on some railroad in the State, and not a member of the Legislature, who assumed to take charge of the Legislature; adjourned it at his convenience, refused to swear in legal members, and did this with the support of the governor and the military commander. Can any Senator pretend to justify this, no matter what the result was? Nor was this all. Intimidation was used. Here is an affidavit from Mr. John H. Pendle, a member of the Legislature, who testifies that he was deterred by fright from taking the oath, from representations made by an officer of Governor Bullock. This gentleman was deterred from taking his seat, and yet, as he says, he had no disabilities to be removed, and a man who received a minority of votes was put in his place.

There are other cases. There is Mr. Jas. M. Dunning, postmaster at Atlanta, who now occupies a seat in the Legislature, who was never elected, whose name does not appear on Gen. Meade's proclamation of the names of those persons who were elected as members of the Legislature. Furthermore, the constitution of Georgia prohibits any one serving as a member of the Legislature who is an officer under the United States. In regard to the seating of these minority candidates, there is nothing in the constitution or laws of Georgia which sanctions it, and Gov. Bullock came before the Judiciary Committee and complained of this very thing when the Legislature did it in 1868, but now the boot is on the other leg. In answer to a question from Mr. Sherman, Mr. Trumbull stated that nine minority candidates were seated on the first day of the recent organization of the Legislature, he did not know how many had been put in since. Notwithstanding that the Legislature of Georgia, as now constituted, was decidedly illegal—notwithstanding the decidedly improper action of Gov. Bullock and Gen. Terry, the committee had decided to recommend no further legislation, because they believed it better for the peace of the people of Georgia to let it go.

The action of Gov. Bullock is seeking to perpetuate his power is as great an outrage upon the people of Georgia as was the attempt to force the Lecompton constitution on the people of Kansas. This Governor appeared before the committee and boldly argued in favor of retaining himself and the present Legislature two years in office beyond the time for which they were elected. If they can be retained in office until the 7th of March, 1871, they can be retained in office until the 4th of March, 1900. There is just as much right to keep them in office for one time as the other. What has this Legislature done? They have assumed to elect a Senator of the United States for the term commencing March 4, 1871, thus ignoring that provision of their constitution which calls for an election for members of the Legislature this fall.

In regard to the Bingham amendment, Mr. T. said the only object was to prevent a misconstruction of the acts of Congress and a violation of the constitution of the State. Why should not the election take place this fall? The State is in the entire control of Governor Bullock and his friends. Enough members of the Legislature have been forced out to give him complete control; they have everything in their own hands. But the cry is raised of some great dangers from the Ku-Klux Klan or some other association. Why has not Gov. Bullock got all the power of the United States at his back? Have we not a map in the Presidential chair who will promptly respond to his request for assistance. He (Mr. T.) would not say that the telegrams which were appearing in the papers were manufactured in this city, but of one thing he was certain, they were manufactured to order, and intended to create public opinion.

He had received a letter from Georgia beseeching the Senate, in the name of God, not to admit Messrs. Hill or Miller, that if they were admitted the Union people could not live in Georgia. This was, to be sure, a great pity that Union people could not live in Georgia if Joshua Hill, a thorough and consistent Union man throughout the whole rebellion, was admitted to the Senate; but, of course, they could live there if the three who had lately been elected Senators, and all of whose disabilities would have to be removed beforehand, were admitted. With him such letters at these defeated their object—the whole object.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of his intention to move to strike out the Bingham proviso. He said there was only one aspect of the case under which it could be justified, unless on the ground that the government of Georgia was provisional, for otherwise the Congress had no authority to interfere to prescribe upon what days elections should take place, and he did not see how the Senator could justify the provision upon his theory that Georgia had a legal State government.

Mr. Trumbull said there was no design to prescribe the day of election in Georgia, but to prevent the Legislature, as at present constituted, from misconstruing the act of Congress, and thereby keep themselves in office for two years longer.

Mr. Stewart argued that the government of Georgia was and had been provisional; that the Legislature by unseating the colored members had violated the reconstruction acts and broken faith with Congress; that the term for which the Governor and Legislature were elected could only properly date from the time when the State organization was fully approved by Congress and Senators and Representatives admitted.

Without concluding Mr. Stewart gave way to Mr. Edmunds, upon whose motion the Senate, at 3 p. m., went into executive session, and after remaining therein some time, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only, a number of bills were introduced and referred to the appropriate committees. Among them were the following:

By Mr. Starkweather, of Conn.: A bill to prevent prize fighting. Judiciary.

By Mr. Gilfillan, of Pa.: A bill relating to half pensions allowed to widows and orphans under several acts of Congress. Pensions.

By Mr. Cullom, of Ill.: A bill to provide a Territorial government for the District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

By Mr. Rogers, of Ark.: A bill to abolish female clerkships in the Departments in Washington. Appropriations.

ANOTHER INDIAN SWINDLE.

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas: Bill for the relief of settlers on the lands purchased under treaty of 1855 from the Osage Indians in Kansas. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Under this call several bills of a private nature for claims, pensions, removal of disabilities, &c., were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Longbridge, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution to provide for the safety of passengers on steamboats on the Mississippi and its tributaries.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AND HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, offered a resolution calling upon the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for information as to money drawn from the freedmen's fund and appropriated to the use of the Howard University. Also, all the particulars in relation to the fall of the hospital building at the Howard University, and copies of all contracts for erecting buildings of the University and Freedmen's Hospital.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rules.

TAXATION AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. Hay, of Ill., offered a resolution that our present system of taxation is exorbitant and needlessly burdensome upon the people; that there should be a reduction both of internal taxation and the tariff, to the lowest amount to conveniently meet the expenses of the Government to discharge the obligations of the national debt, and that the tariff should only be for such revenue as may be necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

On seconding the demand for the question only 27 voted in the affirmative, and the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Marshall, of Ill., offered a resolution that the present deplorable condition of the business and industrial interests of the country demand prompt action of Congress, and that no taxation should be imposed not absolutely necessary to the administration of the Government on economical principles, and that in forming such a tariff the following principles should be observed: 1st. That no duty should be imposed upon any article beyond the lowest rate to yield the largest amount of revenue. 2d. That the maximum rate of duty should be upon luxuries, and 3d, that the duty imposed should be equally distributed, and the law should not be made to discriminate in favor of any class or section.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved as a test question to lay the resolution on the table. This was rejected—yeas 87, nays 115.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

RELIEF OF MRS. STANTON.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., introduced a joint resolution to pay to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton a sum of money equal to one year's salary of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Objection being made, the rules were suspended and the resolution was passed—yeas 128, nays 30.

ONE BURDEN REMOVED.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to allow owners of homesteads to deduct the amount of interest paid on mortgages on their homesteads from their income tax. Passed.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday of next week.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules to allow him to attach the census bill to the deficiency appropriation bill. The House refused.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, and Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, proceeded to address the House upon it.

He said he would not have sought the floor, if an attempt had not been made on Friday by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. Dawes] to show that the Democracy had been more extravagant than the Republican party. He stood here to defend the Democratic party from that charge.

He admitted that the Republican party had some record of which it might be proud, but it would be singular, indeed, if a party that had cost the country so much had not something to show for what it had expended. In this connection Mr. Niblack compared the whole expense of the Government from the days of Washington down to 1861, with what had been expended since 1861, and showed that the expenditures were much larger in the latter period.

He then proceeded to review Mr. Dawes' speech in the House when the first appropriation bill was introduced, and also the speech delivered by that gentleman in New Hampshire. But apart from Mr. Dawes' speech and the effect it had upon the country, he thought the conduct of the gentleman's colleague [Mr. Butler] in rushing to the defense of the Administration was particularly chivalrous. It was very chivalrous in view of the bottling up process to which that gentleman was subjected some time ago by the head of this Administration. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Dawes] after making his speech in the House hastened to New Hampshire to conciliate the Administration. The fact was, Mr. Niblack said, that Massachusetts could not afford to quarrel with the Administration because it had too many fat offices.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said it was not his custom to make partisan speeches on this floor, but he thought Mr. Niblack had said something which required an answer. He denied that the Republican party was responsible for the war, or for the debt occasioned thereby. He charged it all to the Democracy. If the Southern people had not expected sympathy from the Northern Democrats, they would not have rushed into rebelling; and after they were in, if the Democrats had followed the lead of Douglas, and not given a great support to the rebellion, the war would not have been continued. But it was the uncertain, vacillating course of the Democracy that gave the South confidence, and impelled them to exertions in the war. He therefore took the large debt and laid it directly at the door of the Democracy, and he summoned up, also, all the long line of departed spirits and brought them to the same door.

Mr. Garfield denied that the Government had been administered on extravagant principles, and he showed by figures a large increase in the collection of the revenue since Gen. Grant and the Republican party had come into power. He admitted that there was a great deal of unnecessary expense, yet that was not the fault of the President, but of Congress, which had signally failed to reorganize the Departments and govern them by a proper system. When the Departments were properly systematized there would still be a large decrease in the matter of public expenditures.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, produced a statement showing the amount of money collected under Johnson and the amount collected under Grant, with a favorable showing for the latter, as compared with the former. He contended that the Government had been administered on the most economic principles. Mr. Niblack had said that Massachusetts could not afford to quarrel with the Administration because it had too many fat offices, and in that he included the chairmanship of committees. He regretted that the gentleman had called that matter up because an examination of the list of the committees would show that the West had the preponderance of committee honors.

Mr. Niblack, of Ind., said in all that had been said about the collection of the revenue, gentlemen on the other side seemed to forget that Mr. Johnson was not chargeable with the collection of the revenue. The head of the revenue bureau was Mr. Rollins, an avowed Radical. Mr. Johnson tried to remove him, and the Republican party refused to allow him to do so.

Mr. Voorhees, of Ind., said he was tired of hearing the responsibility of the war charged upon the Democratic party. He charged it upon the New York *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the Indianapolis *Journal*, and kindred Republican papers, that they had urged the rebellion forward, and that they had declared that the Southern sisters should go in peace.

The New York *Tribune* had pursued this course of advocating the right of the States to peaceable secession until the very day that Fort Sumpter was fired on, and he (Mr. Voorhees) had been informed since by Southern men that they carried what these Republican papers said about in their pockets, and their hands were strengthened by what these papers said. He recollected that just when the war commenced he made a speech in which he declared that he could never consent to the dissolution of the Union. For this he was denounced by Mobile and Richmond papers; and so were Pugh, of Ohio, Pendleton, of Ohio, Richardson, of Illinois, and others, men who were in public life at the time. They were denounced as infamous to the South and Southern men; had told him that their best recruiting sergeants were the Radical speeches and Radical presses of the North.

The bill was then read by sections for action.

The appropriation of $35,000 for repairing the custom-house at Richmond, Va., was retained.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., moved to strike out an appropriation for a custom-house at St. Paul, Minnesota, and then he sent a letter to the Clerk's desk to be read charging Mr. Mullett, supervising architect of the Treasury, with irregularity in connection with this building. The writer, it seems, was a disappointed contractor.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., denounced these attacks upon a man who had no opportunity of defending himself. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads had investigated Mr. Mullet's conduct, and why had they not reported? He did not understand that Mr. Mullet would shrink from any investigation, and at the proper time he would offer a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate the whole of Mr. Mullet's conduct.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, said his heart shrunk from these insinuations which were made against this architect. It was not pretended that this appropriation should be stricken out, and the whole motive of making the motion was to have this letter read against Mr. Mullet. Mr. Mullet courted any investigation that could be made in his case.

Mr. Farnsworth said he had done nothing but his duty, and he was not to be arraigned here for his conduct. He was not surprised that the gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. Butler] should spring to his feet, and he would like to know whether the gentleman would have been an attorney for Mr. Mullet. He sometimes appeared as attorney in these cases, and did not know but he appeared in that capacity now. He intimated also there was something in connection with the Boston custom-house that induced him to defend Mr. Mullet.

Pending further consideration the committee rose.

Mr. Dawes made an effort for an evening session, but failed.

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

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR
AN IMMENSE SPRING STOCK,
STRASBURGER BROS.
WILL SELL
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest.
Give them a call at
604 SEVENTH STREET,
Old number 362, bet. I and K.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR GENTS' DRESS HATS.
Just issued, embracing the Trade and Broad way Styles. Particular attention invited to the $5 Hat, Hats altered and made into Spring Style. Just opened twenty-five differentshapes and colors in boys' and children's Hats, all sizes. Hat in 15 minutes.
H. M. STIENMETZ, Hatter,
No. 1437 Pennsylvania avenue,
Next to corner Thirteenth street.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

MISS J. E. BURKE,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,
1437 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Over Steinmetz' Hat Store.

BRANCH OF MRS. DEMOREST.
GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING FASHIONS,
On MONDAY, March 7, 1870.
MRS. E. M. HINCKLEY'S
NEW SHOW ROOMS,
No. 711 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighth streets, over Johnson & Colley's.
PATTERNS of all the latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's dress.
DYEING AND CLEANING in all its branches; also, Carding and Rolls at short notice. mch-8

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.
Merchants' Row.
L. MARTIN,
No. 369 C street, and 98 Louisiana avenue, bet. Sixth and Seventh sts., under Boston House.

Billiards.

NATIONAL BILLIARD HALL,
Bet. Thirteenth & Fourteenth streets,
Over National Theatre,
Billiard Cues leathered at short notice.
Also, agents for Tuska & Co's celebr. All kinds of billiard materials for sale.
J. L. MILLER,
Proprietor.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
GEORGE BERGLING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 1312 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, south side,
has just received a very large stock of IMPORTED SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, which he is prepared to warrant to perform at LOWER PRICES than any other ESTABLISHMENT in or outside of this CITY.
Also, a fine assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Confectionery.

SHAFFIELD'S FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
1335 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets.
PARTIES, WEDDINGS, SUPPERS, RECEPTIONS, CONCERTS, &c., &c., furnished at short notice and moderate terms. First-class Waiters, handsome table ornaments, silver ware, &c., &c., furnished to parties. The best Cream and Water ices, seven new Cream ice cream fancy moulds for Parties.
JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD.

THE COURTS.

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

Tyler vs. Conway. This is an action of ejectment. Tyler claims the property under a deed from J. G. Adams and wife to Washington Tyler. The defendant set up that Tyler was an inmate of the Conway family while a slave, but that they united their means with Tyler in the purchase of the property in controversy, but allowed the deed to be made to Tyler as their representative. Washington is now dead, and the claim is made by his son. The case occupied the whole time of the court, and was not concluded.

Judgments by default were entered in the following cases: Warder vs. Halloway and United States vs. Coyle & Towers et al.

Barry vs. Brown. Judgment set aside.

Mungen & Rhinehart vs. Hughes. Leave granted to file additional plea.

Beckford vs. Cooper & Wallis. Submitted to the court, and judgment for $305 by garnishee.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Olin.*—This court was engaged yesterday in the

TRIAL OF ALBERT NICHOLS FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

Albert Nichols, a colored man, aged apparently about thirty years, stands indicted for the murder of his wife, Lucinda Nichols, on the Island last September. There is another indictment pending against him for the murder of his wife's mother at the same time.

The District Attorney and Assistant District Attorney appeared as counsel for the prosecution, and Messrs. F. Miller, D. Snodgrass and Harrington for the defence.

The jurors were called to the book. Some of them were challenged and others sworn.

Early in the examination of jurors on *voir dire*, the District Attorney asked one of the jurors, whose accent betrayed foreign birth, "Have you been naturalized?"

Mr. Harrington objected to the question. There was no right of question at a *voir dire* at common law. The process of questioning jurors grows out of a Pennsylvania decision which had been adopted here and elsewhere. That decision only allowed the juror to be examined as to whether he had formed an opinion or whether he had any scruples on capital punishment.

Judge Olin thought the question a proper one.

Mr. Harrington insisted that the fact that a man was summoned by the marshal was presumptive evidence that he was naturalized.

Judge Olin thought that was true, but as Judge Fisher has just set aside a verdict because a juror was not a citizen of the United States, it became an important matter to ascertain that fact, and hence the question was admissible.

The following questions, in addition to the usual ones, were asked all the jurors:

Are you a citizen of the United States? and how old are you? the latter question being put because the law requires jurors to be between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five years.

To these, in addition, W. H. Gray was asked by the defence:

How long have you been a citizen of the United States?

Juror—Since the fifteenth amendment. [Laughter.]

The following jurors were accepted and sworn: Theodore T. Samuels, Walter Lewis, W. W. Wheelock, Patrick Boland, Alfred Pope, John H. Gargas, Wm. H. Gray, Parker Molloy, W. H. Brown, James Livingstone, John S. Paxson.

Challenged by defendant—P. Lee, Richard Waters, Thomas H. Shreve, Alfred Stephenson, W. S. O'Neil, John B. Davidson, John H. Newman, and J. Thomas Jenkins.

Challenged by United States—P. Quirk and W. H. Barker.

Formed an opinion—Charles H. Demas, T. C. Gant, George C. Thomas, and Clement Brooks.

The case was opened by Mr. Lovejoy for the United States. He stated the case which the evidence would show to the jury, it being substantially the statements published in the newspapers at the time of the murder.

Mr. Snodgrass opened the case for the defence. His statement indicated that insanity would form one of the main defences in the case.

The prosecution then called the following witnesses: Dr. J. M. Hartigan and Dr. W. W. Potter, coroner, whose evidence related merely to the character of the wounds, &c.

Dr. Potter, however, testified that he observed nothing to drink upon the premises except some stale ale. The blows seemed to have been given from the front, with quick repetition. The appearance of the blood-stains indicated arterial blood.

Dr. Snodgrass asked the witness (Dr. Potter) if the appearance of the wounds left upon his mind the impression that the blows followed each other in quick succession.

Judge Olin did not think that the question was important.

Dr. Snodgrass held it to be very important. Physicians knew that insane persons acted with much greater celerity than persons in an ordinary state of mind.

Judge Olin said that if science could enable a man to determine by merely looking at two wounds the rapidity with which blows succeeded each other, it was science that he never heard of. He overruled the question.

Dr. Riley testified as to the wounds, and also identified a brick in which some human hair was driven, and which had apparently been used as a weapon. The brick was found on the floor of the house where the murder was committed.

Delncamp vs. Dejacamp. Order allowing complainant's solicitor $50 fee, and allowing complainant $30 per month pending suit.

Van Riswick vs. Lynch. Order for rule as purchaser.

Uroman & Hodges et. al. vs. Chapman and Maynard vs. Chapman. Order setting aside order dismissing bill.

Anderried et. al. vs. Galt. Decree appointing R. R. Perry and S. L. Phillips trustees to sell.

Stalt vs. Mann et. al. Order appointing A. Lloyd trustee to sell.

Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Monday, March 14, 1870.*—Hon. William Strong, Associate Justice, offered and presented his commission, which being read in open court he qualified and took his seat.

No. 81. Edward M. Linthicum's executors, plaintiffs in error, vs. Alexander Kerr. Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this case with costs.

No. 102. The United States, appellants, vs. Henry J. Hosmer. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court affirming the decree of the said Court of Claims in this cause.

No. 105. The United States, appellants, vs. Lewis Merrill. Appeal from the Court of Claims. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court reversing the decree of the said Court of Claims, and remanding the cause to said appellant, with directions to dismiss the petition.

No. 12. The Justices of the Supreme Court of New York, Third Judicial district, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States *ex rel.*, Robert Murray et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause to the said Circuit Court, with directions to dismiss the writ of error and all proceedings under it.

No. 38. The bark Grapeshot, George Law, claimant, appellant, vs. Wallerstein, Massey & Co. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the said Circuit Court, with costs, and remanding the cause to said Circuit Court for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this court.

No. 115. The United States, appellants, vs. the schooner Nouesuch and cargo.

No. 116. The United States, appellants, vs. the schooner Rising Dawn and cargo. Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of Florida. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing these appeals for want of jurisdiction.

No. 15. Archibald F. Scarlett, administrator, plaintiff in error, vs. Irwin W. Fuller.

No. 36. William M. Farrington, plaintiff in error vs. Rolfe S. Saunders.

No. 60. Henry S. Dexter, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary K. Hall et al.

Ordered by the court that these causes be continued and stand for re-argument on the first Tuesday of December next.

No. 118. J. G. W. Finckle, appellant, vs. The schooner Fairbanks, &c. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. R. D. Benedict of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. J. C. Carter for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THE correspondent of the London *Morning Telegraph* says Gillvier announces, unofficially, the immediate liberalization of the Imperial policy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1870.—Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	113½	113¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	111½	111¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	111½	111¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	111½	111¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '65	111½	111¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '66	109½	109¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '67	109½	109¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '68	109½	109¾
Ten-Forties	108½	108¾
Ten-Forties	108½	108¾

NEW YORK—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 6's, 1881	113	6-20's, Jan & July, '67	109⅝
5-20's, 1862	111¼	5-20's, Jan & July, '68	110¼
5-20's, 1864	111	Ten-Forties	108⅝
5-20's, 1865	110⅞	Gold	110⅝
5-20's, Jan & July, '65	109¾		

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 14—12:15—Cotton firm; demand fair; good ordinary 19¼ cts.; low middling 20½ cents; middling 21½ cts. Flour dull and nominal; Southern $5.00@$6.35. Wheat quiet but steady; spring $1.10@1.18; winter $1.20@1.30. Corn quiet but firm; $1.02@1.05 new $0@$1. Oats dull and nominal; 59@61 cents. Rye dull and nominal; 90@$1.05. Petroleum unchanged; refined 20@21¼ cents; spirits 15@15½ cents. Whisky quiet and steady; 90@93 cts. Gold 110½.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 14.—*Breadstuffs.*—We continue to quote the Flour market dull and heavy, with no demand for export, and but a limited inquiry for local consumption. Prices are nominally unchanged, though the tendency is downward. We reportsales of some 500 to 600 bbls: Howard Street at $4.37½@$4.50 for Fine, $4.75 for Super, and $5.25@$5.87½ for Extra, but we heard of no sales Western or City Mills.

Wheat.—Maryland red was in fair demand and firm this morning, some 2,000 to 3,000 bushels selling at $1.32@1.33 for good; $1.36@1.40 for prime, and $1.45 for choice, but Pennsylvania do. was very dull and lower. A few hundred bushels sold at $1.32, and we quote it as closing at $1.32@1.35 for good to prime.

Corn.—Was in good supply this morning, the receipts reaching 80,000 bushels. White brought about the same figures as on Saturday, but yellow was 1 to 2 cents better. Sales were as follows, viz: 2,000 bushels mixed at 90 cents, 10,000 do. white at 92@94 cents, 1,900 do. very choice at 96 cents, and 12,000 do. yellow at 91@93 cents.

Oats.—Are a fraction off in price, some 2,000 bushels selling at 55@54 cts.

Coffee.—There is nothing doing in Coffee, but the market is firm in tone, and we quote as before, viz: Rio in bond at 11½@12½ cents gold, for good to prime, and duty paid at 16@17½ cents for good to prime, and 18@19 cents, gold, for choice to fancy lots. We notice the arrival on Saturday of the bark Brazos Lane from Rio with 1,800 bags, which increases the stock here to 24,000 bags.

Cotton.—We hear of no transactions this morning in Cotton, but the tone is buoyancy which characterized the market a day or two since has disappeared, and the feeling in it is again heavy. We quote for April at 19¾@19⅞ cts. and on the spot as follows, viz: Uplands at 17 cents for ordinary, 19¼@19½ cents for good to ordinary, 19¾@19⅞ cents for low middling, and 20¼@20½ cents for middling.

Molasses.—We hear of no further sales, but we quote as follows, viz: Cuba clayed at 40@42 cents, do. Muscovado at 45@47 cents, Porto Rican Island at 30@32 cents, and Porto Rico at 30@35 cents per gallon.

Mill Feed.—We quote Brownstuff as coarse and fine at 75 cents per bushel. Middlings still sell at 80@85 cents for light, and 60@65 cents per bushel for heavy.

Provisions.—The market here continues very dull and heavy, though it is reported firmer at the West. Bulk Meats—Shoulders are dull but little offering; prices nominal, as follows, viz: Shoulders at 8½@10 cents, 13 cts. for rib sides, and 14 cents for clear rib do. Bacon—Fair retail demand, and sales are being filled as follows, viz: at 12@12½ cents for Shoulders, 13@13½ cents for rib sides, and 13@13½ cents for clear rib sides, but round lots would not bring these figures. Lard we quote as before at 13½@14 cents, and Ness Beef at 20@22 per bbl., but sales are confined to retail lots.

Rice.—We hear of no further sales of Rice, but we quote Carolina steady at 6¾@7 cents for good to choice.

Salt.—Liverpool is in fair supply and moderate demand, as follows: $1.60@$1.75 for Ground Alum, and $3.40@$3.60 per sack for Fine. Turks Island we quote dull and nominal at 62@65 cents per bushel for lots from store.

Sugars.—There is nothing doing in Sugars, and under the reaction in gold within the last day or two the general tone of the market is more favorable. We quote as follows, viz: For fair to good refining 9¼@9½ cents; grocery Cuba 10@11 cents; Cuba Centrifugals 8¾@11¼ cts.; do. Porto Rico 10@11¼ cents, and Demerara vacuum pan 11@12½ cents.

Refined Sugars.—Prices have been reduced again, and we quote as follows, viz: For Hard Crushed 13¼ cents, and Soft do. 13 cents for A white; 12¾ cents for circle A; 12¾ cents for white; 12¼ cents for Extra C, and 12¼ cents for C yellow.

Syrups.—We quote as follows, viz: Calvert at 74@80 cts.; Baltimore Golden at 80@85 cts.; Maryland do. 80@85 cts.; Monumental 55@60 cts., and Molasses Syrups at 32@40 cents per gallon.

Seeds.—Clover continues in good demand, and we sold sales to-day of 400 bushels at 9@9.12½ cents, and Prime we quote at 9@9.25.

Whisky.—High Wines are lower, sellers ask 93 cents, and buyers offer 91 cents. No sales.

DIED.

CONFORD.—At Soldiers' Home yesterday morning, at 4:30 o'clock, Col. FELIX CONFORD, late commanding Louisiana and New York militia, (Santa Fe regiment,) aged 61 years.

His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Home. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—On the morning of the 13th instant, ELIZA ALBERT, son of Albert and Margaret Brown, aged 2 years, 3 months and 1 week.

Funeral this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from (old number) 493 Seventeenth street, between H and I streets. Friends of the family and acquaintances are invited to attend.

MURPHY.—On Sunday, the 13th instant, at 5:30 o'clock, p. m., of consumption, in the 27th year of his age, JEREMIAH MURPHY.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 1410 S street north, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, this afternoon, 14th instant, at 3 o'clock.

MCDEVITT.—On the 13th instant, ROSANA MCDEVITT, aged 18 months, daughter of Michael and Mary McDevitt.

Funeral from her residence, 1 street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, March 15, and proceed to Mount Olivet.

TUTTLE.—Monday morning, 14th inst., at 2:45 o'clock, of pneumonia, MARY ANN TUTTLE, wife of Chester Tuttle, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her residence, March 16, at 1 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 23 Twenty-second street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIOTT.—At the residence of Commander C. H. Cushman, Alexandria, Va., March 8, Mrs. M. M. MARRIOTT, relict of the late Dr. Richard Marriott, of Santa Fe, Md.

[Annapolis and Baltimore papers copy.]

MOSER.—At San Francisco, California, the 4th of March, 1870, ANNIE L. ANDREWS, wife of Dr. Charles Moser and daughter of John Andrew, of this city.

[New Orleans Picayune please copy.]

DODGE.—In Georgetown, D. C., on Sabbath morning, 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH, relict of R. D. Dodge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and eldest daughter of Prof. J. K. Hosmer, U. S. N.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of Green and Stoddard streets, Georgetown, on Tuesday, 15th instant, at 2:30 p. m.

Undertakers.

RICHARD P. HARVEY. ALONZO A. MARR.
HARVEY & MARR,
UNDERTAKERS.
NO. 934 F STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth.
dec6-tf

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GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF COAL!
1,000 tons Lykens 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 Cliffed and Baker's Pine wood