National Republican.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870.

SENATE.

THE INDIANS.

Mr. Morton presented a memorial of the Orthodox Society of Friends of Indiana, setting forth their efforts in behalf of the Indians since 1867, and asking that certain lands on which they are located be granted to them, that they may be able to continue their missionary work among the Indians. Referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Harlan said the people of this country were being constantly misled by *ex parte* statements in reference to the Indians, and the impression is that Congress and the Government treat the Indians with cruelty. Now, the Shawnees do not think these Friends are entitled to this land. The question is, whether this land shall be disposed of for the benefit of the Shawnees or for the benefit of the Friends.

Mr. Morton remarked that this land had been improved by the Friends and not by the Indians, and the Indians had agreed twelve years ago that this land should be reserved for the Friends, but the Indians wanted now to repudiate this agreement, and have the land sold, so that they would get the money.

A FLOWERY SURGEON.

Mr. Cattell presented memorial of leading florists of the country asking that imported plants be admitted free of duty, for the reason that on account of the delay in the custom-houses plants are frequently ruined. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE LATE GEN. THOMAS.

The Vice President intended that the order of arrangements agreed upon by the presiding officers of the two Houses for the memorial services of General George H. Thomas in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, April 5, 1870.

BUILDING IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill relating to building in the city of Washington and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on District of Columbia.

A DEBTER RESORT.

Mr. Chandler offered a resolution that when the Georgia bill is considered there shall be neither debate nor adjournment until the final vote is taken, and asked for its present consideration; but objection being made, it went over.

The House amendment to the bill authorizing the city of Washington to improve the avenues and streets of the city was concurred in.

THE GEORGIA BILL AGAIN.

At 1 o'clock the unfinished business, being the Georgia bill, was taken up, the question being on the motion to strike out the proviso known as the Bingham proviso.

Mr. Wilson offered his amendment to insert in lieu of the proviso proposed to be stricken out, declaring that the term of service of the General Assembly shall date from January 26, 1870, and shall continue until the persons to be chosen on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1872, as members of the General Assembly of said State are qualified, and prohibiting the Legislature from extending the term of any office beyond the regular period named in the constitution of the State.

Mr. Wilson advocated his proposition. The power of Congress to extend the term of the Legislature was undoubted, but the Legislature itself had no power to do it. It was better for Congress to settle the matter, and it was proper that the term of the Legislature should be extended on account of the revolutionary and illegal proceedings of the Legislature as first organized.

Mr. Willey characterized the amendment as a vicious species of legislation, and of a character that would tend to absorb the whole power of the States in Congress. He had never been brought up in a Slave State school, but he thought that whoever voted for this amendment or for the proviso as it now stood, should forever hereafter hold his peace, no matter what interference may be attempted by Congress with the States. It would be very wrong to complicate the relations of the Government with the States in this manner. He certainly would not be in favor of the Legislature of Georgia extending its term. He thought that the next election must take place in 1870, and if the Legislature sought to perpetuate its term beyond the year 1870, that would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State a republican form of government, and it would then be the duty of Congress to interfere. But that contingency had not yet arisen.

He had an amendment to propose, that the last clause of the second subdivision of the first section of the third article of the constitution of Georgia, in the following words: "The General Assembly may, by law, change the time of election, and the members shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified," shall never be construed to authorize the Legislature of said State to extend their term of office at their own will and pleasure, and without a new election being held, and any such attempt shall be regarded as a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and calling for the interference of the General Government. This would be a fair warning to the State of Georgia that no such thing as this could be attempted with impunity. His idea really was that Georgia was not now entitled to representation in Congress, and that she should be remanded to a provisional government.

Mr. Stewart thought the amendment of Mr. Wilson was perfectly right. It would require all of the two years to complete preparations for a fair election, and Georgia could then be made a Republican State; but if the election should take place sooner the rebels would get control. The authorities needed this time, the Legislature needed it to pass registration and other laws.

Mr. Thurman asked if seven months would not be enough.

Mr. Stewart doubted, whether two years would be enough.

Mr. Edmunds. Why not make it four, then?

Mr. Stewart. Well, that would be better.

Mr. S. then went on to say that it was better to thoroughly reconstruct Georgia now. If not, Congress would have a worse case on its hands next winter than it has now.

Mr. Saulsbury would like to see one thing before he died, and that was a veritable Ku-Klux-Klan, this terrible organization, which did such wonderfully fearful things. Whenever any party object to any measure of ours, the Republican papers were filled with horrible accounts of the outrages of this imaginary organization. The whole idea now is not to make Georgia a Republican State but a black Republican State. He did not now propose to discuss this bill but only to say that he would like to see a Ku-Klux-Klan brought into the Senate that we might see what kind of a creature he was, and he should like some one acquainted with his habits to give a description of him.

Mr. Wilson remembered very well that 11 years ago Senators on that side of the chamber got up and declared in the most solemn manner the existence of border ruffians, when at the same time those very same ruffians were murdering innocent men and burning their houses because they desired Kansas to be admitted as a free State. And so it was now; a portion of the people and press of the country were now constantly jeering and sneering at the idea of ruffianism in the South, when the fact is that since the war there have been more men murdered on account of race, color and politics than there were killed in any battlefield during the war. Yes, there had been more men slain in this way than fell on the field of Gettysburg. He would call the attention of the Senator from Delaware to a report made to the House at this session of outrages in Louisiana which was enough to sicken the heart of any one.

Mr. Thurman asked if this was true, if these outrages prevailed, which he did not believe, why was it that they were not suppressed? The Southern States were under the control of the military, and were governed by Republican officials altogether.

Mr. Wilson replied that there were so many desperate men bundled together in this work that in some sections the authorities were powerless to cope with them. It was well known that at New Orleans the military had acknowledged that they were unable to control the mob. There never was such a horrible history of outrage as characterized the election of 1868 in Louisiana. That these murders and outrages were constantly being committed he was sorry to say.

Mr. Saulsbury read a letter from L. N. Angier, State treasurer of Georgia, to the effect that the letters and telegrams from that State, representing as much disorder to exist now as ever, were very highly colored to suit personal and political ends. Mr. S. said this was the same spectre of tactics as was adopted during the war in Delaware, when accounts of outrages were sent to the President, which were sent into the State so as to elect a governor whom the people did not want, but God in his providence did not allow this governor to remain long over the people.

Mr. Howe was glad the amendment of Mr. Wilson was perfectly right. It would require all of the two years to complete preparations for a fair election, and Georgia could then be made a Republican State; but if the election should take place sooner the rebels would get control. The authorities needed this time, the Legislature needed it to pass registration and other laws.

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Mr. Howe was glad the amendment of Mr. Wilson pleased him very much, and proceeded to give the reasons why it should be adopted. The Legislature should have the time extended long enough to adopt measures to insure tranquillity and peace, and the constitution of Georgia undoubtedly intended that it should have that power.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendments House bill to incorporate the Washington Market Company.

Mr. Howard concluded by warning Congress that if it did not enact the proper legislation upon the subject, bloodshed and anarchy would inevitably result in Georgia.

Mr. Thurman asked where was the authority in the Constitution for Congress assuming to extend the term of a State Legislature, or where was there any such thing ever hinted at in the much lauded reconstruction acts, which seemed to be regarded as superior to the Constitution. Now if Congress can declare that the Legislature shall hold over for two years, it may declare that it shall hold over for forty years or for life, and the same of the Governor and of all the other officers. It may be that the Republican party can stand upon this record; it may be because violations of the Constitution seem to attract no attention now. There was a time when the American people would have been roused to frenzy by just such acts as are now of weekly occurrence.

It may be that this callousness will continue; that this reaction may not come before I am laid in my grave, but yet I hope to see it in my day and generation. The statement made this morning by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] was correct, that anarchy had prevailed in the South for four years; and yet the cotton crop of the South had brought your greenbacks up almost to par, when they would not be worth more than 60, and if the matter could be left to a success, that, and nothing else, will give us a return to specie payments. This very story carries its own refutation.

Mr. Abbott asked if the Senator denied that there were Ku-Klux Klan?

Mr. Thurman did not deny it; never had denied it. It would be strange if there were not. To put eight millions of people under the military, with power to hang them in violation of the Constitution; to put the wealth and intelligence of the South under the control of the ignorant negroes, and to send men to the Senate and the House of Representatives whose feet were scarcely warm on the soil of those States, it was no wonder if there were Ku-Klux Klan under such circumstances; human nature would not be human nature otherwise.

Mr. Sherman was surprised that his colleague should make a partisan speech on the subject. His colleague charged the Republican party and the President with outraging the Southern people and with organizing military governments for the purpose. Mr. [illegible] will not point out a single case where a man, woman or child in the South had been punished by Congress for political reasons. Where was Yerger, who in cold blood assassinated one of our constituents, and who was saved by the interposition of the Supreme Court! These eight millions of people murdered three hundred thousand of the best and bravest of our people, and cost us oceans of blood and treasure; and the last is that somewhere in the history of the world has there been such an example of forgiveness and kindness as we have shown to these misguided Democrats of the South, who attempted to break up the Government.

Mr. Sherman called for the reading of that part of the report of Gen. Terry on the condition of affairs in Georgia in which he states that he saw no evidence of the Ku-Klux Klan being an actual organization, committing outrages, and that in some localities the authorities were either in collusion with them or had not the ability to suppress them. Mr. S. also had read an affidavit of a colored citizen of Georgia detailing outrages of the Ku-Klux Klan on colored citizens, whom he describes as riding about at night with white sheets. His statement was attested, Mr. S. said, by the Rev. Henry Peterson, late of Ohio, who was well known, and whose word would be received anywhere. There were no more desperately cowardly outrages ever committed than were told them by these men, and they should be exterminated, and the first thing that the Legislature of Georgia should do was to put arms in the hands of the colored men to shoot down every one of them, as they were unmitigated cowards and scoundrels. And they had no cause for all their outrages; no one had interfered with them.

Mr. Drake withdrew the amendment heretofore offered by him, providing for the sending of United States troops into insurrectionary districts to be quartered upon the inhabitants.

Mr. Sherman continued by saying that he had more doubts and difficulties on this subject of Georgia than on any subject connected with reconstruction. He had carefully examined the constitution of Georgia and he had failed to find in it the slightest authority for Gov. Bullock, or the Legislature, or any one else, to extend the term for which they were elected. If he could find any power in Congress to extend the period of the term of the Legislature, he would exercise that power for the good of the whole people of Georgia, because it would probably avoid bloodshed, and little short of civil war.

The Vice President announced as the committee of six Senators to attend the remains of Gen. George H. Thomas to Troy, Messrs. Wilson, Cameron, Trumbull, Thayer, Warren, and Cassserly.

The Senate then, at 4:30 p. m., went into executive session, and, after some time spent therein, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference only, a large number were introduced and referred to the committees designated, and among them the following:

By Mr. Churchill, of N. Y.: Joint resolution to provide for the collection and publication of statistics of the coastwise trade of the United States. Commerce.

By Mr. Maynard, of Tenn.: Bill to regulate the bringing of suits in the Court of Claims. Judiciary.

By Mr. Prosser, of Tenn.: Joint resolution in relation to the payment of claims for property used by the Government during the war. Claims.

By Mr. Julian, of Ind.: Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Judiciary.

By Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa: Bill to equalize the bounty paid to soldiers. Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCrary, of Iowa: Bill to incorporate the National Mutual Life Insurance Company of the District of Columbia. District of Columbia.

By Mr. Clarke, of Kansas: A bill for the relief of the Shawnee Indians. Indian Affairs.

Under this call a large number of bills of a private nature for claims, removal of disabilities, &c., were presented and referred.

BUILDINGS IN GOVERNMENT USE.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of Ohio, a resolution was adopted calling upon the executive officers of the Government to inform the House the number of private buildings in Washington occupied and used for Government purposes, how such buildings are used, &c.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Hoge, of S. C., offered a resolution that the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate be directed to adjourn their respective Houses *sine die* at noon on May 10, 1870. On seconding the demand for the previous question, only 38 members voted yea.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Heaton, of N. C., introduced a bill to fix the time for holding elections for Representatives and Delegates in the Congress of the United States. It provides that elections shall be held in all the States on the second Tuesday after the first Monday in November 1872 for the election of Representatives to the Forty-Third Congress; and the elections shall be held on the same day in every second year thereafter, for members of Congress to take their seats on the succeeding 4th of March in case of a failure to elect the vacancy shall be filled by a special election, to be held under the authority of the several States.

After several efforts at delay, the bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Banks, of Mass., asked leave to report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs a bill to employ an examiner of claims in the Department of State, and to employ additional clerks.

Objected to on the ground that it was an appropriation bill.

Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to report a bill to extend the free delivery system to cities of not less than 20,000 inhabitants, and to capitals of States and of not less than 10,000 inhabitants.

Objected to.

THE OCEINA DISASTER.

On motion of Mr. Maynard, of Tenn., the Secretary of the Navy was directed to order an inquiry into the collision of the Hornet with the Oneida, and the sinking of the latter, with a view of ascertaining the responsibility for the collision; and also to inquire into the conduct of the officers and crew of the Bombay after the collision.

POINTER ON THE RAMPAGE.

Mr. Porter, of Va., asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting that the State courts of Virginia were endeavoring to act as tribunals of the decrees of the United States courts; that by force the executive authorities of the State had taken possession of the municipal offices in Richmond in violation of a law which the United States Circuit Court had declared unconstitutional, and had entered into a conspiracy which was subversive of good order; and therefore authorizing the Committee on Reconstruction to report such other legislation is necessary to restore peace.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., objected to the resolution; whereupon Mr. Porter moved to suspend the rules.

Pending that motion, Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., moved to adjourn; and as there were indications that much delay would result from filibustering, and taking advantage of all legislative privileges, the motion was prevailed upon to withdraw his resolution so that other business might be taken up.

GEN. THOMAS' FUNERAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Speaker and of the Vice President, in relation to the obsequies of General Thomas. They propose a meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow night at 8 o'clock, at which Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, will pronounce, and which is to be attended by members of the Senate and the House. It was ordered that a committee of 13, to consist of 6 Senators and 7 Representatives, be appointed to attend the funeral at Troy, New York.

The report was adopted, and Representatives Logan, of Illinois; Garfield, of Ohio; Banks, of Massachusetts; Slocum, of New York; Washburn, of Wisconsin; Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Stokes, of Tennessee, were appointed the committee on the part of the House.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House, then, at 5 o'clock resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. Schenck, on behalf of members of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposed to amend the first clause in relation to the article of sugar so as to make it read as follows: "On all sugar of Muscovado sugar, and on all other sugars not above number 13, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound."

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, moved to amend by making it read: "On all sugar not above number 13, Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound."

Mr. Allison asserted that the amendment proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means was not in the interest of the refiners and not of the people, and therefore he was opposed to it. Besides, it changed a classification that had prevailed and had been found to work well for years, and he wanted to prevent that classification. He contended that Mr. Schenck's amendment would lead to fraud upon the revenue.

Mr. Schenck denied that his amendment was in the least in favor of the refiner or manufacturer. On the contrary, he thought Mr. Allison's amendment tended more in that direction than any other.

Mr. Allison denied that, and said that the committee proposed to give the refiners more than they had asked for. The refiners only asked for ¼ a cent per pound, and the committee proposed to give them much more. This was all in the interest of the manufacturer and not of the people.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., sustained the view taken of the subject by Mr. Schenck, and favored the amendment of the committee.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, claimed a great superiority for Louisiana sugar over all others, and thought therefore it should be protected in order to secure it in general use. This could only be done by taxing the lower grades, and he therefore proposed a tax of 2½ per cent.

Mr. Wood, of N. Y., moved an amendment in the nature of a proviso, and after the word "color" in the amendment, "when imported from countries in which involuntary servitude or human slavery does not exist." Mr. Wood advocated his amendment. As we had abolished human slavery he thought the next move should be by our example to extend the benefits of freedom elsewhere throughout the world. He wanted now to see whether the friends of freedom on the Republican side of the House would sustain his movement in the interests of freedom.

Mr. Shellabarger said the gentleman's amendment had repeatedly received the attention of the committee, and "that is all he knows" — no, he might not make the quotation, but he would ask the question "Is Saul also among the prophets?" There was some force in what the gentleman had said, but in view of the trouble the country had in abolishing slavery here, it was the part of modesty to wait a little before attempting to spread the reform elsewhere. He would advise some gentleman, however, to carry a rifle at Jericho until their anti-slavery bayonets were grown. He did not think it necessary to bring these extraneous matters in. The time might arrive when these matters might be discussed, but just now he proposed to discuss the tariff bill in the interest of trade, and for the sake of the tariff.

Mr. Wood regretted that Mr. Schenck and his friends had not accepted the amendment in the same spirit in which it was offered. It was only proof to him, however, that the professed humanity of the Republican party was not well founded. They pretended great friendship for the negroes here because they were voters, but would do nothing to extend their freedom where they did not vote.

Mr. Wood's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Garfield, of Washington Territory, moved to amend by inserting the figures 15 where 13 occurs in the proposed amendment. Rejected.

The question was then taken, after further discussion, on Mr. Williams' amendment, and it was rejected.

The paragraph was then amended as suggested by Mr. Schenck and as given above.

Pending consideration and debate on the next paragraph, in relation to clarified sugar, the committee rose.

The House then, at 4:30 p. m., adjourned.

THE COURTS.

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

Hughes vs. Eschback. This is the second trial of an action for stone furnished a city contractor, and has before been reported. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in $5,520 with interest.

Jolly vs. Brown. Mr. Wilson filed a motion for a new trial.

Thomas Harvey vs. J. W. Ramsey. This is a suit for stone furnished and work and labor done. It was some time since referred to Messrs. Philips and Morsell, who award $346.25 to the plaintiff, each party to pay his own costs. Mr. Philips for plaintiff.

Wm. G. Bailey vs. Frederick L. Moore et al. This is an action in the case for damages for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's patent for a utilizer. Bradley and Combs for the plaintiff, Burr and Merrick for the defendant. This case was upon trial at the adjournment of the court.

CASES TO-DAY.

The following cases are assigned for trial to-day: Nos. 308, 315, 305, 388, 146, (76 appeals,) 350, (50 appeals,) 183, 168, 198, 234, and 244.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Fisher.*—This court was engaged as follows yesterday:

John March plead guilty of stealing two copper stew-pans from Mr. Hoag, and was sent to jail for ten days.

Charlotta Moore was convicted of an assault on Amelia Robinson in November last and fined $1.

James Williams was convicted of stealing clothes from Elijah Buckner and his wife (two cases) in January last, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

Thomas Butler was acquitted on a charge of stealing a Bible and dressing case from B. A. Lockwood. N. H. Miller for the defence.

James Potter was convicted and P. Hawkins acquitted of a joint charge of stealing fowls from James Kiddick. Potter was sent to jail for 30 days.

Wm. Sweeny alias Johnson, alias Smith, plead guilty of stealing an overcoat from Richard Caldwell, and was sent to jail for one month. He also plead guilty of stealing an overcoat from Chas. Dover, and was sentenced to jail for another month. A third indictment against him for stealing an overcoat from Chas. H. Bruce. He was sent to jail for 30 in the last case.

Peter Key and Wm. Harrison were convicted of stealing $300 worth of pork from Chas. Shreth in February last, and sent to the penitentiary for one year.

McKendree Peal, for stealing a bag of flour from F. Hubbard, eight walking canes from J. E. Gibson, and two bell-metal kettles from Wm. H. Jones. The cases were not concluded.

WORK IN JURY-ROOM.

The death of Henry Queen having been announced in the grand jury room, that body passed the following resolutions:

Whereas it has pleased Divine Providence to take from us our beloved foreman, H. Queen, esq., in the midst of his usefulness, who had endeared himself to us by his good qualities and kindness of heart; therefore be it *Resolved by the grand jury of Washington county*, That we adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and attend his funeral.

Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and be published in the daily papers.

Mr. Queen's funeral was announced for 2 o'clock to-day.

Abe Lee and Nally Johnson, brought before Judge Fisher on *habeas corpus*, charged with larceny, were, on motion of J. R. Adams, discharged from custody.

Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—*Monday, April 4, 1870.*—No. 135. The Board of Supervisors of Washington county, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States ex rel. Clark Durant;

No. 194. The Board of Supervisors of Washington county, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States ex rel. Clark Durant;

No. 137. The Board of Supervisors of Washington county, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States ex rel. Rufus L. Lord. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Iowa. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in these causes, with costs.

No. 106. Michael Lynch et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Carmel S. de Bernal et al. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 129. John R. Lionberger, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward S. Rowse. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri. Mr. Justice Davis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said Supreme Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 132. The Steamboat Suffolk County, &c., appellants, vs. Charles E. Jayne et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the said Circuit Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 136. Richard Roe, casual ejector, and George P. Burnett, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Doe ex dem., John M. M. Caudwell. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the said District Court in this cause, with costs.

No. 84. William Gunton et al., appellants, vs. Joseph Rock. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the said Supreme Court in this cause with costs.

No. 149. The City of Kenosha, plaintiff in error, vs. Joshua F. Lamson;

No. 143. The City of Kenosha, plaintiff in error, vs. Joshua F. Lamson. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin. Mr. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgments of the said Circuit Court in these causes with costs and interest. Dissenting, Mr. Justice Miller.

No. 139. William H. Gleason, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Florida, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Florida, *ex rel.* the Attorney General. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Florida. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 130. John H. McKee et al., plaintiff in error, vs. M. A. C. Rains. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause with costs.

No. 144. The City of Kenosha, plaintiff in error, vs. Alonzo Campbell. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause with costs and interest.

No. 123. Otis H. Weed et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John H. Crane. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Massachusetts. Mr. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, affirming the judgment of the said circuit court in this cause with costs and interest.

No. 89. Fitzer Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. Larkin McKenzie et al.

No. 98. Alex. T. P. Garnett, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

No. 99. Alex. T. P. Garnett, claimant, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

No. 127. Samuel Miller, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

No. 154. Henry B. Tyler, plaintiff in error, vs. John D. Defrees.

No. 179. William N. McVeigh, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.

Chief Justice Chase announced the following order:

Ordered by the Court, That these cases be continued and set for reargument on the 1st Tuesday of the next term, after the argument of the cases already assigned for that day.

There having been an Associate Justice of this court appointed since the last allotment made at this term, it is ordered that the following allotment be made by the Chief Justice of the United States, which shall be the allotment of this court among the circuits, agreeably to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and that said allotment be entered of record, and that said allotment be entered of record, viz:

For the First Circuit, Nathan Clifford, Associate Justice; Second Circuit, Samuel Nelson, Associate Justice; Third Circuit, Wm. Strong, Associate Justice; Fourth Circuit, Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice; Fifth Circuit, Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice; Sixth Circuit, Noah H. Swayne, Associate Justice; Seventh Circuit, David Davis, Associate Justice; Eighth Circuit, Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice; Ninth Circuit, Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice.

IN THE MATTER OF A. A. BRADLEY.

Ordered, That the application of A. A. Bradley for admission as attorney and counselor at law be referred to the committee of the members of this bar, to inquire and report whether the said applicant is qualified under the second rule of this court. Ordered, That Mr. Riddle, Mr. Merrick and Mr. Attorney General Field constitute the committee.

No. 163. William Downing, appellant, vs. James McCartney et al. This cause was argued on the merits by Mr. Goudy, of counsel for the appellant, and on the motion to dismiss the appeal, by Mr. Hughes in support thereof, and by Mr. Goudy in opposition thereto.

No. 164. James C. Simpson, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles T. Woodman. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. George L. Roberts, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

MARRIED.

BOSWELL—PENNEY.—At New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. Kirkland, FREDERICK A. BOSWELL, of Washington, D. C., and MARY E., only daughter of Capt. Thomas Penney, of New Bedford.

(Baltimore Sun and Huntsville (Ala.) Sentinel, copy.)

SMALL—BERRY.—On Thursday evening, March 31st, 1870, at the Metropolitan church, Congress street, Georgetown, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Bates, Miss GRACE SMALL, of Georgetown, D. C., and Mr. J. H. BERRY, formerly of Berwickshire, Scotland.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On the morning of the 4th inst., LUTHER F., beloved child of Wm. H. and Louisa F. Campbell, aged 3 years. May he rest in peace.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 211 C street, between 6th and 7th streets, S. W.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3d, MARY L., only child of John H. and Kate B. Carpenter, aged 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of its grandmother, 1116 M street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

NOYES.—On the 3d instant, at 5 o'clock, a. m., IDA M., only daughter of Albert M. Noyes, in the 22d year of her age.

BYRNES.—On Saturday, the 2d inst., ROSE E. BYRNES, wife of Thomas E. Byrnes, aged 28 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 125 Massachusetts avenue, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Undertakers.

RICHARD F. HARVEY. ALONZO A. MARR

HARVEY & MARR, UNDERTAKERS, NO. 934 F STREET, Between Ninth and Tenth. 4ed3-tf

Attorneys, Agents, &c.

HENKLE & INGERSOLL, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, EDWARD C. INGERSOLL, U. S. Commissioner. mh30-1m* Office, 419 Fifth st., opp. City Hall.

R. H. MARSH, Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds for the States of Pennsylvania, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, &c. Office 533 F street, northwest, mh29-tf Near Seventh street.

E. C. WEAVER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, CONVEYANCER, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 1803 Seventh street, bet. S and T streets.

ANDREW R. DUVALL, Attorney-at-Law, Office No. 452 Louisiana av., cor. 6½ st., opposite City Hall. mr17-tf

L. G. MINE. THOMAS WILSON. HINE & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 4 Four-and-a-half St., Washington

RICHARD T. MERRICK, Counsellor-at-Law, Office removed from No. 439 D street to No. 260 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. (Ukrop.) sept-tf

Interior Adornments.

1223 REDUCED PRICES. 1223 NEW GOODS. We are now receiving our Spring Stock of PAPER HANGINGS, Comprising a beautiful and varied assortment. Also, Window Shades, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Picture Cords and Tassels, &c., &c., at prices to suit the times. Call and examine. Compare prices before you purchase. L. P. CLARK, 1223 Pennsylvania avenue, (old No. 348.) mh30-1m

GEORGE WILNER, PAPERHANGER AND UPHOLSTERER, Importer and Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPERHANGINGS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, 454 Ninth st. west, bet. D and E sts., WASHINGTON, D. C. feb9

ART REPOSITORY. No. 343 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. OIL PAINTINGS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND LITHOGRAPHS; ARTISTS' MATERIALS of all kinds; STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS; the celebrated "ROGERS' GROUPS, OF SCULPTURE," for which we are sole agents for the District; Statuettes, Parian Pastoral, Parian Brackets, Flower Pots, Cord, Tassels and Nails, and a choice and complete assortment of everything in our line. Black Walnut and Gilt Oval and Square Picture Frames. SMITH & STRONG. dec10-tf

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Sample Parlors, 1416 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., Opposite Willards' Hotel. The largest line of SAMPLES from the largest House, everything made and sold in CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND PANTALOONERY. SAMPLE GARMENT ALWAYS ON HAND. Respectfully, WM. DE MOTTE. mh31-tf

THIS MEANS BUSINESS. T. BAR, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND E STREETS, would desire to inform his 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. ☞ Especial attention paid to ORDERED WORK at the CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, Cor. of Seventh and E streets, mh30-3m Washington, D. C.

GEORGE BERGLING, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 1312 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, south side, has just received a very large stock of IMPORTED SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, and is prepared to warrant a perfect fit at LOWER PRICES than any other ESTABLISHMENT in or outside of this city. Also, a fine assortment of GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. apr7-tf

Stoves, Etc.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES, RANGES &c. CALL READ AT BOYD'S STOVE FACTORY, 449 NINTH STREET, Between D and E, BRING NAME AND NUMBER OF STOVE. ROBERT BOYD. 1y29-tf 449 Ninth street, between D and E.

Personal.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE PRIVATE cards inscribed at No. 509½ Massachusetts avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets west, with DR. GANDNER, of the Rheum Hospital, United States Army—a gentleman of twenty-seven years' experience in this particular branch. N. B.—Upon the receipt of $10 advice and medicine will be sent free by express to any of the U. S. or Canada States. ea-1y

Groceries.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, 1418 and 1420 Pa. Ave., Opp. Willards' Hotel. OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP" TEAS, SIXTY DAYS DIRECT FROM CHINA AND JAPAN. We are selling Teas 50 cents per pound cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Great care is taken in selecting the best and finest flavored teas, keeping in view for our customers ECONOMY AND HEALTH. SAVE 50 Cents PER POUND. As the Price-list will show. All teas warranted to give satisfaction.

Gunpowder, $1.50. Extra $1.75. Japan, $1.10. Extra $1.25. Oolong, 90c. $1. $1.25. Imperial, $1.25. Best $1.50. English Breakfast, $1. Best $1.25. Young Hyson, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

COFFEE DEPARTMENT. Special attention is given to this Department, and the roasting of our own Coffee gives us superior advantages, as we use "Hyde's Aromatic Roaster." Coffee Browner, and no way and in roasting, thereby saving the consumer 15 per cent.

	Green.	Roasted.
Plantation	30 cents	36 cents
Dessing Old Java	35 "	42 "
Java, (Ceylon.)	33 "	38 "
Laguayra	28 "	32 "
Maricaibo	28 "	32 "

Mix, 33, 35, 38 and 30 cents.

Coffee ground at sight, free of charge. We call the attention of Hotels and Restaurants to our celebrated "FRENCH