National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1870.

Corner 19th and D, near Pepco. Av

W. J. McKTAGH ... Editor and Proprietor

RECEPTIONS.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce that the Tuesday afternoon receptions of Mrs. Grant have been resumed, and she will receive her friends this afternoon from two to four o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

In view of the reduction of force and the discharges at the Washington navy yard we republish for general information the following extracts from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the yard here. It looks as though the Washington yard was being made the experimental ground for reduction of force and economy, and against this we protest in the name of the scores of workmen and their families who were brought here to labor for the Government, and who should not be thrown unnecessarily out of employment. The recommendations of the Secretary and what he says of the yard in the following extracts we commend to all in authority, and ask whether it is not wrong, to say the least, to further neglect appropriations, and to thus injure a yard which is almost necessary to the success of our navy:

"This is one of our old and necessary navy yards. It is situated on tide-water, at the head of navigation, and is further inland, less accessible to assault from sea, nearer the mountains, and more defensible by fixed and floating defences, and by obstructions, than any of the above-named navy yards. It is convenient to the supplies of timber, iron and coal from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Virginias. The old navy commissioners" appreciated and improved it. They gave New York and Washington the same number of ship-houses.

The proposed extension, on each side, amounting to sixty-six acres, can be made now to great public advantage, and for a moderate price. It is most earnestly recommended that this be done without delay. The navy also needs the opposite shore to Poplar Point, extending inland to a depth convenient for naval purposes.

The capacity of this yard for building, repairing and equipping vessels, especially for building and repairing iron-clads, should be improved without delay.

The construction, proof and trial of ordnance for the navy require, and should be provided with, a large, appropriate and separate establishment. This navy yard is convenient and useful to the Navy Department for many experimental purposes.

The channel of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac, especially in front of the navy yard, requires, in consequence of the accumulated deposit of many years, to be made deeper and broader. This can be readily done. About half of the flats on the opposite shore should be filled up by dredging the channel side of them.

There are one or two places in the Potomac which can be conveniently improved by dredging, to the benefit of commerce, navigation and defence. The pride of the country is high in the capital of the Union which so much has been done to preserve. The naval portion of the public establishment here should have the size and improvement required to make it efficient.

The yard at Washington has only a small area, too small for an extensive establishment. Of late years it has been more of a repairing and manufacturing than a building yard, and is deemed better adapted for the former purposes than the latter. For either purpose the area is too small, and an estimate is again submitted for its enlargement. [illegible] June, 1869, is, for materials, $48,823.18; and for labor, $60,321.78; making an aggregate of $108,144.96.

The amount expended during the year for objects coming under the head of contingent is $96,859.12.

Estimates for the following objects are submitted for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871, viz: For depot for coal, extension of the yard west, extension of the yard east, marine railway, completing ordnance foundry, experimental battery, enlargement of officers' quarters E, F and G, repairs of ordnance buildings, and repairs of all kinds, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $551,775."

MRS. TAPPAN'S LECTURE to-night at Masonic Temple will be one of more than ordinary interest. Her subject is one challenging the highest statesmanship of the age. It has been selected in view of its present and great importance. She will handle it with a master-hand. As an extemporaneous speaker she has few equals, and no superiors. Those who desire a rich treat, and a thorough understanding of this vexed question, will not fail to be present. We have heard the other side a long time; let us now hear the Indian's side.

E. A. BOWELL, esq., collector of taxes, has gone to New Bedford, Mass., for the purpose of taking unto himself a "helpmate." The lady is Miss Mary A. Perney, the accomplished and beautiful daughter of Captain Thomas H. Perney, of the United States coast survey. The marital rites will be celebrated at New Bedford on Friday morning, and the happy twain will make a brief Northern honey-moon tour, and arrive in this city about two weeks hence.

THE REGISTRATION.—It is announced that the board of registration will commence their labors on Monday next, registering the voters of the First ward first. The board have decided to sit five days in each ward, holding their sessions from 3 to 7 o'clock, p. m., of each day. They have not yet appointed their clerks.

EDWARD C. INGERSOLL, esq., (recently connected with the bureau of engraving and printing, Treasury Department,) has resumed the practice of law in this city, in connection with General S. S. Henkle. Mr. Ingersoll graduated with distinction at the Columbian Law School some two years since.

COMMISSIONER DELANO has decided that snuff jars cannot be used a second time for packing snuff. The law requires that the stamped portion of every package shall be destroyed, and as snuff jars are usually made of earthern ware, such compliance with the law is impossible. The Commissioner has also decided that in assessing manufacturers of tobacco and snuff on the penal sum of their bond in excess of $5,000, where the manufacturer has commenced business after a part of the special tax year has elapsed, the assessment is to be made pro rata for the portion of the year unexpired.

ARMY ORDERS.—Second Lieutenant David H. McComas, United States army, unassigned, has resigned; First Lieutenant Edward Simonton, brevet captain 4th infantry, and Second Lieutenant Warren R. Dunton, brevet first lieutenant 23 infantry, have at their own request been dropped from the rolls of their regiments, and will repair to their homes and await orders. Private Thomas Dolan of the 5th cavalry is assigned to duty as messenger at the Executive Mansion.

"THE SITUATION."

Its Complications—Their Origin and Solution.

NUMBER 7.

THE NON-CONSTITUTIONAL NEW STATES.—The Articles of Confederation were submitted by the Continental Congress to the people of the colonies for their consideration in November, 1776. They were fully discussed, and ratified, and became the paramount covenant of a perpetual Union of the colonies, as a confederation of States, March 1, 1781, and this while their independence as united colonies rested only in declaration and not in achievement; so that, although the second article of their proposed confederation provided that "each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled," no one of them in fact, at its date, possessed either sovereignty or independence, severally considered; nor did the Confederacy of States, so called, at the date of the final ratification of those articles, in fact possess either, except through the unity of the general governing power assumed by, and conceded to, the magistracy in Congress.

This is verified as an historical fact by the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, made with France in February, 1778, which recites, viz:

ARTICLE 2. The essential and direct end of the present defensive alliance is to maintain effectually the liberty, sovereignty and independence, absolute and unlimited, (not of each State or of the several States, but) of the said United States, as well in matters of *government as of commerce.*

ARTICLE 3. *The two contracting parties* shall each, on its part, and in the manner it may judge most proper, make all the efforts in its power against their common enemy, in order to attain the end proposed.

ARTICLE 8. *Neither of the two parties* shall conclude either truce or peace with Great Britain without the formal consent of the other first obtained; and they mutually engage not to lay down their arms until the independence of the United States shall have been formally *or tacitly assured* by the treaty or treaties which shall terminate the war.

The definitive treaty with Great Britain, by which the independence of the United States was "formally assured," and became absolute, was not executed till September 3, 1783, two years and a half after the adoption of the Articles of Confederation. That treaty conceded the domain and sovereignty over the colonies, till then claimed to reside in the crown, not to each State, but to the General Government of the confederation or the magistracy in Congress; *i. e.*, to the States *united* and possessing a national capacity and government under that designation.

This treaty, as well as the treaty with France, was negotiated and concluded on behalf of the respective governments or sovereignties, by the national plenipotentiaries of each, from which it is evident that the powers thus conceded or yielded to the magistracy in the Congress by the Government of Great Britain, were not in the States severally before the treaty.

The independence which they had previously declared as united colonies was an independence of the government of the parent Power, not of their own union, or of the magistracy in the Congress, which was its governing power. Hence the concession of independence and sovereignty to the governing power of that Union, by Great Britain, did not invest each State, or any State in severalty, with a sovereignty beyond its own charter precincts, or independent of that general governing power, and therefore the second article of the confederation could not be taken as conceding to each or any State in severalty any more independence of the general government of the Union than it previously had of Great Britain, or than could have been claimed for it *before* the definitive treaty was executed.

Yet in the phraseology, though clearly not in the intention of the framers, originated a conflict between the several States and the general government of the Union, as to the nature and degree of the "sovereignty, freedom and independence, which were *retained*" by each State, and also as to the "every power, jurisdiction and right *not expressly delegated* to the United States in Congress assembled." Hence originated, as we have seen, the necessity, not of dissolving the Union, but of changing its fundamental organism, in order to make it conformable to and in harmony with *the subsequently established nationality.*

This brings to our enlighted conviction a knowledge of the necessity, and the peculiar and distinctive characteristics of the "more perfect union," or nationality, established ation of political associations or colonies, calling themselves States, and *seeking independence* of a parent power. But that it must necessarily be, and was, a consolidated organism, framed by a people who by their common contributions and efforts, irrespective of State distinctions, had achieved independence by wresting sovereignty from the Power which sought to subjugate them.

They therefore ignored, so far forth, the subtle sophistry of colonial or State distinctions as opposed to a national magistracy, and established their unity under a general sovereignty with absolute and positive powers over all within the sphere over which its jurisdiction was to operate. Thus, under this new organism, the life both of the nation and the States was established upon the sure and impregnable foundation of *a popular sovereignty, i. e.*, a sovereignty deriving its just powers from, and owing its perpetual existence to, the will of the people. So that, under the new Constitution, we and the sovereignty of the general government of the union derived, not from the States, but from the people, its reach and jurisdiction extending over all the precincts described in and given up by such Definitive Treaty with the antagonistic power.

Hence we have the plain, practical, comprehensive and common sense affirmation, viz: "WE, THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, in order to form a more perfect union; establish justice; insure domestic tranquillity; provide for the common defense; promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, DO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH this Constitution for the United States of America," *that is* for the confederacy of States, or the republic so denominated.

This Constitution, therefore, as the supreme law, thenceforth limited and defined, to the comprehension of all the inhabitants of the land, both sovereignty and allegiance, whether national, State, Territorial or individual, throughout the domain of the United States of America.

Once more, and briefly, let us reiterate the distinction. The great defect of the Articles of Confederation was, that under them the sovereignty wrested from Great Britain by the revolution was claimed to belong to the States exclusively, in their respective and several jurisdictions, and no provision was made in them for a national government of supreme power or paramount jurisdiction over the individual citizen. The Constitution was designed to remedy this defect, which was accomplished, as we have seen, by recognizing a sovereignty inherent in the people of the thirteen original States, by virtue of its conquest, and the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain conceding it to them in their national capacity of the United States of America.

Thus is demonstrated the proposition that the constitutional national sovereignty was vested in the government of the Union, composed of the original States alone; and on every admission of a new State into this Union, from that day to this, the distinctive existence of such union and sovereignty of the confederacy styled The United States of America has not only been distinctly recognized, but also emphatically declared in a resolution of admission "*on an equal footing with the original States.*"

Now let it be again remembered that these original States, in order to facilitate the Federal Alliance, as it was called, ceded to the Congress, in its capacity of the governing power of the Union, a vast territorial domain, lying within the precincts of the United States, the political destinies of which were assumed, and specially guaranteed by the revolutionary Congress; again reassured under the Confederation by the Ordinance of 1787, and finally by the people in the new Constitution by providing for its government and regulation while in a territorial condition, and for the creation of new municipalities to be formed out of it, and trained into States for State organisms, with a position in the Union "*on original members thereof, on a footing equal with the original States in all respects whatsoever!*"

It is evident, therefore, that the creation and formation of the new States of Vermont, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, Maine, and whatever other State organization formed out of such original territory, to this distinctive position in the Union, did not enlarge or extend the capacity or jurisdiction of the national sovereignty *beyond* the limits of the domain recognized by the Constitution as belonging to the United States.

Hence, these new States were constitutionally created, not, however, by the mere will of Congress, or the caprice of partisan legislation, but *by virtue of the original and sacred covenant which made the territory out of which they were formed the exclusive property of the nation for such purpose*; and being thus legitimately incorporated into the very body of the same, they became, as I have said, *as one with the original States*; their independent and indestructible municipal and State life became in like manner recognized and guaranteed as a necessary and reciprocal condition of the national life.

So that on the one hand neither secession nor rebellion, nor treason even, could forfeit or destroy that life or separate them, or either of them, from that national oneness without destroying both the Constitution and the Union. While on the other hand there was no power vested in the Congress or the Executive, nor is there any just rule of judicial interpretation under the Constitution, to change or modify or destroy the conditions of their independent municipal life, or their position and relations as States in this constitutional Union but by destroying both the Constitution and the Union; and this for the obvious and simple reason that their State existence did not originate in, nor had it even depended upon the will of the Executive, or of the Congress, or the decrees of the judiciary, but on *the perpetual and irrevocable covenant and law of constitutional life, whether State or national.*

But the same cannot be said of the new States of Louisiana, Missouri, Florida, Texas, California, or whatever other State formed out of territory not originally belonging to the domain of the United States, but acquired from a foreign power or ceded by an alien colony *since* the Constitution was adopted. These latter, therefore, I have denominated, and it is conceived that they may with evident propriety and truthfulness be called, *non-Constitutional new States.* Mark you, I do not say they are *un*-Constitutional new States, for that would involve an admission or implication that they were in some way comprehended in its provisions. But, incontrovertibly, they may well be called non-Constitutional new States—each and all of them being the offspring of a jurisdiction extended beyond the constitutional precincts of the United States. Hence the promotion or advancement of any of them to a State position in the Union was an exercise and an extension of the reach of the national jurisdiction, which made its government over them a new and a different sovereignty. Thenceforth and always all its acts done in relation to these new acquisitions must be considered as done by virtue of its inherent sovereign power and capacity *outside of the Constitution*, and independently of any such power derived under it, whether done or purporting to be done in conformity with its provisions or not.

Hence again it follows that in this, its enlarged domain and jurisdiction, the national sovereignty of the United States at the present day has extended and reaches far beyond that of the Constitutional national sovereignty recognized and provided for by the framers of that governmental organism.

This peculiar feature in the character and construction of our national Union and Government, as it is claimed to exist at the present day, is very important to be discriminated in considering its power, as well as the power of Congress, in relation to the territorial and State domain acquired from foreign Powers *since* the Constitution was adopted; and it is more especially important when taken in reference to this modern sophistry of secession and consequently kindred sophistry of disruption.

To comprehend this proposition, or to illustrate it more clearly, let us look a little more closely into the character of this extension of the national domain and sovereignty, and to the source whence it derives its title to supremacy over this newly-acquired territory. For to this point we trace the origin of those complications which have infringed the integrity of the original Union, desecrated the covenants and guarantees of the Constitution, and alarmingly imperiled the existence both of the national and State life.

Without any special reference, then, to the changes which the fearful and irrestistible logic of events born of civil war may have developed in the lately insurrectionary States, let us look otherwise at the political alembic through which "THE SITUATION" has been distilled.

The acquisition of foreign territory, and the creation of new States out of it, was the first ominous exercise of *a power outside of the Constitution*; but by it these new States gained no such position or relations in the Union as the original and constitutional new States held in it. They derived neither their origin nor their life from it, and hence they became the pregnant elements of disintegration. They were the mere creations of the Congress which secured their allegiance to the Constitution by prescribing and fixing certain fundamental conditions to their statehip in the Union, and thereby reserving the correlative power to remand them to a territorial condition should they undertake to annul, or violate, or infringe any such fundamental compact. Hence these new States stand on an entirely different footing in the Union, from the original and constitutional new States, *which were*, as I have said, *the constitutional Union.* It was in the absence of such discriminating reference on either side, that the antagonism which existed between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, under the late Administration, seemed to the writer to have had their origin, and I am apt to think that a proper appreciation of this distinction would have gone far towards ending that antagonism, and may yet be effectual in allaying or terminating our present complications, as well as reconciling all differences between all parties and sections in the land.

It might also, peradventure, give a wider scope to the whole idea, as well as to the aims and references of any sound policy of reconstruction. Its final and permanent adjustment may be found to require such an amendment of the Constitution as shall give to these non-constitutional States a constitutional existence, and restore or compensate to the constitutional States, as well as to the people inhabiting therein, the rights and franchises which have been compromised by so wide a departure from the original work of the fathers, and thus the better perpetuate both the national and State life.

We will in our next number consider *The Power Outside of the Constitution.*

H. S.

WASHINGTON CITY, D.C., March 14, 1870.

Frank in Publishing Company.

FRANKLIN PUBLISHING COMPANY.—A Live Book-Store in an unexpected place—all way between Congress and the raging Tiber—191 Pennsylvania avenue.

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

New Advertisements.

$50—FRONT PARLOR WITH BOARD FOR TWO or TWO at $50 per month. Also BOARD and ROOM at very low rates, at 437 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. mh15-3t

HENKLE & INGERSOLL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW EDWARD C. INGERSOLL, U. S. Commissioner. mh10-1m* Office, 613 Fifth st., opp. City Hall.

FOR SALE—A two story seven-room FRAME HOUSE, lot 16 by 110 in an alley, two blocks north of Lafayette square. Price $1,300. Apply to T. DYER, mh10 1f (Star) Real Estate Agent, Cor. 7th st. and La. ave.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BAY HORSE, Carpenter's Wagon, Single Harness, and Nine Bucks, to be sold at Wall's Sale-a-Bazar, on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. FRED. SCHLEE, Administrator. JOS. E. WALL & CO., mh10-3t*W7S Auctioneers.

FOR SALE IN GEORGETOWN, THAT VALUABLE CORNER LOT, two squares of by 120, situated southeast corner of High and Stoddard streets. Only $300 cash required; balance to suit by payments of $100. WARE & CO., Northeast cor. New York Avenue and 15th st. mh10 1f

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BY THE AUTHOR OF "LITTLE WOMEN." "An Old-Fashioned Girl." $1.50. "Eyllian John." Vol. 8. Just out. $1.25. "Wonder Library." 8 new vols.: Glass Making; Sublime in Nature. $1.50 each. Memoir of Wm. C. Bryant, Stationary in China. $7.50. Life of James Hamilton, D. D. $2.50. "The First Across of the Cross." $1.50. "God is Love; or, Glimpses of the Father's Infinite Affection for his People." $1.25. WM. BALLANTYNE, 403 Seventh street, Intelligencer Building.

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Choice Extra Flour ..... 8.50 per sack.
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PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 10, 1870. Sealed proposals for furnishing STATIONERY for the year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Department until the 8th day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, m.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon to do so.

The articles contracted for must be furnished from time to time during the year, in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties in the sum of ten thousand dollars, ($10,000), approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portions of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase, in open market, of such articles of stationery as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the contractors fifty per centum of the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury. mh16eoim

NOTICE.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wm. R. Riley & Brother was dissolved by mutual consent March 1st, 1870. The business will be settled up by Wm. R. Riley, who is authorized to use the name of the late firm in settlement of the business. WM. R. RILEY, PHIL. C. RILEY. WASHINGTON, March 3, 1870. mh16-3t

Special Notices.

$300 TO EUROPE AND BACK. J. E. H. WILCOX Lectures TO-NIGHT, Union League Hall, on the subject. 1t

LADIES ACCOMPANIED BY GENTLEMEN, admitted free to the Whitehurst Gallery. Exhibition every evening this week. mh15-3t

REMOVAL.—THE NATIONAL FREEDMEN'S SAVINGS BANK will remove on MONDAY, April 4, to 605 Pa. ave., Building, Seventh street, opposite Post Office. mh10-4t W. J. WILSON, Cashier.

THE THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN REFORM ASSOCIATION meets at Wall's Hall, Seventh street, between H and I, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 31st. Business of importance will be transacted. mh10-3t* A. S. KIBBEY, President.

TERRAPIN STEW.

EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT, 307 Fourteenth street, opp. Willard's Hotel. Mr. SULLIVAN respectfully invites the Terrapin Stew on THE REDAY FIGHT, for the entertainment of his patrons, in his hall. mh10-3t SPECIE PAYMENT.

ALL JERSEYMEN IN THE city are requested to meet in the reading room at Willards' Hotel, on 19th (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, promptly, to proceed in a body to pay their respects to Hon. Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, recently confirmed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. J. W. MAZZINI, President of N. J. Republican Association. P. S. SANDFORD, Secretary. 1t

DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, OFFICE OF THE BOARD, 300 L STREET, NORTHWEST, Washington, D. C., March 10, 1870.—Notice: The Committee appointed by the Board of Police for the examination of candidates for positions on the Police Force, will meet in the office of the Board sitting on the 6th proviso, at 12 m., at Police Headquarters. F. A. LEZENBY, Secretary. mh10-4d

CITY REGISTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1870. Notice is hereby given that on FRIDAY, April 1, 1870, will expire all licenses given by the Corporation of the City of Washington to the agents or owners of all carts, wagons, drays or hackney carriages in the Corporation limits.

All said Corporation licenses expiring on said date must be promptly renewed.

Deposits for licenses to the Corporation are now, by law, made with the City Collector, by which a certificate will be given, upon which the City Register will issue the license. JOHN F. COOK, City Register. mh10 10t

A CARD.

It appearing that some evil-disposed persons, enemies of the success which the establishment of a large town at Huntington, twenty minutes' ride from Washington, is certain to insure, are attempting to produce in the public mind a belief that the reason we sell building lots there at so low a price, and on such easy terms, is because the title of Huntington is either bad, or low, or uncertain; and from other sources we learn that these parties have gone so far as to allege that the Baltimore and Ohio and Metropolitan and Potomac Railroad with its lateral branch into Washington does not take place at Huntington—this is written to prevent such false statements wholly and entirely untrue; and to aver that the grounds of Huntington are high and healthy; that the Baltimore and Ohio railway is now depositing gravel on the road-bed; that the junction of railways does take place at Huntington; the bed of the railway from there towards Rock Creek, from there towards Georgetown, and from there towards Washington, is all graded and finished, and we understand that the Railroad Company have commenced laying the rails. Gentlemen can satisfy themselves by a visit to the spot—the cross-ties preparatory to the putting down of the iron rails.

Further, we invite any and all to visit the site of Huntington, and see for themselves, go and from the 4th point we will convey them free of any charge or expense.

Free dinners served upon the grounds.

REV. M. PLUMB & CO., 940 F street, mh10-1w Proprietors of Huntington, Md.

DR. SUNDERLAND'S LECTURE.—Copies of the NATIONAL REPORT 1869, are delivered at Lincoln Hall, on the 20th ultimo, in reply to the lecture of Dr. White, can be obtained at the office, corner of Tenth and D street. mh10 1f

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, opposite Masonic Temple. Perfumery, Medicines, &c., &c., cheaper than any other place.

OFFICE OF THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 191 Market street, Newark, N. J., Nov. 25, 1869. Notice is hereby given that JOHN F. LOCKIER is the only authorized Agent of our Company in Washington, and that he is the only one connected to solicit for the Company, and he is not appointed to do so. Premiums on policies and receipts must be for that purpose. Branch Office: No. 310 F street, Washington, D. C. CHARLES G. LATHROP, 4 10-eo3m Vice President.

OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS Cashed by J. H. GUIER, Money Broker, 3 1340 F street, near U. S. Treasury. fm11-6m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

OUTLAYS AND CHOICE STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER FRENCH AND ENGLISH COATINGS, SUITINGS and CASSIMERES, Of the latest importations and newest designs, is now ready for inspection. Also, a complete stock of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the season. WILLIAM E. TUCKER, Merchant Tailor and Dealer in Gents' Furnishing Goods, No. 402 Pennsylvania avenue, between 4½ and 6th streets. mh10-3t

THIS MEANS BUSINESS.

I, DAN, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND E STREETS, herebe invite a share of the friends and the public that he is now receiving NEW GOODS every day from his manufacturing establishment in Baltimore.

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND LESS IN PRICE than any house in the District can afford to offer. Special attention paid to ORDERED WORK at I. DAN'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Cor. of Seventh and E streets, Washington, D. C. mh10-3m

GEORGE BERGLING, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1118 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, south side, has just received a very large stock of IMPORTED SPRING GOODS, of the latest styles and patterns, and is prepared to warrant a perfect fit and UNDER PRICES than any other ESTABLISHMENT in or outside of this CITY. Also, a fine assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. mh7-1f

Wood and Coal.

LUMBER, WOOD AND COAL.

Lykens Valley Coal, egg and stove ..... $6 per ton.
White Ash, egg and stove ..... 5 per ton.
Red Ash Pea Coal ..... 5 per ton.
White Ash Pea Coal ..... 5 per ton.
Pine Wood ..... 8 per cord.
Oak Wood ..... 7 per cord.
Pine Wood, sawed and split ..... 7 per cord.
Oak Wood, sawed and split ..... 8 per cord.

Our stock of lumber is always large, consisting of framing, flooring, shingles, laths, walnut, oak, poplar, ash, &c.

Dressed lumber of all kinds on the power.

T. ROW CLARK & CO., Wharf Depot and Steam Mill, Foot of Fourth street East. Branch Yard Virginia avenue and Ninth St. East. mh10-1f

Pianos.

STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS.

We have just received an assortment of the new STEINWAY SCHOOL PIANO. Persons in search of a reliable instrument at a low price are requested to give us a call. W. G. METZEROTT & CO., mh10-3t Sole Agents of Steinway's Pianos.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

A large assortment, of all styles, has just been received, from $100 to $600. FOR SALE AT THE WAREROOMS OF mh10-3t W. G. METZEROTT & CO.

Trunks, &c.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JAS. S. TOPHAM & CO., No. 435 Seventh Street, Between D and E streets, east side. Manufacturers Ladies' and Misses' Trunks in great variety. Best and medium quality Sole Leather Trunks. Ladies' and Gents' traveling Sacks. Bonnet Boxes, and Valises. Remember all our Trunks are made with McMurray's Patent Stays. Repairing neatly done and at reasonable prices. Old number 500. mh10-2w

China Ware.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE At 20 Per Cent. Less.

As gold has fallen, my prices will be in proportion. Now is the time for Housekeepers and the Public to purchase, as I am determined to reduce my stock of China, Glass, Queensware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Waiters, Coal Oil Chandeliers, Brackets and Lamps of all kinds. at H. HAYLEY & CO., Cor. Seventh and F streets, opposite Post Office. mh10-4t (Star)

Stereotyping and Electrotyping

MURRAY & WAYNE, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, 273 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. PRINTERS' LEADS, SLUGS, METAL FURNITURE, and a general assortment of BUILDING MATERIALS constantly on hand. mh10

Bookbinders.

W. G. LUCKETT, BOOK-BINDER AND PAPER-RULER, No. 371 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side. Books elegantly or plainly bound. Periodicals and newspaper carefully attended to.

For Sale or Rent.

FOR RENT—THE STORE NO. 619 LOUISIANA Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, suitable for any kind of business. Inquire of E. LENZBERG & CO., 307 Market Space.

FARM OF FORTY-NINE ACRES FOR SALE, 18 miles from Washington, well watered, good garden, dairy or fruits. Small fruits on the place, improvements, commodious barn, corn-house, &c. Inquire 1318 F street north. mh10-3t*

FOR SALE UPON REASONABLE TERMS—THE magnificent estate known as the Farrow place, situated on the Middlebrook Turnpike, four miles from Washington, adjoining the estate of John C. Rives. This is the most complete farm in the District or surrounding country, contains about one hundred and seven acres, improved with two fine mansions, one containing twenty-one rooms, built in the best manner, tenant's house, out-buildings, fall nearly new, including a fine hay barrack, covering nearly one square; an acre, four young orchards, gooseberries, excellent springs, and a thousand things of every description, to make it a desirable residence. Adjoining a handsome country residence, in a good neighborhood, within easy distance of the city by rail or stage, an excellent opportunity is afforded of securing the same, together with a good investment.

Photographic views, with maps of the estate, will be exhibited at the office of the undersigned, or at the office of C. S. CHENEY, Attorney-at-Law, No. 484 Louisiana avenue, where the terms can also be ascertained. C. S. CHENEY, President N. J. Republican Association. P. S. SANDFORD, Secretary. 1t

FOR SALE—LOTS OF ALL SIZES IN THE city, on the most liberal terms. Apply at No. 3419 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twelfth and Twenty-fifth streets, between 4 and 5 o'clock. mh10-4t*

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 290 F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, containing fourteen rooms, with all the modern conveniences. Apply to CHAS. A. MCNERNY, Real Estate Agent, 519 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES OF THE estate of Sylvia Gunning, or Surratt, long known as "Metropolis View," (the capital for the reason that it commands a view of both the cities of Washington and Alexandria,) located one mile north of the Capitol, on the road leading to Soldiers' Home. This property adjoins that portion of the estate recently purchased by Mr. Clark, from Mr. Corcoran, as the site of the Rest building, since in the District, well watered, and beautifully shaded by forest trees. CHAS. A. MCNERNY, Real Estate Agent, mh10-1f 519 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—SIXTY ACRES OF TRUE VALUABLE estate known as "Belle View," lying in the District, about three miles from Washington, on the road leading from Washington to Piney Branch Church, and within a mile of Soldiers' Home. This property is well watered, and is in a high state of cultivation. It includes several springs, and is well adapted to the purpose of gardening purposes. This property will be sold on reasonable terms, as a variety, or in lots to suit purchasers. CHAS. A. MCNERNY, Real Estate Agent, mh10-1f 519 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOT, adjoining the residence of Senator Sherman, on the best residence street in the square north. Fronting twenty-eight feet four inches on the north side of L street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and 120 feet in depth of one hundred and forty feet to a fifteen-foot alley. CHAS. A. MCNERNY, Real Estate Agent, mh10-1f 519 Seventh street.

FOR SALE—ABOUT SIXTEEN ACRES OF level cleared LAND, suitable for forming or market gardening, in good condition, and within one mile of the Capitol, on the road leading to Bladensburg, in Prince George's county, Md., about the office from the Capitol, on the east side of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad. The improvements consist of a large barn, in good order, and some fruit trees. For further information, apply to WELLS & BRIGHTWELL, Dentists, 1323 P