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VOL XI WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1870. NO. 110.

Auction Sales.

TO-DAY.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, 519 Southeast corner of Seventh and D streets.

ROSEWOOD CASE PIANO, VELVET PILE PARLOR SUITE, FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRRORS, DAMASK AND LACE CURTAINS, CHANDELIERS, OIL PAINTINGS, MAHOGANY AND WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD CHAMBER SETS, MARBLE-TOP DRESSING AND OAK CHAMBER SETS, HAIR AND HUSK MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS, BLANKETS, SPREADS, SHEETS, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, DINNER AND BREAKFAST TABLES, GLASS-DOOR CHINA, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., AT AUCTION.

On Monday morning, April 4, at 10 o'clock, a.m., we shall sell at the corner of Four-and-a-half street west and Pennsylvania avenue, over the drug store of D. B. Clarke, esq., the following Goods, viz:

One excellent Rosewood Case Chickering Piano, seven octave, Steel and Cover.

Seven Velvet, Plush-covered, Rosewood-frame Parlor Suits, consisting of Tete-a-tete Sofas, Center and Side Chairs.

Pier Plate Mantel Mirrors and Marble-top Tables.

Damask and Lace Curtains, with Cornices.

Marble-top Center Tables, Window Shades and Chandeliers.

Black Walnut and Mahogany Marble-top Chamber Sets.

Marble-top and Wood-top Chamber Sets.

Ingrain Carpets, Silk Plush Hearth Rugs, Silk Plush Sheets and Chairs, Silk Brocatelle, Brocatel Centers, Feather Pillows and Bolsters.

Hair and Husk Mattresses.

Brussels Carpets, consisting of Body, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain and other Carpets.

Walnut Sofas, Divans and Side Chairs.

Walnut Wardrobes, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs.

Oil Cloths and Stair Brasses.

China, Glassware and Crockery.

Fancy Parlor and Chamber Stoves.

Excellent Cooking Stove and Utensils.

Lot of Kitchen Requisites.

And many other Goods which we deem unnecessary to mention.

Terms cash.

GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

FUTURE DAYS.

BY W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers, New Marble Building, Nos. 900 and 902 Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR CORNER OF SIXTH STREET NORTHWEST AND F STREET NORTH, IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

By virtue of a decree of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in chancery, made on the 25th day of March, 1870, in the cause of Hope Lacey, No. 5,877, Docket No. 16, the undersigned will expose for sale at auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1870, at 5 o'clock p. m., a certain Real Estate, being parts of Lots 1 and 2, in square 452, described as follows: One portion being part of Lot 2, beginning on north line of said lot, 19 feet from the northwest corner of said lot, thence south 100 feet; thence east parallel with Sixth street, and running thence west on the west line of said lot 2 feet; and back of this width west 100 feet; the other piece being parts of Lots 1 and 2, fronting on Sixth street west 48 11-12 feet from the northwest corner of said Sixth street and Lacey street, and running thence north 31 1-12 feet, and back of that width and west 111 feet.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; balance in six, nine, and eighteen months, in notes of the purchaser, with interest; the title to be reserved till the purchase-money is paid. On each lot 100 feet 10 down on day of sale; on the other lot $200 was at the time of sale. If terms of sale be not complied with within five days after the report of sale is made to the court, a resale will be made at the cost and risk of defaulting purchaser.

CHAS. M. MATTHEWS, Trustee. W. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers, (Successors to Jas. C. McGuire & Co.,) Northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS SITUATED ON FIFTH STREET WEST, BETWEEN SAID F STREETS NORTH.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust dated January 18, 1866, and recorded in Liber T and No. 1, folio 61 et seq., of the land records of Washington county, D. C., we will, instead of at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of March, A. D., 1870, at the hour of 5 o'clock, p. m., in front of the premises, all those pieces or parcels of ground and being in Washington city, D. C., and known as the whole of Lots 10, 11 and 12, in square 451, and all of Lots 1 and 2, in square 452, in the subdivision of original square 451, fronting 120 feet on the west side of Fifth street west, between E and F streets north, running back to a depth of 120 feet, having a front of 120 feet 11½ inches, on a west side of Fifth street west, between E and F streets north, running back to a depth of 120 feet, improved by that substantial and handsome three-story brick residence, with all modern improvements, and the usual Carriage House on the premises. Street vacated across lot 12.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest secured by deed of trust upon the premises. The purchaser to pay the recording and revenue stamps of purchase money deed. A deposit of $100 will be required at time of sale.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, JOHN F. COOPER, Trustees. COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers.

Sale postponed until THURSDAY, April 7, same hour and place.

JOHN T. MITCHELL, JOHN F. COOPER, Trustees. COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers.

BY COOPER & LATIMER, Auct'rs. (Successors to Jas. C. McGuire & Co.,) Northwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By virtue of four deeds of trust, dated respectively November 1, 1866, January 18, 1867, March 1, 1867, and March 2, 1867, and recorded in Liber 1 O. G., No. 17, folio 401 et seq., Liber 1 O. G., No. 17, folio 401 et seq., Liber 1 O. G., No. 17, folio 401 et seq., and Liber 1 O. G., No. 17, folio 401 et seq., in the land records of Washington county, District of Columbia, and by direction of the Trustees of the Third Co-operative Building Association, we will sell, in front of the premises, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April, 1870, commencing at 5 o'clock, p. m., we shall sell at the corner of Four-and-a-half street west and Pennsylvania avenue, over the drug store of D. B. Clarke, esq., the following Goods, viz:

One excellent Rosewood Case Chickering Piano, seven octave, Steel and Cover.

Seven Velvet, Plush-covered, Rosewood-frame Parlor Suits, consisting of Tete-a-tete Sofas, Center and Side Chairs.

Pier Plate Mantel Mirrors and Marble-top Tables.

Damask and Lace Curtains, with Cornices.

Marble-top Center Tables, Window Shades and Chandeliers.

Black Walnut and Mahogany Marble-top Chamber Sets.

Marble-top and Wood-top Chamber Sets.

Silk Plush Hearth Rugs, Silk Plush Sheets and Chairs, Silk Brocatelle, Brocatel Centers, Feather Pillows and Bolsters.

Hair and Husk Mattresses.

Brussels Carpets, consisting of Body, Tapestry, Three-ply, Ingrain and other Carpets.

Walnut Sofas, Divans and Side Chairs.

Walnut Wardrobes, Extension Tables and Dining Chairs.

Oil Cloths and Stair Brasses.

China, Glassware and Crockery.

Fancy Parlor and Chamber Stoves.

Excellent Cooking Stove and Utensils.

Lot of Kitchen Requisites.

And many other Goods which we deem unnecessary to mention.

Terms cash.

GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

Auction Sales.

BY GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auct's., Southeast corner Seventh and D streets.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., we shall sell at the house No. 714 Twelfth street west, between G and H streets, the following furniture: Consisting of Hair Cloth Sofas, Chairs, Walnut Tables, Bedsteads, Washstands, Bureaus, Carpets, Mattresses, Pillows, Comforts, Blankets, Stoves and Kitchen Requisites. Terms cash.

GREEN & WILLIAMS, Auct's. (Star.)

BY WM. L. WALL & CO., Agts. New Marble Building, Nos. 900 and 902, S. E. cor. Pa. ave. and 9th St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT ON K STREET, BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY AFTERNOON, April 18, at 5 o'clock, in front of the premises, I will sell, by virtue of a deed of trust, duly recorded, &c., &c., all that certain piece or parcel of land known and described as part of Lot number (8) in square number (515) of K street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, and corner of an alley, improved by a three-story Brick House.

Terms of sale are: One-third cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest, to be secured by a deed of trust on the premises sold. All conveyancing and revenue stamps at purchaser's cost. A deposit of $50 will be required as soon as the property is sold.

WERNER H. MILLER, Trustee. apt WM. L. WALL & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Notices.

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER Oil, pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 182 Broadway, New York.

LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig in blue across the label. Prepared by J. MILHAU'S SONS, 182 Broadway, New York.

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER Oil, with hypophosphites of lime, a great improvement made with the best oil known, is unlike other preparations in its taste and easy assimilability. Sold by all respectable druggists.

J. MILHAU'S SONS, 182 Broadway, New York.

PAIN KILLER. PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE. 1840 1870

Timetested the Merits of all Things. APPROVED THIRTY YEARS!

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. Has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation and people on the globe, and is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary and the traveler, on sea and land, and no one should travel on our Lakes or Rivers without it.

It is a speedy and safe remedy for burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, wounds and various other injuries, as well as for diarrhœa, dysentery, and all bowel complaints generally, and is admirably suited for every case of pain in the face of the globe.

Be sure you get the genuine Perry Davis' Pain Killer, as many worthless nostrums are attempted to be sold on the great reputation of this valuable medicine.

Directions accompany each bottle.

Price 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1 per Bottle. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. mh31-eod1w D&W

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM—THE Great Remedy for Pulmonary Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. The result of its use is a proof of its great value. The extraordinary yielding of testimonials of benefit are expressed by all those who have used it. Their testimony will be found in a pamphlet, which can be had of the agent gratis. Prepared only by Wm. Coughs and Colds, however distressing, are broken up in an incredibly short time, by causing a copious expectoration, and it is certain that the matter and phlegm are easily expectorated.

Allen's Lung Balsam contains no opium in any form. It is perfectly harmless for the most delicate child. It is everywhere, in good demand, and gives good satisfaction. Physicians who have used it in their families, and others, should try this medicine before they give the case up; as we know very many valuable lives have been saved by being persuaded to give it a trial.

Don't despair because all other remedies have failed, but try this remedy and you will not be disappointed.

The proprietors of this valuable Balsam take pleasure in calling the attention of all Medicine Dealers, and Druggists, to the fact that they can supply it, and recommend it to their affluent patrons and friends. It will stand the test for merits, as it will show when all others fail.

Directions accompany each bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, and adultery are sufficient causes; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Address Box, Business establishment Fifteen years' standing. No. 78 Nassau st., New York City. mh17-3m

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN: on Single and Married Life—the dangers of Celibacy, and the joys of true Marriage—with sanitary aid for those who are in any way qualified for matrimonial bondage. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOPE ASSOCIATION, Box B, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jel7-3m

A GREAT BLESSING TO HEALTH, and we earnestly advise any of our readers who wish to be cured of Dyspepsia (the malady which has kept so many of our friends in misery) to at once send to the Medical Institute of Prof. Beaty, 2211 Pa. ave., Washington, D. C., and obtain a cure. The Institute has received a great many cases that have found no relief elsewhere. He has recently fitted up at great expense a splendid Electro Medical Institute, at 1107 Girard st., Philadelphia, where he is prepared to treat all chronic diseases, and will guarantee great relief and a cure in all curable cases. He has a separate department for ladies. fe-1t

A CARD.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by boyish and other habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, free of charge, to any person who may address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Opticians.

THE EYESIGHT accurately suited with Pebbles or other Spectacles, and cheaper than elsewhere.

H. H. HEMPLER, Optician, National Hotel.

Dentistry.

WASHINGTON DENTAL PLACE. 1328 Massachusetts Avenue, Near Fourteenth street.

Full upper and lower sets for teeth ..... $20 Plate upper or lower teeth ..... $10 Extracting by the use of pure gas ..... 75 Cents. mh31

Trunks, &c.

PRICES REDUCED TO SUIT THE TIMES.

JAS. S. TOPHAM & CO., No. 369 Seventh Street, Between D and E streets, east side.

Manufacturers Ladies' Fine Trunks is great variety. Best and medium quality Sole Leather Trunks, Ladies' and Gents' traveling Sacks, Budget Boxes and Valises.

Remember all our Trunks are made with Mc-Murray's Patent Hoop. Repairing neatly done and at reasonable prices. Old number 369. mh30-2w

China Ware.

CHINA AND GLASS WARE At 20 Per Cent. Less.

As sudden as fallen, my prices will be in proportion. Now is the time for Housekeepers and the Public to purchase, as my department is crowded to overflow with goods. Stock of China, Glass, Pottery, Plated Ware, Castors, Waiters, Coal Oil Chandeliers, Brackets and Lamps of all kinds at

H. HAYDEN & CO., Cor. Seventh and E streets, opposite Post Office. mh30-2t (Star.)

Special Notice.

The citizens of the District are respectfully informed that

ROBERT FULTON & CO., 314 NINTH STREET, Between D street and Pennsylvania avenue, Have recently made extensive arrangements for

LOANING MONEY ON Merchandise of Every Description AT THE LOWEST RATES.

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

Open EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

N. B.—The Only Christian Loan Office in the District. 8-1t

WASHINGTON FACTS AND IMPRESSIONS.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON PAINTING will this morning resume the investigation of the charges against Mr. Clapp. Ten witnesses will be examined this morning.

SUPERVISOR McDONALD, of Missouri, arrived here yesterday from St. Louis on important business connected with the internal revenue office.

THE DISCUSSION of the Georgia bill will be resumed to-day in the Senate, and it is probable that Mr. Sumner will speak. The indications now are that the bill will pass this week, with the Bingham amendment.

THE PRESIDENT has commissioned Assistant Secretary Hartley, of the Treasury Department, to act as Secretary during the absence of Secretary Boutwell, who intends visiting the North during this week.

COMMANDER L. A. BEARDSLEE, just transferred from the hydrographic office in this city to the command of the Palos, recently refitted at Boston, will go to China via the Isthmus of Suez, for the purpose of taking soundings. The Palos is assigned to the Asiatic squadron.

CUBA AND SPAIN.—Dispatches at the State Department from Minister Sickles confirm the general telegrams indicating the rapid approach of another crisis in Spanish affairs. Gen. Sickles, however, does not despair of bringing about an adjustment of the Cuban trouble.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—Considerable anxiety is felt in official circles regarding the reply of Lord Clarendon to Secretary Fish's last dispatch in relation to the Alabama claims, as upon that reply depends the question whether or not the correspondence shall be reopened at this time.

THE United States steamer Congress, just refitted at Boston, has made her trial trip, and is reported a success in qualities of steaming and sailing. In steaming with four boilers, without sail, the ship attained a speed of twelve knots, with fifty-one revolutions, the engines working regularly.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION was thronged with visitors on Saturday. Secretary Boutwell had a long interview with the President, as did also Senators Ames, Nye and Sprague. The President, with the Secretaries of the War and Interior Departments and General Sherman, will on Saturday next visit Philadelphia to attend the celebration of the Army of the Potomac.

HOW DOES IT HAPPEN that, while honest men, many of them discharged soldiers, are vainly seeking employment from Government, a notorious dead-beat scribbler, who is always borrowing money and never pays back, and who owes nearly all the hotel and boarding-house keepers and washerwomen in the city, can secure the appointment as clerk to two respectable committees in the House of Representatives?

SUPERVISOR GEO. R. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, has been temporarily assigned by Commissioner Delano to the charge of the division of accounts in the internal revenue bureau, a duty heretofore discharged by Deputy Commissioner Parnell, who was sent to New York at the time the Bailey defalcation came to light, and who has not been heard from for some time. It is not improbable that his successor will be named in a few days.

ON THE 28th ult., Hon. Mr. Prosser introduced (and it was adopted) a resolution requesting Secretary Boutwell to inform the House whether the Pacific R. R. Co., or any of its branches, had paid into the Treasury the interest due on the bonds issued to them by the Government to aid them in the execution of their roads, as required by their charter; and if so, what amount each has paid; and if any is yet due, what steps have been taken to collect. In reply, the Secretary sent to the House the public debt statement for the month of March, which showed what interest had been paid, and was an explanation in every particular.

POLITICAL MALIGNANCY.—It is to be regretted that during the recent investigation into "Cadet Peddling," persons belonging to each of the great political parties of the day availed themselves of the occasion to secretly endeavor to blacken the reputation of an opponent. One of the victims of this despicable species of masked batteries was Mr. James Brooks, of New York, whose cadetship was never sold nor bargained for. Mr. Brooks promised it to the son of a volunteer officer of the army from New York, who died, but who, previous to his death, had sent his wife and son to France to advance the lad in the French language. The father's death and the ill-health of the boy prompted the mother to withdraw him, upon which Mr. Brooks gave the cadetship to the son of a neighbor, a man of means, who testified here that he should have thought himself mean if he had not paid all the expenses of the mother and boy in coming home. This he did without Mr. Brooks' consent or knowledge, until a political opponent, misunderstanding the facts, caused the mother of the first lad appointed and the father of the second to be brought here, when Mr. B. heard of it for the first time. The Committee on Military Affairs declined to investigate the matter at all, after the first testimony, because there was nothing in the case.—*Philadelphia Ledger's Correspondent in Boston Journal.*

THE MORMON WOMEN AND THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.—It has been stated that one of the amendments to Mr. Cullom's Utah bill adopted by the House of Representatives previous to the passage of the bill by that body is so worded as to disfranchise the Mormon women in Utah Territory, who were recently enfranchised by the Legislature. A careful examination of the bill, however, shows that as it is at present it does not prevent women from voting in that Territory except such as live in polygamous bigamy, polygamy or concubinage, it being provided in the bill that no person (male or female) who shall be shall be entitled to vote, hold any office of trust or profit, or be entitled to the benefits of the pre-emption laws; but no reference is made to other females voting. The sixth and seventh sections provide that the grand and petit jurors must be good and lawful men; hence women cannot sit upon juries. The bill is now before the Senate Committee on Territories.

JOHN BROWN'S HEADQUARTERS.—Amongst the speakers at one of the Fifteenth Amendment jubilee meetings, in New York, was Dr. J. E. Snodgrass. He referred to the part which old John Brown had acted—John the Baptist like—in bringing about the result now being rejoiced over. He described the old engine house at Harper's Ferry which Brown used as his headquarters at the time of his raid, as he (Dr. Snodgrass) saw it when on a recent visit to that place. The speaker depicted it standing nationalized, amid the blackened ruins of all the other government buildings—a Providential emblem, as some of the simple-hearted people at the Ferry insisted, of God's approval of the old hero's raid, made, as it was, confessedly for the purpose of liberating the slaves of Virginia.

A BRANDED GIRL has made her appearance at Glade Spring depot, Washington county, Va. She is four years old, and has a moustache and whiskers, the hair upon the forehead extending to the eyebrows. Very heavy hair, exceedingly black, extends below the shoulders. The child is sprightly, with fully developed limbs and well-formed body. The arms, shoulders, and back are covered with soft downy hair.

(Communicated.)

Rear Admiral Shubrick, U. S. N.

A venerable gentleman, about eighty years of age, may daily be seen wending his way up the steps of the Treasury building to the office, in the third story, of the Light-house Board, of which he is president. He carries himself erect, and moves with an activity which indicates that he is much younger than he is in reality.

This gentleman is Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, who has been in the United States navy nearly sixty-four years, having in all that time been unemployed only six years and eight months; and in none of the various and responsible capacities in which he has served has he ever incurred the slightest censure of the Government, his conduct having always been satisfactory and commendable.

The honored subject of this brief and imperfect sketch was born October 21, 1790, near Charleston, S. C. In the year 1815, in the action between our gun-boats and a British frigate in Hampton Roads, he commanded one of the gun-boats. The frigate was much injured and in danger of being captured, when other ships of the enemy came to her relief, and the gun-boats were obliged to retire. A few days after this action the enemy made an attack by land and water upon the fortifications on Craney Island, which was the key to the harbor leading to Norfolk and the Gosport navy yard. The gallant Shubrick commanded one of the guns. The enemy was repulsed with the loss of many men and boats. He was a lieutenant on board the Constitution, under the heroic Stewart, when she captured the Levant, the Cyane and the Picton. He was the executive officer (second in command) of the same noble and historic ship when she made the masterly and skillful escape from Cape de Verde Islands, pursued by a British fleet. He was commissioned a captain in February, 1831, and was employed in various responsible duties until 1838, when he was ordered to the command of the West India squadron. In 1846, on the occurrence of the Mexican war, the brave Shubrick was assigned to the command of the Pacific squadron, and in 1848 took possession of Mazatlan, the Vera Cruz of the Western coast, which he held, with Guaymas and the peninsula of Lower California, until the close of the war.

In 1853 there was trouble among our countrymen and the British subjects engaged in the fisheries, and a small squadron was placed under the command of Commodore Shubrick, and ordered to the Eastern coast on special duty. On his arrival in the Princeton, at Halifax, he was visited by Sir George Seymour, who was in command of the British fleet in the Pacific when Shubrick was there, with his flag on the Independence. Sir George remarked that the Princeton was a small ship for a flag, to which her gallant commander replied: "Yes; when the Secretary of the Navy offered me this command he observed that the service was urgent, and regretted that there was no larger vessel at his disposal. I replied that if the public service required it I would wear my pennant on the ship's launch." "The true spirit," remarked the British admiral.

In 1858 the veteran Shubrick was assigned to the command of the squadron on the coast of Brazil and the Paraguay expedition, with his flag on the frigate Sabine, and with a number of smaller vessels, purchased and fitted for the service, he rendezvoused, in obedience to orders, at Monte Video about the middle of September. This command was executed in his usual prompt and intelligent manner, and the result was so satisfactory as to elicit high commendation in the message of the President. On this service the Commodore, under a regulation of the Department, wore a square blue flag at the fore, the distinctive flag of a vice admiral, and was saluted and received as such by the English and French admirals at Monte Video.

In 1861 he was assigned to duty on the Light-house Board, as the representative of the navy with the late Admiral Du Pont, then a captain, and at the first meeting of the board was elected its president, which position he now holds and has always held when not engaged on sea service.

At the outbreak of the rebellion great efforts were made to induce this able and gallant officer to return to his native State, South Carolina, and espouse the cause of the South. But he repelled all overtures to desert the starry flag, under which he had proudly sailed on every sea, and which he had so often triumphantly borne in hand-to-fought battles by land and water, declaring that he owed allegiance to no country but the Government of the United States, and that come weal or woe, he would stand by it to the last under all circumstances. In his younger days he was remarkable for his fine, manly appearance, great courtesy and noble, gentlemanly bearing. Those attractive qualities have been toned down by the accumulation of years, but the vestige of them yet remains, and assures the observer that he is in the presence of an accomplished gentleman of the old school.

Henry A. Wise.

In the injunction case of Chahoon against Ellyson and others, before Judge Underwood, in Richmond on Monday, Ex-Governor Henry A. Wise delivered the beginning of his argument in favor of the writ asked for. It was a characteristic speech, full of those eccentric idiosyncracies for which the speaker is famous. Old as he is, he is still full of youthful fire, and though his tall frame is a little bent with age, his mind is still erect, active and vigorous. His versatile genius still holds its former sparkle and freshness, and his eloquence still charms and sways as of yore. He is indeed "the old man eloquent," and as he had to-day to vindicate himself against the popular odium which he has incurred here by taking Chahoon's part, even as counsel, all the combativeness and defiant temper of his nature was aroused. He claimed that he undertook the case in the discharge of his professional duty, and that he would hold his ground in contempt of the clamor raised against him. He was like the man he most admired—Andrew Jackson—in at least one respect, that when he took a stand, by the eternal God, he would die by it, if necessary. It was charged that he sought to curry favor with the powers that be. But he avowed himself a naked, unrepentant and unforsworn rebel, who would perjure his soul for no price, and who would not even accept his dearest rights as favors or upon conditions. He had never asked pardon, and never would do so, for he was not conscious of having done anything wrong. He was not sorry for anything he had done in the war, except that he had failed to do as much as he desired.

Nor could he consent for any consideration to wrong the heroic dead who had died by his side for the lost cause. No. He would accept no pardon. He would not, with his knowledge and consent, allow his name to sneak through Congress in an act removing disabilities. He contemned and spurned these things as adding insult to injury. Were Ulysses Grant to send him a special pardon, he would draw black lines around it and return it, endorsed with the declaration that he was no more a traitor than he (Grant) was. Nor would he take advantage of a general amnesty—a thing which the ladies present would pardon him for fitly denouncating as a d—n nasty trick to swindle the people of the South into a tacit confession of guilt.

Yesterday he was the owner of slaves; to-day he was a slave. He desired to be free, but not upon conditions—not upon terms prescribed by a power that he would never acknowledge. He hoped, as old as he was, for better days and for better things, when Virginia—always a State, has been from the beginning, now is, and ever will be, world without end—would stand erect once more, not as a creature, but as a creator of the Union; not ruled, but ruling; not a suppliant, but a sovereign by divine right. He had had no act or part in bringing her to her present attitude, with every joint, aye every vertebra bent, crawling through the dirt of humiliation back into the Union that her own hands had built. "Great God, what a spectacle!" said he. "But, gentlemen of the committee of nine, it is your own work. Virginia, thou canst not say I did it."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S health is failing. On March 30 the Queen was unable to visit the Prince and Princess of Wales, and was not able to join the royal family at dinner in the evening.

An encampment of the entire National Guard of New Jersey during the summer is discussed.

Latest Telegraphic Brevities.

The betting in London on the University boat race is six to four in favor of Oxford.

The cashier of a large woollen importing house, in New York, has absconded with a large amount of money obtained by forgeries. No names given.

The steamer Nebraska, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

In two wards in Wilmington in Saturday's election the votes of colored men were refused by Democratic officers.

The steamer City of Antwerp has arrived at New York, from Liverpool. Also, the steamer Idaho.

The remains of General Thomas passed Cheyenne yesterday, and military honors were paid.

Mr. Phillips, alias Forbes, who is intimately associated with the proposed purchase of Cuba by the United States, has been arrested at Queenstown, charged with an alleged embezzlement from the Treasury Department in New York, and sent to prison for eight days.

The West Distillery Company's works at Black Rock, Conn., were burned yesterday. Loss $100,000. No insurance.

An incendiary fire in Norfolk yesterday destroyed six buildings at the corner of King and Middle streets, including the post office. The letters, books and papers of the post office were saved. Loss $19,000; partially covered by insurance.

Capt. Smith B. Lane, of Bellepoint, Long Island, who sailed from Baltimore on the 19th of February for New York, in a small sloop, with a cargo of oysters, has not since been heard of, and it is feared that he has been lost, with his wife and child and one man, who were on board.

Personal.

Hon. George M. Thacher has been nominated by the Democrats of Albany, N. Y., as their candidate for Mayor.

Charles H. O'Neill is the Democratic nominee for Mayor of the consolidated cities of Jersey City, Hudson City, and Bergen. Mr. O'Neill is the ex-Mayor of Jersey City.

"Jim Fisk," the "Prince of Erie," has been elected a full-fledged Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, New York. It is thought ye bold warrior's motto will be "Invincible in peace and invisible in war."

Constant Mayer, the artist, will return from Europe next month with some of his best efforts.

It may be interesting to the Smith family to know that Ah Hee in Chinese lingo means John Smith.

Olive Logan is in New York and after delivering her quota of lectures (190) during the season, she says she is in a state of intense fatigue.

Sir Charles Bright is in New York. He will visit this city during the week.

The Bourbon-Montpensier Duel—The Letter of Insult.

The following is the text of the letter or manifesto of Prince Henri de Bourbon, circulated at Madrid, which led to the hostile encounter with the Duke de Montpensier, and resulted, as detailed by cable dispatches, in the death of Prince de Bourbon, on the third fire. The letter is addressed "To the Montpensierists:"

MADRID, March 7, 1870.

I owe it to my own honor to break silence, when, since the arrival in the capital of the Duke de Montpensier, a report is propagated that I am on humble terms with him, as if he were a conquering hero, destined to harass all the world to his car. This report is just as maliciously calumnious as that which imposes as a condition for the crowning of Antonio I, by the noble Marshal Prim, the deposit of several millions as a reward for the service rendered. As to the illustrious president of the council, there is no necessity to proclaim what, to his honor, everybody knows, and finds proved by his formal declarations; for myself, I should have no necessity to expect—more than those Montpensierists interested in making people forget it—first, that I am and shall be as long as I live the most decided political enemy of the French Prince; and second, that there is no reason, no difficulty, no intrigue, and no violence that can lessen the profound contempt with which his person inspires me—a just feeling which his political hariequinades must awaken in the minds of all honest men in general, and all good Spaniards in particular.

I care little about provoking the wrath and covert vengeance of persons who have disgraced themselves to the point of kissing, while they weight it, the Montpensier golden calf; emigrant, and laboring in the liberal cause at Paris in the time of Narvaez and Gonzales Bravo, I speak with a full knowledge of the subject. The Prince, just as deceitful as the Jesuitism of his ancestors, whose infamous conduct is so clearly attested by French history, would have been proclaimed king in the waters of Cadiz had not one of my illustrious comrades in the navy refused to sully his uniform, and repudiated with as much energy and dignity the greatest treason witnessed by modern times. The mercenaries say that Montpensier is a perfect being, a rainbow of peace and a god of goodness. If so, let all the blood that has been shed and that which perhaps will yet be spilled until his total disappearance, fall upon his pretender's head. This, indeed, is a bad way to raise up again a crown that has fallen to earth.

The liberalism of Montpensier, inspired by the feverish ambition of reigning, is so interested that it merits the terrible lesson which the justice of indignant nations from time to time inflicts. I am a Spaniard, and animated by the noble feelings of my country. Every time that, in the course of my navigation, I passed by Gibraltar, I said to myself, "When shall we be completely Spanish?" And every time that I stand before the august monument of May 2, I exclaim, "When shall we be altogether Spaniards!" In 1808, when my noble father stimulated the valiant people of Madrid to revolt, our country was a prey to an armed invasion; this day it is the hypocritical, beautifical, and corrupting invasion of the Orleanists in our land, so wearied, harassed, desolated by the grape shot of its governments. Fortunately, the glorious shades of Davis and Velarde and of the martyrs of Cceral have not yet disappeared, but are still present to the mind of every good Spaniard.

Montpensier represents the nucleus of the Orleanist conspiracy against the Emperor Napoleon III., in which certain Spaniards of note have been engaged. But let those French and Spanish conspirators understand well that in case of a fall of the imperial dynasty it would not be the Orleans family that would inherit, but Rochefort—that is to say, the French republic.

Let them know, also, that in Spain the man of prestige and national veneration is the illustrious Espartero, and not this braggart of a French pastry cook.

HENRI DE BOURBON.

MR. GAINES' CLAIMS.—We alluded some time since to the strange method in which certain citizens and papers of New Orleans were again seeking to prejudice the claims of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, and to their utter lack of courtesy and justice. We notice that Mrs. Gaines has published in recent New Orleans papers a card defending herself against those unwarranted and unpardonable attacks upon her character, in which, after recounting the ineffectual efforts made to induce her to sign unwittingly a paper containing misstatements, she says: "My reliance has been and ever will be upon the protection and guidance of my Heavenly Father, who has sustained me through so many trials, and enabled me to possess and enjoy the esteem and good will of the most pure and refined in the land, worth more to me than all else, and hence I have had no occasion for confederates. So far as my rights to property are concerned, I deem it unnecessary to open a discussion through newspapers or pamphlets, as the courts of my country are all sufficient to redress my grievances, and by their decision I am willing to abide."

ON Thursday last Constable William Whiteside went into a colored neighborhood in St. Mary's street, Philadelphia, to arrest Charles Morris, colored, on a warrant. While attempting to make the arrest Morris resisted. A crowd collected, and the constable was struck with a brick. Morris was armed with a knife, and was escaping when the constable fired his revolver. The ball struck Harry Trueman, also colored, causing death in a few minutes. The constable escaped from the fury of the crowd, but was subsequently arrested and committed to await the coroner's inquest.

(Communicated.)

An Appeal for the Government Clerks.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of April 1, there was part of an excellent letter written by Dr. Chester in reply to or refutation of statements in a certain Senator's speech, made some little time ago, in which the Senator called Government employees "paupers," and other euphonious kindred names. These epithets are not relished by clerks, if they are by those who hopes to be so situated in the employment of the Government as to be able to make terms for others. It is, no doubt, true that there are men in the employ of the country whose position is a sinecure; and to an outsider there is scarcely any that comes nearer to it than that of the man who sits in his softly cushioned chair, calls men hard names, and says in his place "yea" or "nay" a few times a day. It is charged that clerks have too much pay for the work they do; that others could be found who would undertake to do it for one half the present salaries, &c. But if that be an argument in their case, one might turn around and say, that equally as good men as are now in Congress could be obtained for one fifth their present pay. Indeed, five times the present number might be obtained, good men too, who would neither sell cadetships nor buy up Legislatures, who would serve their country in that position for nothing.

But if it is best policy for the country to pay the one a fair compensation for their time and labor, it cannot be less so for others. If clerkships are of no consequence, if the millions of receipts and disbursements would take care of themselves without supervision here, then why not abolish the clerkships altogether, and with them the Treasury, and the Interior, and all other Departments! But if they are necessary, then pay them a fair salary for their labor. There are, undoubtedly, some "shams" in the various Departments, but there would be fewer were it not for Congressional influence. Still, compared to the whole number, the "shams" are few. Let me speak of the employment, the duties which are done by one clerk in the office of commissioner of customs, and this case is taken not because this clerk is more diligent than his room-mates—for he is not—but simply because the writer knows what he does by this case. First, he enters returns of fees and moneys received at all the collection districts of the United States, which are made monthly, and in seven of them these returns are made weekly, making 348 returns monthly. The items of fees are, "Admeasurement of Vessels," "Marking Spirits, &c," "Emoluments and Licenses," "Entrances and Clearances," "Permits," "Bonds," "Recording," "Official Certificates," "Miscellaneous," and "Total," ten items for each entry; and this must be all kept and added so that the total $510,000 shall be reported at the end of the year. Returns of moneys received comprise receipts from customs, marine hospital, tonnage, fines, penalties and forfeitures, storage and labor, steamboat fees and miscellaneous, totals; making, with Jesuit's ten items, the same number of returns as in case of fees, making about two hundred millions annually.

The same clerk examines and passes the New York customs account, amounting to about $50,000,000 annually, contained in ten books of abstracts, in all of about 900 pages, 18 inches to height and 42 inches in width, having each from 10 to 40 columns of figures to be examined and added. On these there are about 12,000 entries of goods, the duty on each of which must be examined, these columns added and carried on to summaries, some of which are 18 feet in length, making 1 foot the whole length for each day of the month. This is again added 240 columns, and carried on to recapitulations in which each article is set by itself with the duty opposite and then multiplied by the several rates of duties, and the totals again added, making four additions and one multiplication. If there are apparent errors, letters must be written to the collector. Sometimes large errors there are seven smaller ones. All this must be adjusted so as to harmonize with the amount current and the statement by the auditor, or the difference noted, with the source from whence it arises. This clerk last month examined the New Orleans customs account for November and December, about $1,500,000 in the aggregate. He also makes weekly statements of receipts from customs from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Or