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VOL. XI WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1870. NO. 97.

Auction Sales.

TO-DAY.

BY WM. B. WALL & CO., Auct., New Marble Building, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR CORNER OF FIFTH STREET AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, 418 Southeast corner of Seventh and D streets.

BY W. B. WALL & CO., Auct., New Marble Building, Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

FUTURE DAYS.

F. WISLIZENUS & WILLIAMS, Auctrs., Southeast corner Seventh and D streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR CORNER OF FIFTH STREET AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE NORTHWEST.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, 418 Southeast corner of Seventh and D streets.

BY W. B. WALL & CO., Auctioneers, Southeast corner Seventh and D streets.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR CORNER OF FIFTH STREET AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE NORTH WEST.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, 418 Southeast corner of Seventh and D streets.

Optician.

THE EYESIGHT successfully suited with Pebble or other Spectacles, and Deeper than Daguerre.

H. H. HEMPLER, Optician, National Hotel.

Plumbing and Gas-Fitting.

BROWNE & POWER, PLUMBERS AND GAS-FITTERS, AND DEALERS IN GAS-FIXTURES.

WASHINGTON FACTS AND IMPRESSIONS.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS yesterday were $295,279.70.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.—The coin balance in the Treasury Department is $102,947,000, of which $61,436,000 is for coin certificates. The currency balance is $7,710,000.

THE BILL appropriating a sum equal to one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the widow of the late E. M. Stanton, was signed by the President yesterday morning.

GENERAL SHERMAN has issued a general order announcing the death of Brigadier General Ripley. In respect to his memory, the officers of the ordnance department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

THE Committee on Ways and Means visited the Executive Mansion yesterday morning and had a long conversation with the President and Secretary Boutwell in reference to the funding bill, now before the committee.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.—The receipts from internal revenue and customs this month, it is believed, will reach nearly $30,000,000. The expenditures thus far this month have been about $19,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was for pensions. The expenditures during the balance of this month will be comparatively light, and the public debt statement on the 1st of April will show a handsome decrease thereto.

THE ORDERS relieving Captain Robert McClemmont, unattached, from duty in the Fifth military district, and directing him to proceed to his home, have been revoked. The resignation of Capt. John Pope, United States army, tendered, has been accepted, to take effect September 12, 1869; also, the resignation of Capt. Robert P. McKibben, 4th United States infantry, to take effect March 15, 1870. Second Lieutenant David D. Jones, 5th United States artillery, has been transferred from company M to battery F of that regiment.

THE GEORGIA CASE.—A delegation of twelve colored members of the Georgia Legislature were, yesterday, at the Capitol, and met the Vice President in his room, where one of the members, in a short speech, expressed the hope that Congress would not give the colored citizens of the State into the power of the rebels. The Vice President frankly stated, in reply, that he did not believe that the existing Legislature of Georgia could perpetuate itself, but that his sympathies were with the freedmen, and he hoped to see them secured in the enjoyment of their rights.

THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD have issued a circular of instructions to superintendents of lights having charge of light stations at which first-class fog-signals are now, or may hereafter be, established to select and nominate, if necessary, as keepers of those stations, persons having the necessary mechanical skill. Such qualification is deemed requisite for the reason that these fog-signals of the first class are worked by steam or hot-air engines, and for safe, economical and efficient service, need the care and attention of persons competent to manage such apparatus.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. John E. Owens was greeted with a very large audience at his benefit last night. "Dot, or the Cricket on the Hearth," with Mr. Owens as Caleb Plummer, the old toy-maker, was presented with very good effect. Miss Florence Stanley as Bertha, the Blind Girl, was very effective, as was also Mrs. W. H. Taylor as Tilly Slow boy.

Miss May Saville as Dot was careful and performed her part in her usual manner. Messrs. Varrey, as Tackleton, and Claude Hamilton as John Peerybingle, were very good. The ever popular "Toodles," with Owens as the irresponsible Interlude, concluded the performance. This afternoon there will be a "Dot" matinee at 2 o'clock. No night "Everybody's Friend!" and "Solon Shingle."

UNITED STATES MARSHAL CLARKE passed through this city yesterday in route for Raleigh, N. C., having in custody Gen. Bennet, formerly internal revenue supervisor for North and South Carolina, and an accomplice named Loring, both of whom were arrested on the 11th inst., at Atlantic City, Iowa, on the charge of conspiracy and collusion to defraud the internal revenue laws. Both parties have evaded the vigilance of Government detectives for nearly one year. It is alleged a system of extorting money from merchants and manufacturers was successfully carried on for some time in that section of the country, and when suspicion was directed to some of their acts they suddenly decamped. They will be arraigned on several charges and tried at Raleigh.

FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.—Information has been received by Vincent Colyer from Major General Benjamin H. Grierson, commanding the Department of the Indian Territory, that the larger portion of the Indians of the reservation have received their annuities. The quantity issued, though not large, is of superior quality, and the Indians express themselves well satisfied. Many of the Comanches and Kiowas have been off the reservation hunting buffalo, but have all returned. The Indians do not commit as many depredations as formerly. All reports to the contrary are false. Six white men out of a gang of twenty-four have been arrested for stealing horses from the Government and Indians, and have been sent to Van Buren, Arkansas. The remainder will be arrested as soon as possible. The depredations of the Indians sink into insignificance compared with the acts of these white men.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.—Mr. H. Kriesmann, the United States Consul at Berlin, in a recent letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, acknowledges the receipt of copies of the December and January statements of the public debt printed in the German language, and says:

"The demand for them is so great, and all parties interested in our security so are so much pleased with this arrangement, that an extra number of copies should be sent."

He states under date of 31st ultimo:

"Our bonds within the last few days have experienced a decided rise, and are selling in this market at 90@91. The coupons on them soon being up to par is very firm, and very extensive purchases are daily made for home account. The coupons in your bonds at the Bank of Bremen is now 105 per cent."

The money centres here, and the whole of Germany, is being overrun with American bonds of different categories to the United States as a high rate of interest. These securities are purchased, owing to the active demand of interest and low gold premium, that the Government will find in placing a new loan at a lower rate of interest than the present six per cent., will be in these bonds.

DR. KOTOWSKI, of Ridgway, Pa., has invented a method by which the enormous power destroyed by brakes can be utilized as a motive power in drawing the train. This is done by using compressed air as the motive power instead of steam. The locomotive is first charged with compressed air by means of hydrostatic pressure on a stationary steam-engine to a high pressure sufficient to bring the train under way. Thereafter the power is stored by means of rods connecting the driving wheels of the locomotive with machinery operating condensing pumps on the locomotive communicating with the tank (corresponding with the present boiler) feeding the cylinders. When it becomes necessary to check the velocity of the train or stop it, the condensing pumps are put to work, by means of a lever, by the engineer or fireman at will. Consequently the power of the entire momentum of the train is brought to bear upon the pumps and storing power for future use.

The amount of power stored in this way is enormous. To illustrate: A train weighs two hundred tons, moving at a velocity of thirty miles an hour, would have a momentum of six thousand tons, or three hundred and sixty-nine horse-power. From this is deducted one third for loss by friction of machinery, and the short distance the train will run before being entirely checked, which is a large margin, will leave a net gain of two hundred and forty-six horse-power by stopping a train of the above weight and velocity. Now, considering the number of stoppages on railways, this would give a net gain of two thirds the power required for drawing trains; consequently the duty is performed with one third the expense than when using steam. On heavily graded roads the storing of power is much greater, and practically places those roads on a basis with level ones.

This locomotive dispenses with boiler, breakeman and fuel; this invention has been submitted to the best authorities and pronounced as perfectly feasible, promising a great revolution in the motive power of railways. As will be seen by this, backup engines are entirely useless, and in order to adapt the rolling stock, the bumpers are supplied with springs.

Congress and the Entry Law.

The rule adopted by the House of Representatives some days ago, to devote the third Friday of each month to District of Columbia business, had its first application yesterday, and it was found to work well, as a large amount of business was transacted, and at least two bills of vast importance to the people of this District were passed. One was the general act of Incorporation, which went through without much debate. The other important measure was the bill relating to entry laws and the rate of interest. We give the bill in full elsewhere. We sincerely regret that such men as Mr. Kasson, Mr. Maynard and others deemed it their duty to do all they could to embarrass the bill and prevent its passage.

Messrs. Cook, Walker, and indefatigable member of this District Committee, labored earnestly to secure favorable consideration for the bill which is really desired by all the people in the District. In their efforts they were supported by Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, who has one of the clearest brains in the House, and who gave the best reasons why ten per cent. interest should be allowed on contract. Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, also ably advocated the bill.

If the Senate really desires to confer a favor upon the people of the District, it will concur in what the House has done without delay. Capital will not seek investment here at ten per cent., for the very good reason that it can do better elsewhere. Money ought to be allowed to make what it can, just as any class of merchandize does.

This is a matter that will certainly regulate itself if left untrammeled by legal enactment; and we do not hesitate to affirm that a low rate of interest, fixed by law, and with penalties attached for charging a higher rate, is a positive injury to the borrower, for in such case it will always be, as was so well stated by Mr. Kerr, that the very risk will impel the money-lender to charge an exorbitant rate.

It is well known that money is now loaned here at ten per cent. a month. Pass a reasonable law and this will cease, for capitalists will be satisfied with ten per cent. per annum, and money will be more plentiful everywhere.

(Communicated.)

Perkins and the Russian Government.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1870.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: In his issue of the 11th instant, the *Morning Chronicle* of this city contained a communication over the signature of his Excellency Catacazy, addressed to the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, in which, among other statements, the Russian Minister is pleased to asseverate that he is in possession of a letter "from a highly respectable gentleman, residing in the State of Massachusetts, who has volunteered to produce full evidence," that the claim of the late Captain B. W. Perkins against the Russian Government, for the alleged violation of contracts amounting to $900,000, had been "put in his hands by Perkins, to be disposed of for $150, or even less," &c., &c.

Anxious to remedy in some degree the injury done to the memory of a former client by the matter stated in the communication of the Russian minister, I deem it my duty to both the living and the dead to state that I was the first counsel employed by Perkins to prosecute the said claim, and that he paid me at various times for such services sums exceeding in the aggregate ten times the amount of $100; and I am well-advised of the fact from my own personal knowledge that other professional gentlemen during the same period received considerable sums of money from Captain Perkins for services rendered in the premises; and I further know, that Captain Perkins, besides the expenditure of money, devoted much time and labor in the pursuit of his rights.

I am, therefore, well assured that Mr. Catacazy's unnamed correspondent has, by some means or for some purpose, betrayed him into making the statement referred to, and which cannot possibly be true, for the reason that no sane man would offer to sell, through one agent or attorney, a demand amounting to some $900,000 "for $150, or for even less," while he was paying to one attorney alone a sum exceeding $1,000 to aid in the prosecution of the same claim; and I will further state, though I was quite intimate with my client and understood well his views and feelings, that he never made any such offer to or through me, nor did I ever hear of it until I saw it in the letter of Mr. Catacazy.

I also observed in the letter of Mr. Catacazy, referred to, that Captain Perkins was "a man of intemperate habits," which information is likewise supplied or "whispered" by the same "highly respectable gentleman residing in the State of Massachusetts." I beg to say, that during my acquaintance with Captain Perkins, I did not discover that he was "a man of intemperate habits." I found him to be a man of an open, frank and generous disposition, quite up to the average of master mariners on the score of general intelligence and evidently well versed in the line of business as a seafaring man. And I shall feel both surprised and pained to learn that any one for any motive or consideration, assailed his memory six years after his death by statements or affidavits such as referred to by Mr. Catacazy.

J. F. TARSUNO.

THE GARBLED DOCUMENTS.

Another Letter from Secretary Cox.

The personal explanation of Senator Ross in the Senate the other day, in relation to certain documents alleged to have been garbled, did not, it seems, cover the case as well as it should have done. In view of that explanation Secretary Cox has addressed Mr. Ross a letter, of which the following is a copy:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 17, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, under the cover of one from the Hon. James Harlan, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, transmitting the same.

As I remarked in my letter to Senator Harlan, I should not have felt at liberty to call attention to the fact that this printed document referred to did not contain the whole matter transmitted by me to the Senate, had it not purported to be the whole, and I should not have done more than to reply to the chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs had I not thought that reply in the committee, of which you are a member, and to yourself required me to bring the correspondence to their and your notice.

I regret that I was brought to the point of making a paper fitted for calling your attention to it, though or two in the remarks made by you in the Senate, as reported in the *Daily Globe* of this morning. You say, "The papers come to us in a most confused and unintelligible mass. A large number of them were duplicates," &c.

The arrangements of the original documents on file in the Department was intended to be chronological, and upon more careful examination you will see, I think, that duplicates were sent only when a document given from the office records was quoted or made part of some argument, or paper submitted after reply by those interested in the case. In this manner it appears that the letter of H. L. Taylor, United States Indian agent, under date of September 19, 1868, from which a portion was omitted, was not only a duplicate, but in triplicate. First, there was the copy of the original on file in the Indian office, and marked "60 B;" second, a copy was attached to the statement of J. S. Slaughter, esq., attorney for settlers and Indians, marked "141 Y;" and, third, a copy of a communication in the nature of an argument on the same subject, marked "116." Of these the official copy furnished by the Department, marked "60B," was a full copy of the original, as was also the last named. The imperfect copy was that which was attached to his statement by Mr. Slaughter as attorney for the settlers, and must, therefore, be the one which you copied and which you caused to be read in the Senate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, Secretary.

Hon. B. G. ROSS, Senate of the United States.

An Art Journey to Europe, by Photography.

Every American desires once in his life to see Europe. In it for the purpose of beholding the scenery in Switzerland and Switzerland, the Rhine and the Italian lakes are indeed beautiful; but more has been just as lovely, and even more so, with us. The Hudson, the White Mountains, the Sierra Nevada, and the Yo Semite Valley have no superiors on earth for beauty or grandeur, and when Niagara comes in, to cap the magnificence of our wonderful scenery, the mind passes in awe, nor dares even to dream of anything superior.

And yet annually thousands of Americans go abroad, not to see the wonders of nature, of which we have enough, but the wonders of art, which, transmitted to us by the old masters, are jealously preserved in old galleries and churches as among the sacred treasures of the world. Few persons, even when abroad, can visit all these collections. Time, distance and expense cannot always be mastered; and content to see the British Museum and the Louvre, visiting the churches of Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Naples, Munich or Dresden.

Fortunately, however, the photographic art has come to the relief of all who cannot see Europe, and in the magnificent autotype of Bruno, now on exhibition at Smith & Story's art gallery, F street, are reproduced on a scale of magnificence never before equalled all the treasures of the great European galleries. Looking over their stately albums containing some autotypes we are introduced to the works of Raphael, Michael Angelo, Cellini, Angelica, Del Sarte, &c. This collection in fact renders a voyage to Europe unnecessary, and brings you hundreds of statues, frescoes, cartoons, &c., which even a traveler never sees with satisfaction from their remote positions, as in the sistine chapel and the Vatican, or from haste in going through miles of statuary.

Mr. Bruno's autotypes are justly pronounced *chef d'oeuvres* in themselves, and in Europe have been received with great favor as among the wonders of art. They are perfect for *studies*, and they are cheap in price. We need not say that in a country like ours, as yet so poor in specimens of classic art, that autotypes have a value beyond all description. No lover of the fine arts needs to be told that. We hope, therefore, that our public libraries will endeavor to secure as complete sets as possible. The great national library in the Capitol should have one—the Corcoran gallery would hardly be complete without one.

Some few thousands of dollars will purchase a complete set, containing over five hundred and eighty. Will not Congress do something towards securing an item in the appropriation bill for this purpose? Let the repairs of some few or the casting of some cannon lay over this year, and give our fellow citizens who cannot go abroad an opportunity to enjoy free of cost an acquaintance with the works of the old masters.

IRISH REPUBLICAN MEETING IN THE FIFTH WARD.—The Irish Republican club of the Fifth ward met at the school-house on First street east, between C and D streets south, John O'Meara president, in the chair, and Daniel Shehan secretary.

Mr. H. R. Maryman, chairman of the executive committee, presented the draft of a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club.

Mr. Patrick Sullivan moved to strike out the section recognizing the Central organization. Lost.

A good deal of discussion was had upon the clause in relation to honorary membership, and Mr. P. H. Donegan was called upon to explain it. Mr. Donegan explained the term, and stated also that any Republican of the ward was eligible to full membership. In this connection he wished to explain that Mr. O'Leary was not expelled from the Fourth Ward club because he was a "Dutchman," but because he was not a resident of the ward; besides he was not a Dutchman, but a live Yankee.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Shehan, the clause in relation to honorary membership was stricken out.

The night of meeting was changed to Thursday, and the constitution as thus amended was adopted.

Mr. J. P. Quigley then introduced a preamble and resolutions, reciting that "our old and respected friend and citizen, Horatio R. Maryman," had been maligned by a set of designing copperheads to defeat his confirmation, and attesting to his loyalty and republicanism; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Irish Republicans of the Fifth ward, do most heartily endorse the said H. R. Maryman, and do recommend him as a competent and qualified person as a justice of the peace for this ward, and as Republicans we respectfully ask the Senate to confirm him as such.

And be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this meeting to wait on the Committee of the Senate on the District of Columbia, and urge his confirmation.

The resolutions were adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed such committee: Thomas Shea, J. R. Quigley, Hugh Downey, Jas. Shanahan, and D. H. Parker.

Mr. Neville presented a communication from F. H. Dunegan, president of the central executive committee, inviting the club to send five representatives to that body, and the club elected Messrs. John O'Meara, J. Casey, Hugh Downey, Patrick Sullivan, and H. R. Maryman as representatives.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, upon invitation, then addressed the club, after which the meeting adjourned.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the American Union Academy of Literature, Science and Art, will be held at the Academy rooms, Hay's building, corner of Seventh and F streets. Friends of the movement are invited to be present on Monday evening.

DISTRICT MATTERS IN CONGRESS.

The General Incorporation Act.

The general incorporation bill passed in the House yesterday embodies the main features of Mr. Cook's bill to provide for the creation of corporations in the District of Columbia by general law with his amendment thereto, and Mr. Williams' bill for the incorporation of railroad companies in the District, the main features of which have already been published in the REPUBLICAN.

Five or more persons are authorized under certain regulations to establish an institution of learning with powers similar to those now granted by special charters.

Religious societies are authorized to select a name, elect trustees and hold property under similar regulations as to making a public record of organization, &c. Three or more individuals, a majority of the citizens of the District, may associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, educational, literary, musical, scientific, religious or missionary purposes.

Three or more persons may form a company for carrying on any kind of manufacturing, agricultural, mining, insurance, mercantile, transportation, marketing, or mechanical business in the District. The stockholders of any company organized under the act being liable for all debts due to laborers, servants and apprentices, and for debts due to the amount of the stock of each stockholder.

If the indebtedness of any company organized under this act shall at any time exceed the amount of its capital stock, the trustees of such company assenting thereto shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of the company.

No stockholder shall be personally liable for the payment of any debt contracted by any company formed under this act which is not paid within one year from the time the debt becomes due, unless a suit for the collection of such debt shall be brought against such company within one year after the debt became due, and no suit shall be brought against any stockholder who shall cease to be a stockholder in any such company, for any debt contracted by said company, unless the same shall be commenced within two years from the time he shall have ceased to be a stockholder, nor until an execution against the company shall have been returned unsatisfied in whole or in part.

The bill also provides for the formation of cemetery associations, and boards of trade, twenty persons being required to organize the latter. Seven persons may organize a railroad corporation, but $50,000 must be subscribed and five per cent. paid in before operations may be commenced. Subscription books to the stock are to be publicly open after due notice being given.

A new section, added by the committee, provides that no railroad shall be built under the provision of this until the route and terminal of said road shall have been approved and sanctioned by Congress, and Congress may make all needful rules and regulations for the operation and management of said railroads, and may regulate the rates of fare and freights upon such roads; provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to limit the right of the municipal authorities of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, respectively, to regulate the running of trains or to establish the grade upon which said roads shall be built within said cities, respectively.

It is further provided that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal this act, securing and preserving all rights which may become vested under the same, and may amend or repeal any incorporation formed or created under this act; but any such amendment or repeal shall not, nor shall the dissolution of any company formed under this act, take away or impair any remedy given against any such corporation, its stockholders, or officers, for any liability which shall have been previously incurred.

It shall be lawful for all companies formed and incorporated under this act, or under any act, to sue for and collect any installment or subscription to stock due or to become due to said companies formed under said act, in like manner as other debts now are collected, and before any court having jurisdiction of the amount claimed. Provided, however, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any corporation organized under the same to construct or own any railroad outside of the District of Columbia.

The Usury Act.

The following is the substitute adopted by the House as an amendment to the Senate bill to amend the usury laws of the District of Columbia:

Be it enacted, &c., That the rate of interest within the District of Columbia upon all express contracts or agreements for payment of money shall be at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon every hundred dollars, unless otherwise expressly stipulated by the parties.

Sec. 2. That in all contracts hereafter to be made it shall be lawful for the parties to stipulate or agree in writing that the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or any lesser rate of interest, shall be taken and paid upon every one hundred dollars of money loaned or in any manner due or owing from any person or corporation in this District.

Sec. 3. That if any person or corporation in this District shall contract to receive a greater rate of interest than ten per cent. upon any contract in writing or six per cent. upon any verbal contract, such person or corporation shall forfeit the whole of said interest so contracted to be received, and shall be entitled only to receive the principal sum due to such person or corporation.

Sec. 4. That if any person or corporation within the District of Columbia shall directly or indirectly take or receive any greater amount of interest than is provided for in this act upon any contract or agreement whatever, it shall be lawful for the person or his personal representative or the corporation, paying the same, to sue for and recover all the interest paid upon any such contract or agreement, from the person or his personal representative or from the corporation receiving such unlawful interest: *Provided*, That the suit to recover back such interest shall be brought within two years after such unlawful interest shall have been paid or taken.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to change the general laws in force in relation to banking associations organized under the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863.

The Washington Market.

The bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company also passed.

It names as corporators Thomas Berry, D. W. Bliss, Henry D. Cooke, Wm. B. Todd, Peter Gardner, Henry B. Davis, George W. Riggs, Byron G. Daniels, M. G. Emery, Frederick P. Stanton, Thomas C. Connolly, S. P. Brown, John S. Crocker, Alexander R. Shepherd, Wm. Clark, Hallett Kilbourn, John R. Elvans, B. F. French, C. H. Mitchener, James L. Barbour, I. T. Mitchell, T. T. Fowler, T. H. Alexander, J. W. Angus, W. W. Rapley and Thomas Lewis, and they are empowered to locate and construct a suitable building or buildings upon the following described grounds, namely: Commencing at the intersection of the centre line of B street north with the west line of Seventh street west, running thence north along the west side of Seventh street to the southerly side of Pennsylvania avenue, thence westerly along the southerly side of Pennsylvania avenue to the southerly side of Louisiana avenue; thence westerly along the southerly side of Louisiana avenue to the east side of Ninth street west, thence along the east line of Ninth street to the centre line of B street; thence along the centre line of B street to the place of beginning, and to use and occupy the same by the erection of a suitable building or buildings for a public market-house, including the necessary stalls and sheds, and also for stores, public halls, and such other purposes as may be determined by said company, not inconsistent with its use as a public market. The capital stock of the company to be one million of dollars, and consist of twenty thousand shares at fifty dollars each.

Washington and Boston Steamship Company.

The House also passed the bill to incorporate the Washington and Boston Steamship Company. The bill names as corporators Messrs. James S. Grinnell, Wendell E. Davis, Horatio Browning, Alpheus Middleton, W. Alfred King, Andrew Potts, A. Gaddis, jr., Edward Hartley, Edwin A. Ryther, Wm. L. Wall, G. M. Wright, Wm. H. Morrison, George F. Goff, George W. Potter, H. F. Timmerman, Henry Mays, J. W. Beaver, J. J. Newcomb, John W. Sisler, Samuel Cross, George Waters and Geo. Rogers. The capital stock shall not be less than fifty thousand nor more than five hundred thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

The company is authorized and empowered to establish and run a line or lines of vessels, propelled by steam or other power, between the cities of Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Norfolk, and other ports in the State of Virginia, on the Potomac river, Chesapeake bay, or the tributaries of the same, and Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

Bills in the Senate.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hamlin reported back the bill to incorporate the Washington Butchers' Benevolent Association, naming as corporators John H. Glick, Geo. Carll, Christian Kinney, John Ruppert, Frederick Dietz, and Chas. Graff.

Also, the bill to incorporate the Washington Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, naming as corporators Peter Parker, Sayles J. Bowen, Salmon P. Chase, Wilfred Dixon, G. W. Riggs, W. W. Corcoran, H. D. Cooke, Alexander R. Shepherd, A. S. Solomons, S. Wolf, A. E. Browne, J. F. Tastin, B. H. Stevenson, J. F. Cook, E. G. Weaver, William H. Chase, W. W. Rotter, A. C. Richards, George Clymer, L. W. Kennedy, Alexander T. Fletcher, John H. Johnson, Appleton P. Clark, Josiah Kellogg, J. W. Clark, J. C. Duff, I. Cross, J. L. Roberts, S. S. Baker, Wm. Boyd, and H. M. Knight.

Also, the bill to incorporate the association called the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, naming as corporators: Jos. Brooks, Thomas W. Chase, Henry Beverly, Washington Walker, J. R. Brooks, Thornton Fitzhugh, Elsy Hawley, Julius Chamberlain, A. Anderson, Richard Ashton, John W. Pollard, Dennis Wallace, Samuel Deane, Moses Tibbs, John Rocks, Phillip Tyler, E. Daws, Dabner Walker, James P. Williams, John H. Pollard, and Robt. Harrison.

The National Disgrace.

About the year 1830, a white trader near Council Bluffs, finding himself cheated in a far trade by some Pawnee, loaded a horse with the clothes of a man who had died of the small-pox, drove it into their village, and went on his way rejoicing. Two or three months afterward, Colonel Dougherty, (the famous Indian agent for so many years beyond the Mississippi,) with his troop, visited this village for the purpose of making the annual settlement. For miles along the prairie scattered human bones were bleaching in the hot August sun; as he came nearer the bottom, swelled and putrefying, of the more recent victims were found, usually at the edge of the pools or water-courses, where the poor wretches had crept to their agony of thirst. In the village itself there was the silence of death. Out of thirty villages visited by Dougherty that summer, only two had escaped. Naturally, a massacre of the whites followed the next winter; and again, of course, this was succeeded by a still more bloody slaughter of the Indians by the Government troops. The sequence is inevitable, and has gone on since the beginning. It is an old story, but one which clearly illustrates our national relations with the Indians since the murders by the Paxton boys and Colonel Crosup a hundred years ago to that more foul and cowardly one the other day which army officers jocularly denominate as their hard hit.

It is time we looked this Indian question full in the face. The Cheyenne and Sioux is a barbarian—a filthy, lazy, uncomfortable fact among us; he jars, perhaps, against our finer sense at every turn; but he is our creditor. We have taken from him our land—the very air we breathe. It is a plain now! He is a thief, perhaps a drunkard, and an assassin, and we are a Christian people. But we have habitually sent out to deal with him, as pioneers of our civilization and Christ's gospel, traders, Pikes, and agents, who were drunkards, thieves and assassins. They showed him the way. Now, how shall we punish him because he followed? How shall we punish this ignorant savage for being a savage? Being a Christian people, and bidden to preach the gospel to every creature, can we deal with the Indian in no other mode than by becoming more brutal and barbarous than he? While we stretch out one hand to stay the Hindoo mother from throwing her child, are we to pat with the other those gallant officers and Christian gentlemen approvingly on the head who cut the throats of women and strangle babies at their mothers' breasts? If this is the only method left us of meeting the problem of this relic of heathendom in our midst, then our civilization and Christianity are proven to be impotent shams and lies. If we are driven to take up the red man's weapons, it must be because our ones are less strong than his. Gen. Sheridan meets the matter boldly, and defends the late massacre by saying that either the whites or Indians must be murdered; and we, for one part, meet it on the other hand, and assert that if centuries of education and Christianity cannot raise us a whit above the Indians, but have left us, the whites, more cowardly, more women and baby strangers, there is no reason to choose between us. Better the red-skins should be left to torment us on the border, than these successful butchers in our army to continue to be the eyes of the world and of God.

Government has too long wilfully remained blind to these outrages upon the Indians on the frontier, of which this last, though the most glaring, is but one of a class. It is, we know, a vexatious, difficult question, but it never has been fairly met. Slavery was as difficult; expediency and political interest stayed off its adjustment, until God set it right with swift and terrible action. The Indian indicts us for wrongs and cruelty as deep as those of the negro; we may call it sentimental and pulling to plead them; the highest question of price in stocks or fall in dry goods seems to us a more weighty and serious matter than the cheated and wretched savages on our border. There is but one thing, however, certain in history—that the lives of nations, as individuals, the great currents of right and wrong ebb and flow steadily toward enlightenment or barbarism—currents which, under all, God rules; and that it is not questions of dry goods and stocks which bring upon a nation either punishment or disenfranchisement, but human or religious rights infringed. England, in India, laid aside her Christianity to meet heathenism with heathenish cruelty, and was taught her mistake at Lucknow and Cawnpore. We have just atoned, by the most bloody civil war ever known to the world, for our treatment of the negro. It is too soon for the lesson to be lost on us.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 16th.

Alexandria and Vicinity.

From the Alexandria *Gazette* of yesterday we clip the following news items:

MR. ROBERT G. VIOLETT, after a lingering illness, died early this morning. He was well known not only to the people of this city, but generally in the surrounding country.

THE Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church closed its session at Westminster, Md., yesterday. Rev. E. P. Benson was reappointed pastor of the church in Alexandria. Mr. Benson is an esteemed Christian gentleman, and his reappointment will give great satisfaction.

JOHN BOSWELL, now serving out a term of imprisonment in the county jail, during the storm on Tuesday night last, had, it is computed by those who attended upon him, more than one hundred convulsions.

THERE are now four vessels loaded with salt on their way from Liverpool to this city. Two are consigned to Hoge, Wedderburn & Co., one to B. B. Lambert, and one to W. A. Smoot.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rumor current on the streets for the last week, it is said, by those who are most active in their opposition to the present management of the O., A. & M. R. R., that no petition has been in circulation requesting Gen. R. E. Lee to become a candidate for the presidency of that road.

IT is SUGGESTED by some that the difficulty about the proper organization of the county, or 5th magisterial district of Alexandria, under the new constitution, be obviated by assuming that part to Fairfax county. It is doubted, however, whether such a course would be constitutional!

THE NEWS BY CABLES

FRANCE.

The Proposed Amnesty Abandoned—The Franco-Austrian Alliance—French Consulates of Philadelphia and Richmond Abolished—Remarkable Editorials in the Opinion National on Rome.

PARIS, March 18.—Semi-official journals announce that owing to disagreement of opinions among ministers at the last meeting of the cabinet the proposed amnesty was abandoned.

Journal Francais asserts that the Archduke Albert of Austria, who before his visit to Paris was opposed to Franco-Austrian alliance, is now favorable to the project.

Consulates of France at Philadelphia and Richmond have been abolished, and the vice consulate at Chicago has been made a full consulate.

The *Opinion National* has a remarkable editorial to-day. It demands the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, renunciation of the Concordat and suppression of the budget for public worship, and declares that, should these measures be carried out, nothing will be left in Rome but imbecility and fraud.

SPAIN.

Pension to the Children of Cortanos—Probable Effect of the Proclamation of Infallibility.

MADRID, March 18.—In the Cortes to-day a resolution granting a pension of $300 to each of the children of Cortanos, late editor of the "*Voz de Cuba*," gave rise to an interesting debate, during which enthusiastic speeches were made in favor of the preservation of Spanish authority in Cuba. The resolution was adopted.

It is believed here that a proclamation of Papal infallibility will do great injury to the cause of the church in Spain where the manifest tendency now is to freedom in religious matters.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Lord of the Manor of Scotstoun—Postage at Halifax.

EDINBURGH, March 18.—Donald McKenzie has been appointed Lord of the Court of Sessions, vice R. P. Maitland.

LONDON, March 18.—John Ingram, of Halifax, has suspended. Other failures are rumored.

Latest Telegraphic Brevities.

Julian C. Verplanck a well known author, politician and philanthropist, died at his residence in Fourteenth Street, New York yesterday morning, in the 68th year of his age.

THE Rev. Father Wheeler of St. Louis, died at Munich in Bavaria, while en route from Rome to Ireland.

Theodore Nickles was hung at Great Valley, New York, yesterday for the murder of Dr. Andrew Mead, in Allegany, New York, in December last.

The Pennsylvania Senate has passed another Metropolitan police bill, which will go through the House. It is said to be acceptable to the Governor.

The Society of the Sixth Army Corps holds its annual union in Philadelphia on the 8th of April. Gen. Cochrane delivers the address.

A crowd of roughs in Philadelphia on Thursday night. No arrests were made.

Patrick Sweeny has been arrested in Philadelphia on suspicion of the murder of Mrs. Tobin at Woodville, Pa., a few days since.

A snow storm has prevailed in Maine since Wednesday. The snow is two feet deep and drifting badly.

Telegraphic Summary.

OWING to the attitude taken by the Pope, the Spanish government has decided not to send a special envoy to the Ecumenical Council.

Mr. PATRONI was re-nominated throughout Ireland Thursday in the usual manner. So far as heard from no disorder occurred, and the extra precautions taken by the authorities to guard against rioting were needless.

THE MARSEILLAISE of yesterday announces that as all its editors have gone to Tours, in order to be present at the Prince Bonaparte homicide trial, that journal will be edited there for a time.

A well informed correspondent at Rome telegraphed to London yesterday that the rumor of the Pope's illness is confirmed. The Bishops of Bamberg and Nevers take the lead in the opposition to the infallibility dogma.

RUDOLPHE and Dorr played a billiard match Thursday night in San Francisco of 1,500 points for $2,500. Rudolphe was the winner. Rudolphe made 1,500 points while Dorr was making 970. Rudolphe's greatest run was 315, and Dorr's greatest run was 174.

A DISPATCH from Antwerp to London confirms the previous report of the loss of the ship Vesuve, Captain Vosper, from Calcutta November 17, with guano for Antwerp. She was an American ship, of 1,248 tons burthen, and belonged at Thomaston, Maine. The Mayflower was slightly damaged.

THE steamship Europa, from New York, arrived at Glasgow yesterday. The steamship Bavaria, from New Orleans and Havana, touched at Southampton, Thursday, on the way to Hamburg. The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived at Queenstown, Thursday, en route to Liverpool. The steamship Helvetia, from New York for Hamburg, arrived at Plymouth, England, Thursday.

THE ship Maggie Wilddes, Capt. Barclay, from Savannah February 6th, arrived at Liverpool yesterday. Her captain reports that on the 12th instant she signalled a disabled Cunard brig-rigged steamer steering east. She wanted no assistance. This was unquestionably the missing steamer Samaria, Captain Martyn, from Liverpool for New York, which has put back for a British port. She is expected to arrive off Cape Clear, Ireland, to-day.

THE advertisement of the New York Associated Press, offering $500 reward for the detection of the author of the City of Boston canard, is published and pointed editorially in the Times and other London morning papers of yesterday. Capt. Judkins and the Inman line authorities are still confident that the missing steamer will come into port safely. Yesterday, vessels arriving from the Atlantic still reported dense fogs off the coast of Ireland, with wind from the northwest.

AFFAIRS have not changed much in Richmond since Thursday night. Mayor Ellyson and Mayor Cahoon each had an an interview with Gen. Canby yesterday morning. Mayor Cahoon's party, with the exception of three or four who were starved out and came out yesterday morning, still hold the lower station-house. They have been since Wednesday night without food. Da