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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress—Second Regular Session

SENATE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1870.

RAILROAD AND LAND GRANTS.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railway Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and to secure the same by mortgage.

Mr. Howell hoped it would be impracticable hereafter for any of these extensive land grants to be pushed through Congress, as it was against the interests of the people. These railroads held on to the land given, while the United States sells its land at $2.50 per acre. Settlers come in, buy up the lands, improve them, erect churches and school-houses, and the railroads upon which herein the meantime contributed nothing towards these improvements step in and sell their lands for $20, $30 and $40 per acre. This is the policy which has been pursued by the Illinois Central railroad.

Mr. Stewart contended that there had been no material abuse of these grants of lands to railroads, and the stories to the contrary, which were circulated in the newspapers, were manufactured by speculators for their own selfish purposes. Immense tracts of land given to railroads had been reclaimed from desolation and the resources of the country opened up and its material wealth increased. These railroads invited emigration from Europe. Our external commerce sunk into insignificance by the side of our internal commerce, and that is where the greatness and vastness of our country is to be developed. Last year we built four thousand miles of railroads, and our aim should be to go on with this policy to foster our railroads.

Mr. Pomeroy said in a new country it was impracticable to build railroads without land grants. Of course, in the old States, where it was thickly settled, it was very possible to build roads without the aid of this stimulant, but in the new States and Territories it was a question of railroads or no railroads.

Mr. Nye argued at length in favor of the policy of land subsidies for railroad purposes, and drew a graphic picture of the march of civilization in the extreme West through the instrumentality of railroads. This policy had worked too well, and the people were too well satisfied with it now to allow any backward step, and it would not be tempted now. What the people demand and what they will have is rapid and cheap transportation from one end of this broad country to the other, and that is what railroads are going to give them.

THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Sherman then moved to lay over the pending bill informally and to take up the House bill relating to the income tax, and expressed the opinion that it would be passed without debate.

Mr. Sherman said the Committee of Finance were of the opinion that it would be proper to continue the income tax for the remainder of the present year, but to avoid the long discussion which would ensue they had decided to let the general subject rest until the general tax bill came in, and the amendations they now reported merely provided that the tax on dividends and salaries should be continued for the present year.

Mr. Scott expressed doubt as to the legality of exacting the income tax after the year ends, but he would not discuss the matter now, and only desired to call attention to an amendment which he should offer. The law was supposed to exempt $1,000, but in the office it was always the case, for the reason that corporations are required to pay in gross the tax on their dividends, and many persons who receive dividends, and salaries, held by them, have this tax deducted, although their gross income is not of the amount of $1,000.

Mr. Sumner would take this opportunity to say that the income tax should not be continued.

Mr. Scott. It has already expired.

Mr. Sumner. Well, it should not be renewed. It has died a natural death. It was a war measure, and now that peace has returned it should not be resuscitated. The medicine of the country should not be its daily bread. There was another matter to which he desired to call the attention of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] and that was the subject of the taxes. He repeated the cry, "Down with the taxes." The country was in a condition which would justify it, and the taxes must be reduced.

Mr. Conkling said if he were in favor of the re-establishment of the income tax he should never be willing for a declaratory resolution to make plain that which was already plain. It was just as plain as words could make it, that the income tax expired with the last year. It was a tax which, as a British statesman had said, was calculated to make a nation of liars. Equitable in theory, it was inquisitorially unequal in practice. In the hope that this may be a finality, he would be willing to waive objection, and let this resolution go, as the tax, on dividends and salaries, was already pretty well gathered in.

Mr. Sherman would, at the proper time, demonstrate that the income tax was the most equitable tax in theory and practice. It is the only tax that falls upon property. There are important reasons why this tax should be continued for several years longer; it fell alike upon all classes. In regard to the taxes generally, he would say this much, that it would be practicable to make a large reduction.

Mr. Conkling warned the Senator in his argument to prove that this was the only tax on property, because, as soon it comes to that, it must be shown that the tax is laid upon the products of the lands, and therefore upon the land itself, and this tax must be equal; so that the Senator will have great difficulty in proving that the tax is unequal.

Mr. Casserly said the position assumed by Mr. Sherman was in the face of all the acknowledged writers on political economy.

Mr. Sherman said he could adduce several prominent writers defending the equity of this tax.

Mr. Casserly repeated that no writer of history approved of this tax. It had been revived in England in time of war, but Sir Robert Peel, who originated it, apologized for it at the same time.

Mr. Sherman said it was a well settled principle in England to levy an income tax in time of peace.

Mr. Conkling read from remarks of Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone against levying an income tax.

Mr. Sherman. Yet they both voted for an income tax.

Mr. Casserly. Yes, they did, and literally with tears in their eyes.

Mr. Sumner said if the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] proved that the income tax was a fair or equitable tax, he would do what no writer or no statesman in Parliament or elsewhere had ever proved before. He would read what the eminent writer, [Mr. McCulloch]—(not Hugh)—(laughter) said, that national necessity in time of war was the only justification for the imposition of this tax, that though theoretically equal, it was in fact the most unequal, and the practical difficulties in the way of its equitable assessment were of a nature which could not be overcome. Mr. Gladstone also supported the tax. The honorable Senator says Mr. Gladstone has voted for this income tax; so have we all.

Mr. Sherman. Mr. Gladstone has voted for it this very year.

Mr. Sumner. Does not the Senator know how England is pressed down with taxation; that she has to provide the means to pay the interest on her immense debt. But with us it is different; we must discharge this debt; we must recognize the return of peace by doing away with war measures.

Mr. Casserly read from various authorities in support of his views, Jos. Hume, Wood and others, setting forth the inherent injustice of our income tax.

Mr. Sherman said the income tax was in the English budget for this year, supported by Mr. Gladstone and others. He would now only say that at the proper time he would meet his friends on the other side with authority for authority.

Mr. Casserly said injustice was inseparable from the nature of this tax. It offered every incentive to dishonest men to evade their share of the burdens of the Government. He knew from personal experience that it fell most weighed most unequally and most grievously on those who were least able to bear it. In his own vicinity there were men of large incomes, living quietly on their rents, who paid much smaller tax than their neighbors whose income was greatly smaller. It was utterly impossible to make this tax equal.

Mr. Hamlin suggested that if any debate was entirely useless and unprofitable, and expressed the hope that the general debate would be pretermitted until the subject properly came up.

Mr. Davis considered all property should be taxed, and that a poll tax should be levied, for the reason that all persons who were protected in their lives, liberties and property by the Government should contribute to its support. He opposed this income tax because it was unequal, and because it was too much a temptation to poor corrupt human nature. The whole system of taxation should be revised. The present tax on whisky and tobacco led to as much fraud as the income tax.

Mr. Stockton denied that an income tax was equitable, even in theory.

Mr. Casserly moved, as an amendment, exempting from tax the salaries of officials not exceeding $2,000.

Mr. Williams besought the Senator not to press the amendment, as other amendments would be offered, and the whole subject of the income tax would then be brought up. This was simply a question of the construction of the law, not to enact a new law. It was only to relieve the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of embarrassment.

Mr. Casserly declined to withdraw his amendment, and called for the ayes and noes; when it was rejected—ayes 17, noes 33.

Mr. Sumner, on voting in the affirmative, remarked that he would vote in favor of any proposition to put down taxation.

Mr. Scott then offered the amendment noted above. He said when the general subject came up he should oppose any revival of this tax; it was dead and he wanted the odious thing to be dead beyond resurrection.

Mr. Sherman asked the Senate to vote down all amendments.

The amendment of Mr. Scott was then rejected; ayes 18, nays 26.

Mr. Vickers offered as amendment as follows: "Provided, that the tax levied upon salaries included in this resolution is intended to be on the salaries of officers, or payments for services of persons in the civil, military, naval or other employment or service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, when exceeding the rate of $1,000 per annum."

Mr. Sherman thought there was no necessity for this, and Mr. Vickers withdrew it.

Mr. Vickers moved an amendment to fix the tax on salaries and dividends at 5 per cent., which was rejected—Mr. Sumner and Mr. Vickers only in the affirmative.

Mr. Sherman then offered a substitute for the report of the Committee on Finance, and it was read the third time and passed. It is as follows:

Joint resolution declaratory of the meaning and intention of the law relating to the income tax.

Be it resolved, &c., That section 120, 121, 122 and 123 of the act of June 30, 1869, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue for the support of the Government; to pay the interest on the public debt;" &c., as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, and the act of March 2, 1867, shall be construed to impose the taxes therein mentioned (on salaries and dividends and interest paid by corporations) for and during the year 1870, and that all such taxes shall be collected in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

The consideration of the Northern Pacific railway bill was then resumed.

Mr. Harlan though the bill went too far; there should be some limit to these immense subsidies of land or the people would not tolerate it any longer.

Without action on the bill the Senate, at 5 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution for the annexation of the Republic of Dominica, but objection was made by Mr. Brooks, of New York, and it was withdrawn.

REVISION OF LAWS.

The regular order being demanded, Mr. Poland, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to extend the time in which certain offenses may be presented, with an amendment. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

Also, an amendment to the bill in relation to witnesses in equity cases, which passed.

Also, the bill limiting the appointment of certain officers in the Treasury Department, with an amendment in the form of a substitute. The bill was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Ferriss, of N. Y., from the same committee, reported a bill in relation to the taking of testimony in the courts of the United States, which was passed.

Mr. Jenckes, of R. I., from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate proceedings in admiralty cases, which was passed.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

At the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. Paine, of Wis., made the point of order that under the rules the morning hour did not terminate at the expiration of the sixty minutes, and that to terminate the hour a successful motion to go to business on the Speaker's table was necessary.

The Speaker made a statement showing the difficulty of getting the business of the committee brought before the House, the calling of committees for reports being limited by the present practice of the House to the morning hour—the number of committees being fifty-three, and not committees generally using up a week under the morning call. He considered the ruling which prevailed prior to the last fifteen years, under which the committee could wait for the expiration of the morning hour would continue to occupy it for the rest of the day unless the House by a majority vote decided to go to other business, were strictly in accordance with the 51st and 54th rule. He, however, felt controlled by the practice of the House for the past fifteen years.

After considerable debate, participated in by many of the older members, the matter was permitted to go over for further consideration.

Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States Ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870; which was passed.

Mr. Archer, of Md., on leave, introduced a bill to regulate the pay of the officers of the navy and marine corps and for other purposes. Referred to Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE TARIFF BILL.

On motion of Mr. Schenck, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the tariff bill.

After the paragraph in relation to cigars, cigarettes, &c., was amended and discussed for fifteen minutes, the subject was disposed of, on motion of Mr. Schenck, by striking out the whole paragraph, thus leaving the duty as fixed by the existing tariff laws.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., proposed to amend the paragraph in relation to manufactures of cotton, by providing for a return on these articles to the tariff of 1861. That tariff, he said, was made as a war measure, and as it was made for war times he had no doubt it would be sufficient under the present condition of affairs.

Mr. Kelley, of Penn., denied that the tariff of 1861 was passed as a war measure. The war did not commence until after that tariff was passed.

Mr. Brooks insisted that it was a war measure, and asked what the loss bill, which was passed at the same time, meant if it was not a war measure.

Mr. Kelley said that the loan bill was passed to supply a deficiency of seventy millions of dollars incurred under Buchanan's Democratic administration, and to supply the losses sustained under the Democratic free-trade tariff of 1857.

Mr. Brooks. That sort of talk will do for the stump, but not for the House of Representatives. All this demand for a high tariff reminded him of the revolutionary incident of Johnny Hook, who, forgetting of all his country's wrongs, having had two steers stolen, could think of nothing but beef, and went through the American camp crying beef! beef! beef! Why, we hear nothing of to-day, but you think of nothing but tariff, tariff, bounty, bounty. The demand was all for tariff, regardless of the interest of the country.

Mr. Kelley said that if he could meet the gentleman in the middle of Pennsylvania he would steal his Johnny Hook story with his cry of beef, and apply it to the British manufactures and importers, to show that they were grinding out the bones and blood and muscle of the laboring men. He denied again that the tariff of 1861 was a Republican tariff; that it was enacted by a Democratic Congress.

Mr. Blaine, of Me., argued that the original tariff was oppressive to the whole farming interests of the West, and that the whole line of history showed that a high tariff was oppressive to the farming interests. The farmers had been deceived and swindled by the manufacturers of the North and East.

Mr. Schenck argued against Mr. Brooks' amendment, and intimated that it tended to repudiation.

Mr. Brooks thought the charge of repudiation, as directed at him, came from the gentleman from Ohio who had grace, after he [Mr. Schenck] had voted for his bill to strengthen the public credit. He reiterated the charge that the tariff of 1861 was a Republican tariff.

The paragraph was discussed at length, and pending its discussion the whole subject of the tariff system was canvassed to such an extent that the chairman of the Committee of the Whole [Mr. Wheeler] was compelled to confine himself to the question immediately under discussion.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, offered an amendment to amend the section by striking out nearly all of it and making a specific duty of thirty per cent. ad valorem. This was rejected.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., in discussing the bill, thought this bill was more simple than many others that had preceded it, but he feared that in its very simplification an injustice might be done. He would move, therefore, to strike out the whole section, and that would leave the tariff as it stood. In speaking upon this paragraph, Mr. Butler made a personal explanation. In the beginning of this session of Congress he had sent to the heat of debate that he at some time he would investigate the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. At that time many stories had reached him with regard to the chairman of the committee. He had investigated these charges, and he had found that they were of that class of slanders and misrepresentations to which all public men were at times subjected. He deemed it due to make this explanation here where he had made the charge, as a matter of justice to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Schenck said he accepted the reparation of the gentleman from Massachusetts in the explanation just made. He felt confident long ago, when the charge was first made, that no charge against him could be sustained, and at the time he challenged the most thorough investigation. He was satisfied that he knew that every statement would be discovered to be baseless and unfounded. He was glad that the gentleman who originally made the charge had come to this Massachusetts gentleman, voluntarily stated that it was without foundation, for the vindication would go to the world through the same channel in which the charge had gone.

Mr. Butler's amendment to strike out the paragraph in relation to spool thread of cotton, by the substitution of twenty cents per dozen spools on each 1,000 yards and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, moved to make the duty five cents per dozen and 30 per cent. ad valorem.

Mr. Brooks moved to make it 4 per cent., and said he did so in the interest of the consumer. By keeping up the tariff about 1,000 people who were engaged in the business were benefited, while the millions who consumed the thread had to pay a great tax for it.

Mr. Brooks' amendment was rejected, and pending further consideration the committee rose.

The Speaker made the following appointments to fill vacancies in committees, viz:

On Commerce, Mr. Clarke, of Texas; On Indian Affairs, Mr. Degener, of Texas; On Freedmen's Affair, Mr. Connor, of Texas, and Mr. Harris, of Mississippi; On Pensions, Mr. Whittemore, of Texas; On Railways and Canals, Mr. Harris, of Mississippi.

The House then, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

Pawn Brokers.

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WRAPPING PAPER ON SALE AT THIS Office.

THE COURTS.

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

Laura Smith plead guilty of stealing a pair of shoes from Eliza Berry in January last, and was sent to jail for three days.

James C. Rapley and John Robinson were acquitted on an indictment for stealing cart harness from Marshall Brown. Davis for the defence.

John Clansen, indicted for assault and battery upon Rodolph Granger in March last. He was convicted.

Charles Brown, indicted for stealing a pair of shoes from J. J. George. The District Attorney declined to prosecute further in this case.

A HORRIBLE CASE.

Wm Ross alias Del Range, indicted for an assault with intent to rape a little girl named Maria Shea on the 19th of January last. The evidence, which in great part is unfit for publication, showed that the prisoner carried off the little girl and attempted to commit upon her the crime charged; bruised her person, and communicated disease to her. The jury were absent but a few minutes, and returned a verdict of guilty. The court sentenced the convict to imprisonment for five years in the Albany penitentiary.

Randolph Coyle, indicted for an assault with intent to kill Sonney A. Webb on the 25th of January last. He was found guilty of assault only, and was sent to jail for six months.

NO VERDICT IN FLOYD'S CASE.

The jury in the case of Floyd, charged with the murder of Donnelly, in Georgetown harbor, last August, remained out all night, unable to agree upon a verdict. They were called into court about 3 o'clock, and still being unable to agree, were discharged. It is understood they stood nine for conviction of manslaughter and three for acquittal.

Adjourned.

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

Busey vs. Moore. This is the fourth day of the trial of this action, which is for damages for an alleged violation of the plaintiff's patent for making out of bone dust, treated with sulphuric acid and mixed guano and salt, a fertilizing composition, known as "Busey's Excelsior Guano." The defence is that the composition was not at the date of the patent a new idea, and that the combination of the ingredients of the patented fertilizer does not produce a special effect which is patentable.

THE LAW OF PATENT FERTILIZERS.

The Court instructed the jury as follows: That to entitle the plaintiff to recover in this case, the jury must find that he was the first or original inventor of the composition claimed in the patent, or if from the evidence the jury shall find that the materials enumerated in plaintiff's patent had, prior to the first combination thereof by the plaintiff, been admixed and combined by any other person in substantially the same proportions, and had been publicly used and sold by such third person, the patent is void, and the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

If, *do.*, the jury find that after said invention, as claimed by the patentee, and for more than ten years prior to his application for a patent, the said compound was publicly used and sold by any other person, with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, or by the plaintiff himself, for the purpose of trade and profit, the patent is of none effect, and plaintiff is not entitled to recover, notwithstanding they may have found that he was in fact the first and original inventor of the compound and fertilizer, as claimed in his patent.

If the jury find from the evidence that the substances enumerated in the patent were all well-known in commerce, and their effects as fertilizers also well known prior to the date of the invention claimed by the plaintiff, and shall further prove that the combination of said substances, as set forth in the said patent, does not produce a new and previously unknown effect on the soil by reason of their being compounded together, but, on the contrary, that in said compound each substance acts on the soil in no other or different manner than the same would act if applied separately or by itself, then the patent is void, and the plaintiff is not entitled to recover.

If the jury find that the compound manufactured and sold by the defendants contained any other substance than those enumerated in the patent, and that by the addition of such other substance a different compound was made producing a substantially different result, the use and sale of such different compound is not an infringement of such letters patent.

1. That the patent of the plaintiff is *prima facie* evidence of the novelty and utility of the invention described and claimed therein, and unless it is proved by affirmative evidence that the fertilizer compound described in the patent had been known or used prior to the invention thereof by the plaintiff, or that the same is wholly useless as a fertilizer, the jury must find that the plaintiff was the original and first inventor of said compound, and that the same is a useful compound for fertilizing purposes.

2. That the plaintiff had an unrestricted right to make use of and sell, and allow others to use and sell, the fertilizing compound described in his patent for ten years prior to making an application for the patent without detriment to the validity of said patent, and also had a right to use and to furnish others to use experimentally the said compound a reasonable time prior to said two years, for the purpose of ascertaining the best proportion for combining the ingredients and the utility of the compound as a fertilizer without forfeiting his right to a patent; and if in so introducing the compound into use experimentally he incidentally received some compensation from those to whom he furnished it, that will not vitiate his patent, provided the primary and only object was experimental, to test the quality or utility of the compound as a fertilizer, and not for the purposes of trade and profit.

If the jury find, *do.*, that the plaintiff was the original and first inventor of the compound described in his patent, and that the same is a useful compound for fertilizing purposes; that the manufacture and sale of a compound composed of the same ingredients in such proportions as will produce the same result, substantially is an infringement of his patent, although another ingredient may have been added to said last mentioned compound, if it not materially changing its effect as a fertilizer.

The case was argued by Messrs. Bradley and Coombs for the plaintiff, and Merrick and Burr for the defendant, and submitted to the jury.

The following judgments by default were entered by the attorneys named: Schenck vs. Romain, Richmond; Hood & Bro. vs. Hall, Bradley; Thompson & Block vs. Brown & Wallard, Cottrell; W. H. Brown & Bro. vs. Brown & Wallard, same; Lilly & Bro. vs. Brown & Wallard, same; Lanchenberg vs. Plant; Tenney vs. Crusor et al., Jackson, and many others.

White vs. Baltimore and Ohio railroad; settled.

Tew vs. Bartlett & Haydon. Temporary injunction until April 15.

CASES TO-DAY.

The following cases are assigned for trial to-day: Nos. 148, 248, 315, 395, 365, 146, (74 appeals) 350, (50 appeals) 192, 168, 198, 294, 344, 50 and 282.

Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—Thursday, April 7, 1870.—No. 108. Joseph W. Hancock, appellant, vs. The steamship Syracuse. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. E. C. Benedict, of counsel for the appellees, and concluded by Mr. Hoar, Attorney General, for the appellant.

No. 169. The steamboat George Washington, appellant, vs. Ann Cavan;

No. 256. The steam ferry boat D. S. Gregory, appellant, vs. Ann Cavan.

The argument of these causes was commenced by Mr. C. Donohue, of counsel for the appellant, on No. 169.

Adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Attorneys, Agents, to

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 523 F street, northwest,
mh29-tf Near Seventh street.

ANDREW B. DUVALL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office No. 452 Louisiana av., cor. 4½ st., opposite City Hall.
nov9-tf

L. G. HINE. 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. 430 D street to No. 369 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. (Chron.) apl1-tf

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.—Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	114	114¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	110½	111
Five-Twenties, 1863	110½	110¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	110½	110¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	110½	110¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '65	109½	109¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '67	109½	109¾
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '68	109½	109¾
Ten-Forties	108	108¼

NEW YORK—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 6's, 1881	114¼	5-20's, Jan & July, '67	109¾
5-20's, 1865	110¼	5-20's, Jan & July, '68	109¾
5-20's, 1866	110¼	Ten-Forties	108¼
5-20's, 1868	110¼	Gold	113¾
5-20's, Jan & July, '65	109¾		

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 7—12 p. m.—Cotton is quiet and firm; middling 28½ cents. Flour dull and unchanged; Southern $5.10@9.25. Wheat steady; demand fair, spring $1.08@1.12½; winter $1.16@1.27. Corn quiet and firm; $1.01@1.05. Oats quiet and firm; 55@60 cents. Rye dull and nominal; 90@91 c. Gold, 113.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 7—*Breadstuffs.*—The Flour market is quiet, but it may be quoted steady and firm. Stocks is considerably reduced, and there is no disposition at present to press sales. Sales to-day of 1,700 barrels, viz: 300 barrels Fine at $4.50, 100 do. common Western Super at $4.62½, 500 do. Western Extra at $4.12½@4.25, 600 do. Howard Street Extra at $5.50, 100 do. choice do. at $5.75, and 200 do. Howard Street Family at $6 net per barrel. Rio brands Flour are very scarce, and are now held firmly at $6.25 per barrel.

Wheat—Was firm this morning, but quiet under light receipts. Sales of 1,000 bushels good to prime Maryland red at $1.30@1.40, and 2,000 do. choice, do. at $1.42@1.50, the latter for a family lot. A small lot choice white brought $1.45.

Corn—White active, but yellow rather dull to-day. Receipts were about 14,000 bushels, and sold as follows, viz: 10,000 white at $1.00@1.07, mostly at the latter price; and 3,500 yellow at $1.03.

Oats—Are firm at 60@63 cents.

Coffee—The market remains firm, but we hear of no further sales. The stock here is very light, and holders show no disposition to press sales. We quote as follows, viz: Rio in bond at 19½@19¾ cents, gold, for fair to prime invoices, and duty paid at 18½ to 18 cents for fair to prime, and 18½@18¾ cents for choice lots, gold. Stock here in first hand only 11,800 bags Rio.

Cotton.—The market is very strong at yesterday's prices, viz: 22¼ cents, for Middling Upland, 21½@22¼ cents for low middling or 20½ cents. for good ordinary do., and 13@18½ cents for ordinary do., but up to this writing we have heard of no sales.

Molasses.—We note sales in addition to those reported yesterday of 95 hhds. Cuba, partly damaged, for boiling, at 31½ cents. Prices for good grades are, however, steady. We quote as follows, viz: Cuba clayed at 35@40 cents, do. Muscovado 47@48 cents, Porto Rico at 45@50 cents, and English Island at 30@35 cents per gallon.

Hill Feed.—Brownstuff, which is very scarce, sells at 20@30 cents per bushel, an advance, but Middlings, which are in good supply, we quote as before at 22@23 cents for light and medium, and 40@42 cents per bushel for heavy.

Provisions.—We continue to quote the market strong and buoyant, and there is this morning very little offering. Bacon Shoulders we now quote firm at 12½ cents, and do. Sides at 13½ cents for rib, and 13¾ cents for clear rib. There are free buyers at ¼ under these figures, but no sellers. Bulk Meat is wanted, and there is none offering. We quote Shoulders firm at 11½ cents, and Sides at 12½@12¾ cents for rib and clear rib. Lard is firm at 16@16½ cents. Mess Pork—we note sales of 100 barrels new at $27.50, and holders generally ask $28 per barrel.

Rice.—Carolina ranges from 6¾ to 8 cents, sales within this range of 48 tierces.

Salt.—Liverpool is dull, but unchanged in price, as follows, viz: $1.80@1.87 for Ground Alum, and $2.35@2.50 per sack for Fine. Turks Island we quote steady at 42@44 cents per bushel for lots from store.

Sugars.—The market continues strong and active, though we hear of no sales this morning. We quote again as follows, viz: For fair to good refining 9¾@9¾ cents; grocery Cuba at 9¾@10¼ cents; Cuba Muscovado is 10@11½ cents; do. Porto Rico 9½@10¾ cents, and Demerara vacuum pan 11@12 cents.

Refined Sugars—Have advanced again, as follows, viz: Hard Crushed 13½ cents, and Soft do. 13¼ cents, for A white; 12¾ cents for Extra C, and 11¾ cents for C yellow.

Syrups.—We quote as follows, viz: Calvert Crystal at 55 cents, Golden at 50@52½ cts.; Baltimore Golden at 52@55 cts.; Maryland Amber Drips 65 cents; Canton Golden 42 cents; Chesapeake 42 cents, and Sugar House 35 cents per gallon.

Seeds.—Clover we continue to quote firm with an upward tendency. Sales to-day of 100 bushels at $9.50, do. at $9.12½@9.25, and for choice lots holders at the close were asking $9.50 per bushel. Timothy is still scarce and firm.

Whisky.—We still quote held firm. Sales to-day of 150 barrels Western and City iron bound at $1.02@1.05, but at the close holders were firm at $1.05@1.06 per gallon.

DIED.

WEST.—On the 6th instant, J. DOUGLASS WEST, aged 69 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 314 Fourteenth street, between D street and Ohio avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MORRIS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 5th instant, of apoplexy, Miss MARY S. MORRIS, in the 59th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Oak Hill cemetery, this afternoon, the 8th instant, at 4:30 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—On Thursday, the 7th instant, at 6:30 p. m., of consumption, Mr. H. ROBINSON, nurse son of John Robinson, deceased, and Augusta M. Robinson, aged 22 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9 street, near Agricultural Building. Time of funeral will be stated hereafter. apl-2t

WARRINGTON.—In this city, on the 6th instant, JOHN JAY, son of John Jay and Hannah E. Warrington, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 442 F street south, on Friday, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m. 1t

HARRISSON.—On the 6th instant, at 10:30 p. m., of congestion of the lungs, ANNIE, beloved wife of George W. Harbaugh, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family and respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 213 Eighth street east, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 2:30 p. m.

(New York, Philadelphia and Maine papers please copy.)

Undertakers.

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Books elegantly or plainly bound. Periodicals and newspaper carefully attended to.

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UNITED STATES HOTEL
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
Near the Capitol.
RATES REDUCED TO $2.50 PER DAY.
MONTHLY BOARD, $20 UPWARDS.
TABLE BOARD, $6 PER WEEK.
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The most central location in the city, immediately opposite the Post Office Department, Patent Office and tax block from the General Post Office Department.
Table d'Hote and Saloon on the European plan. Elegantly furnished throughout.
The F street cars, communicating with the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Treasury, War, Navy Departments, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, pass the door.
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FORD'S HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA. ADJOINING the Capitol Square and Governor's Mansion. This splendid New Hotel is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and the Bill of Fares not exceeded in quality by any hotel now kept in the state. Special Suites of Rooms always ready for Wedding and large Traveling Parties. The accommodation for Commercial Travelers, by the arrangement made, has been fixed (owing to the great scarcity of money) at the reasonable rate of $4.50 per day. The Omnibus of the Hotel will meet the traveling public free and to and from all depots and steamboat landings. J. W. FORD, Proprietor.
Late one of the Proprietors of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va.
P. S.—My coaches run to and from all depots and steamboat landings. jan15-1y

C. C. WILLARD,
EBBITT HOUSE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
jan12-3m

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RESTAURANT AND DINING-ROOM,
Corner Ninth and F streets, opposite Patent Office.
OYSTERS in every style. Jacob Seeger's celebrated LAGER BEER. Massey, Manton & Co.'s celebrated XX and XXX ALE ON DRAUGHT.
MEALS FURNISHED TO GENTLEMEN at any time, from 6 a. m. until 12 p. m.
apl-tf

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The standard reputation attained by this universally valued and infallible Yeast Powder during twelve years past is due to its perfect purity, healthfulness and economy. Put up in tins, actual weight, as represented, and will keep for years.
The quantity required for use is from one fourth to one half less than other Baking Powders.
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OFFER THEIR "NEW CROP"
TEAS,
SIXTY DAYS DIRECT FROM
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We are selling Teas 50 cents per pound cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. Great care is taken in securing 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. Extra $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 Aromic Revive" Coffee Drawer, and no way need in roasting, thereby saving the consumer 25 per cent.

	Green.	Roasted.
Plantation	20 cents	30 cents
Genuine Old Java	25 "	40 "
Java (Ceylon)	32 "	38 "
Laguayra	25 "	32 "
Maricaibo	25 "	32 "
Rio, 23, 30, 35 and 30 cents.		

Coffee ground at sight, free of charge.
We call the attention of Hotels and Restaurants to our celebrated "FRENCH BREAKFAST COFFEE, at the low price 40 cents per pound.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
SUGARS.
"Moller's" celebrated Cut Sugar, 15 cts.
Granulated, Crushed and Powdered, 14 cents.
Brown, Extra C and A, 12 cents.
Demerara, best Brown, 13 cts.
Porto Rico, best Brown, 13 cents.
Nice pounded good Brown Sugar, 12½ cts.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
SYRUPS.
"Miller's" Honey Drips, $1.40.
Boston Honey Drips, Extra, $1.30.
New Orleans, Extra, $1.25.
Good Golden, 60 cents.
New Orleans (new crop) Molasses, $1.
Demerara Molasses, Extra, 75 cents.
Porto Rico "Cooking," 65c.
FLOUR.
Carroll Manor Mills, "own brand," $9.15.
James S. Welch's best, $9.50.
Lickville Family, $8.
Good Extra, $4.75.
Graham, from selected white wheat, $5 net cash.
Rye and Corn Meal, freshly ground daily.
Farina and Barley, sago, Tapioca.
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Of every description, always of the latest importation.
Truffles, Mushrooms, Peas, Anchovies, Olives, Oil, all brands; Chow-Chow Pickles, C