National Republican.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
(Sundays excepted)
BY W. A. McGILL & CO.
Northeast corner of Fifth and D streets,
(Printing Pennsylvania avenue,)
and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 50 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; and $1.50 for three months, invariably in advance.

THE WEEKLY REPUBLICAN
is published every Saturday morning, and is furnished to subscribers at the following rates: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; single copies in wrappers, 5 cents.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Forty-First Congress—Second Session.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

SENATE.

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether there is not an unnecessary waste of water of the Washington aqueduct, and what is the cause at certain periods of the day there is no water for the more elevated portions of the city, and what means are necessary to secure a more adequate supply of water for the city of Washington. Adopted.

The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Corbett, providing that male clerks, counters and copyists shall be paid the same compensation, and no more than females performing the same duty.

Mr. Corbett said the amendment of Mr. Trumbull to raise the compensation of the female clerks to that of males performing the same duties, would involve an expenditure of $900,000 per annum, while his amendment would reduce the annual expenditures about $500,000, and he argued that his amendment should be adopted. The effect of his amendment would be to put females in the place of males, and was therefore beneficial to the former. He thought $900, which the female clerks got, to be very nice pay. It was much more than female clerks in dry goods or millinery stores got.

The amendment of Mr. Corbett was rejected, yeas 6, nays 38.

The question then recurred on the substitute of Mr. Morrill of Maine, for Mr. Trumbull's amendment. The substitute authorizes the heads of Departments to appoint female clerks at the same compensation as male clerks of the same class.

Mr. Trumbull hoped the substitute would not be adopted, as it accomplished nothing. The law now authorized the employment of female clerks in the Departments.

Dr. Davis concurred in the views of Mr. Corbett, as to the inexpediency of raising the salaries of the female clerks. He thought there was many a poor woman in this country that would be glad to get $720 per annum, and who was amply competent to do the work required.

Mr. Pomeroy said there had been a great deal of talk about keeping women in their sphere. Well, he thought woman was in her sphere when occupying these clerkships; he thought men were entirely out of their sphere when occupying these positions. There is no law, no logic, no reason, no sense in keeping women away from these positions when they are qualified to fill them, and able-bodied men should be ashamed to seek positions which can be filled by females.

At the suggestion of Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Morrill consented that his amendment should be added to Mr. Trumbull's amendment, which equalizes the pay of the female clerks, counters and copyists with that of males performing the same duty.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to—yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. Sherman desired to call the attention of the Senate to the general appropriations and the receipts and expenditures of the Government, and the vote just taken showed the necessity of it. We have added some four or five hundred thousand dollars a year to the expenses of the Government for the sake of ladies who are paid better than any ladies in any other part of the country, who have never asked for this increase, and who do not need it. It will make some five or six hundred temporary clerks. He was in favor of putting ladies almost altogether into these clerical positions, but that was not this amendment.

There are eight appropriation bills that annually come before Congress for consideration, and these appropriations to be made are connected intimately with the subject of taxation. If there was no uncertainty as to our expenditures we might proceed with these bills without any difficulty, but there are so many uncertain expenditures, and generally by the action of Congress. Scarcely an appropriation bill comes from the House but large additional appropriations are put on in this body, and almost always against the views of the Finance Committee. The unexpended balances sometimes reaching from fifty to one hundred millions are carried over from one year to another and do increase the expenditures, although it is claimed that they do not. The estimates for public works are always very uncertain. It will cost from thirty to fifty millions to meet the demand if we acknowledge the principle that we are to pay for all damage done to loyal citizens during the war.

The Indian service is also a vast mine of uncertainty; we have robbed and despoiled the Indians of our lands. We never pay them for their lands when we have promised by treaty. No man can tell whether the Indian service will cost 3 millions next year or 20 millions, and there is another thing, the House has just passed a bounty bill which, in his opinion, will call for $200,000,000.

It is manifest that it is impossible to tell before Congress adjourns what will be required for the next fiscal year. But to take the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, if the appropriations can be kept down to that point, we will need for the next year $315,000,000. In regard to the surplus gold in the Treasury he had looked at that as the basis of the loaning system and of a return to specie payments, and therefore in any estimates we make we cannot regard that surplus gold.

So then for all this expenditure of $315,000,000, the only means we have to raise it through one or another species of taxation. There are four principal heads of taxation—first, $5,000,000 for public lands; second, what comes under the head of miscellaneous, such as fines, penalties, United States consul fees, premium on sales of gold, &c., $28,000,000; third, customs, $185,000,000; fourth, internal revenue, $175,000,000. These are the estimates of the Secretary as the receipts for the next fiscal year, amounting in the aggregate to $393,000,000, and leaving a surplus over the expenditures as estimated for the next fiscal year, of $78,000,000.

Now, the question is, what shall be done as to this surplus revenue; and the opinion is to reduce taxation. He (Mr. S.) believed the best way was to leave the whole system of duties on imported goods just as they are until we can make a general revision of the laws, and to throw off the internal taxes as soon as possible, and because this was a system new to our people, and taxes should be removed first from those things which pressed most heavily on the people. If it were not for the interest on the public debt, all internal taxation might be done away with, as the revenue from customs was sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government.

The bill of the Finance Committee proposed to take off at first the tax on sales, which yielded last year eight millions; this was a most oppressive tax, a tax on industry; then they proposed to take off the tax on gross receipts, which was another most onerous tax; it yielded last year about $6,000,000. The tax on legacies and successions was also a most invidious tax, generally falling on the widow or child. The tax on passports which was retained in the House bill was also left off. This tax only yielded last year $30,000,000, in fact the Senate bill proposed to sweep away all the special taxes, which bore so enormously upon the people, and by doing this, we would be able to do away with a whole army of tax gatherers. Thus the taxation would be reduced about $60,000,000. The committee left the taxes unchanged on spirits, tobacco, beer, stamps and income which would yield $116,441,000. The tax on spirits yields $50,000,000, and he thought it could be made to yield sixty millions. These taxes which were left were paid in all parts of the country without a murmur.

Now, in regard to the income tax he had said that this was the most just and equitable tax levied, and he could prove it. It was an axiom well settled that every man should pay according to his income. This tax was first levied in England in 1797, by William Pitt, to meet the exigencies of war, and he demonstrated its propriety and justice in an unanswerable manner. That tax was levied at 10 per cent., and paid at that rate until 1821. This was a tax on property and on wealth, and those people whose property was saved by the overthrow of the rebellion could not and would not object to its payment. Mr. S. read from speeches of many English statesmen to prove the justice and the equity of the income tax.

In 1843 Mr. Robert Peel renewed, in a parliament which was composed entirely of property, the proposition for an income tax so as to take off the burden of the laboring classes, to take the tax off of consumption. Mr. S. asked for the reading of the speech of Sir Robert Peel on that occasion, in which he appealed to Parliament to renew the tax on property (income) in preference to requiring it on salt and other necessary articles of consumption. Objection is now raised that Sir Robert Peel only levied the income tax as a war tax. Well, our income tax was a war tax and is a war tax. Any tax, as Sir Robert Peel said, that is levied to pay the interest on the public debt is a war tax, and replying to the arguments that the income tax weighs unequally upon the people.

Mr. S. further quoted from speeches on the subject, delivered in the House of Commons, in which it was maintained that the income tax was less onerous and more equal than any other. That tax enabled England to repeal her corn laws. It was re-enacted in 1853 at 5 per cent., and has continued from that day to this, and is now a fixed principle of the financial policy of England. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert Peel had been quoted as against this tax by the Senator from California, (Mr. Cassidy,) when the fact was that they both had repeatedly advocated it, and urged its renewal. John Stewart Mill, that eminent political economist, had repeatedly voted for this tax, and had urged it as a most fair and equitable tax.

The present Chancellor of the Exchequer speaks of this tax as the necessary sequence of the abolition of the tax on consumption. There are English authorities without number in favor of this tax, and it would be a sorry spectacle for this Congress to repeal the only tax on property in this country—to relieve the 279,000 people who pay this tax. It does not speak well for their patriotism that they ask it. It is the most monstrous clamor that has ever been raised in this country; it is most scandalous. There is a great cry raised in the papers about this tax; that is a sign they are doing well, and they ought to be willing to pay it. If this Congress repealed the income tax, he should be in favor of repealing all the taxes as soon as possible. To repeal this tax would of course be a very popular thing with the 279,000 well-to-do people who pay this tax.

In conclusion, Mr. S. stated that the Committee on Finance would not call up their bill until it was ascertained what course the House proposed to take with the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the Senate concurred in the request of the House for a committee of conference on the fifteenth amendment bill, and the Vice President appointed, as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds, and Conkling.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the Senate concurred in the request of the House for a committee of conference on the army bill, and the Vice President appointed, as the committee on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Wilson, Morton, and Abbott.

Mr. Cassidy replied to Mr. Sherman on the subject of the income tax, and argued to prove that although in principle the income tax was fair and equable, yet in operation it was exceedingly unfair and unjust.

Mr. Thurman made some brief remarks in opposition to Mr. Sherman's line of argument.

Mr. Morton said there was a cry from all parts of the country for relief from taxation on prime necessities of consumption, such as tea, coffee, &c., and this Congress must not adjourn without doing something.

Mr. Howe moved, from the Committee on the Library, to increase the compensation of the librarian of Congress from $4,500 to $4,000 per annum; which was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment authorizing the President to send one or more exploring expeditions to the arctic regions, and appropriating $100,000 to carry out that object, and to place the expedition under the command of suitable persons.

Mr. Sherman advocated his amendment. He said the expedition would result in great benefit to science, and read letters of scientific men advocating the expedition. England, France, Germany and Denmark are planning expeditions to these regions, and this great Republic should also participate.

The vote on the amendment of Mr. Sherman resulted in a tie vote—ayes 23, noes 23—and the Vice President voted in the affirmative, thus carrying it.

The Senate, then, at 4:30 p. m., took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 p. m.

The Senate bill providing for a solicitor for the State Department was returned from the House with amendment; which,

On motion of Mr. Sumner, was agreed to.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the executive, legislative and judiciary appropriation bill.

The item of $2,000 for salary of assistant Register of the Treasury was struck out of the bill. Pending debate on a motion for an appropriation in relation to the canal around the Falls of the Ohio the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference only, a large number were introduced and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Laflin, of N. Y., introduced a resolution which was agreed to, reciting the fact that the contract for publishing the Congressional proceedings would expire March 4, 1871, and directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of continuing the publication of the debates, and report the result of their investigation to Congress.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, of N. Y., the Secretary of the Interior was directed to inform the House what amount of money had been paid to Messrs. Dempsey & O'Toole for supplying the Interior Department with stationery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. Also, whether the said firm has now any contract with that Department, or any bureau thereof.

Mr. Wood, of New York, offered a resolution to provide for the refunding to the city of New York $1,030,033 advanced for the equipment of troops in 1861, but the House refused to second the demand for the previous question, and the resolution went over under the rules.

Mr. Mayham, of New York, introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to report back the bill constituting eight hours a day's work in all Government works; but the House refused to second the previous question, and it lies over.

Mr. Churchill, of New York, introduced a bill to exempt vessels engaged in the coastwise and internal trade from the payment of tonnage dues. Passed.

Mr. Griswold, of New York, introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of three members to inquire and report who are the present owners of the franchise of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

The resolution was disagreed to—yeas 85, nays 87.

At the expiration of the morning hour the motion of Mr. Banks, which went over last Monday, to suspend the rules to consider the bill providing for the appointment of an examiner of claims and three additional clerks for the State Department, came up.

The bill was amended by reducing the amount appropriated from $19,000 to $7,500, and as thus amended passed.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, the rules were suspended, and the Senate amendments to the House bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was ordered—ayes 135, noes 55.

The Chair appointed as members of the committee of conference on the part of the House, Messrs. Bingham of Ohio, Davis of New York, and Kerr of Indiana.

Mr. Kerr, of Ind., moved to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table the bill to authorize the construction of a Military and Postal railroad from Washington, D. C., to New York city.

The House refused to suspend the rules by a vote of ayes 109 to 71—not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Judd, of Ill., moved to suspend the rules to introduce a bill to reduce the rate of taxation on imports, but the motion did not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey, of New York, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the motion to provide for a mission to Rome being the pending question.

Mr. Dawes said he had been charged with wilfully misrepresenting Mr. Brooks in his remarks the other day. In order to show that he was not intentionally wrong he asked to have read from the Clerk's desk, as part of his remarks, a speech purporting to have been delivered in Ohio by Mr. Brooks, in which he indorsed the principles of Know-nothingism.

Mr. Brooks claimed that he had supported Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency as an Old Line Whig without reference to his Know-Nothingism, and had the whole speech been read such would have appeared.

Mr. Dawes asked Mr. Brooks to withdraw his remarks that he (Mr. Dawes) had willfully misrepresented him.

Mr. Brooks said that after the explanation made, the gentleman knew his own conscience, and he would withdraw the assertion that the gentleman wilfully misrepresented him.

The pending amendment to the bill was then rejected.

Mr. Degener, of Texas, and Mr. Finkelburg obtained consent of the committee to defend the political consistency of the Germans, the occasion being remarks made by Mr. Voorhees the other day that the Republican party were beginning to say, "Let the Irish and Dutch go, we have the negro."

On motion of Mr. Dawes, after a long debate, provision was made for a minister resident at Uruguay, accredited also to Paraguay.

At 5 o'clock the House, by previous arrangement, proceeded to take the vote upon laying on the table Mr. Eldridge's motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Newsham was declared entitled to a seat in the House.

The motion to lay on the table prevailed—yeas 95, nays 77.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., protested against Mr. Newsham being sworn in, on the ground that he was not elected by the people, but by this House.

This protest was met with calls to order from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Newsham then advanced and was sworn in.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the contested-election case of Eggleston vs. Strader, from the first Ohio district. The committee declare Mr. Strader entitled to retain his seat. Mr. Hale gave notice that he would call the case up on Monday next.

Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, from the Committee on Elections, reported in the case of Barnes vs. Adams, from the sixth Kentucky district. The resolution declares Mr. Adams entitled to retain his seat. He gave notice he would call the case up at an early day.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill.

The paragraph making an appropriation for Minister Resident to Liberia was stricken out.

Mr. Kelsey, of N. Y., offered an amendment to compel the President to file vouchers in the Treasury for all amounts expended out of the secret service fund for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. This sum amounts to $50,000.

Mr. Dickey, of Pa., and Mr. Beck, of Ky., both members of the Committee on Appropriations, said this amendment had been voted down in committee, Mr. Kelsey alone voting for it.

Mr. Beck was surprised that the gentleman should introduce this amendment, as it was a direct insult to the President, for it was virtually saying he could not be intrusted with the small amount of $50,000.

Mr. Wood said the gentleman would not have been surprised if he had known Mr. Kelsey's real caliber.

After further discussion the amendment was withdrawn.

Pending further consideration the committee rose.

Messrs. Poland of Vt., Jenckes of R. I., and Johnson of Cal. were appointed the conferees on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes on the bankrupt act.

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

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—LAWN.—On the 23d instant, at St. Patrick's church, by Rev. Father Kane, Dr. ROBERT THOMPSON, of Washington, D. C., and Miss ALICE LAWN, of Baltimore. No cards.
(Baltimore papers please copy.)

DIED.

CHRISMAN.—On the 22d instant, Mr. CHRISMAN, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 316th and K streets east.

Undertakers.

RICHARD F. HARVEY. ALONZO A. MARR.

HARVEY & MARR,
Undertakers,
NO. 934 F. STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
ap24-tf

PATENT CORPSE PRESERVER.
SIMPLE, COMPACT, AND CERTAIN.
HENRY LEE, Undertaker,
No. 332 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Third and Four-and-a-half streets.
is now prepared to furnish his PATENT CORPSE PRESERVER for preserving bodies before burial. Actual experiment has demonstrated that the temperature can be reduced in the freezing point. The unpleasant smell of the dripping of the water is dispensed with; it can be replenished without difficulty. It is more compact and certain than anything yet invented. For references, see CORCORAN & MOORE, BUCHLY, 912 Pa. ave., or HENRY LEE, No. 332 Pennsylvania avenue; residence No. 499, old No. 518.) Mr. Lee is the only person who should be used in the use and the sale of patent rights. my30-1m

Stoves and Tinware.

WALKER'S DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE.
Beautiful and easily controlled by one damper.
BUY THE WALKER.
R. I. GREGORY,
634 Pennsylvania avenue.
my24-tf

EMPIRE HEATING RANGE.
Without an equal in the world.
Perfect in operation.
Will warm upper rooms in the oldest dwellings.
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REPAIRS FOR STOVES
AT BOYD'S,
434 Ninth street, between D and E. He repairs the Ranges and Furnaces of all kinds. Stoves and Hardware, Builders' and House-keepers' Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Iron-ware. ROBERT BOYD, 434 Ninth street, between D and E, next to Union League Hall. my19

Clothing.

OAK HALL CLOTHING COMPANY.
OUR SPRING OPENING OF GOODS TO-DAY,
Comprising a complete assortment of
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Made up in superior styles, and our last prices has been refusing to the lowest prices.
Look at our list of prices:

Business and Walking Suits at	$19 00
Business and Walking Suits at	13 50
Business and Walking Suits at	15 00
Business and Walking Suits at	18 00

Best Business and Walking Suits $15 to $20.
Look at our line of Boys' Clothing.

Boys' Suits at	$3 50	$4 00,	5 75,	6 75
Boys' Suits at	7 25	8 75,	9 75	10 00

Best French Clothing Suits, 7, 8, 9, 10 and $12.
Our line of Clothing cannot be equaled in Washington, and we are daily receiving the latest styles from our mammoth establishment.
my7-1m OAK HALL CLOTHING ROOMS.

Provision Stores.

TWENTIETH STREET MARKET,
387 TWENTIETH ST., BET. G AND H,
BY
WM. LINKINS & SON,
Give us a Call
MARKETING DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS
my14-3t FREE OF CHARGE.

FOR SALE,
AT FERREY'S,
METROPOLITAN MARKET,
Northeast corner of Sixth and H streets,
FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL,
HAMS, shoulders and SMOKED BEEF,
BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE,
and all kinds of VEGETABLES, and
my12-3t FRUITS of all kinds, strictly at market prices.

Loan Offices.

OLD 475 LICENSED BY AUTHORITY. NEW 408
BURNSTINE'S
LOAN OFFICE,
No. 475 Thirteenth Street, third door south of Pennsylvania Avenue.
MONEY LOANED on time to suit customers on Real Estate, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Pianos, Furniture, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, all goods.
OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.
my27-tf

CHARLES HERZBERG'S LOAN OFFICE,
(ESTABLISHED 1853.)
351 G STREET NORTH,
Between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, (immediately in rear of National Hotel.)
Money loaned in all sums on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, Clothing and merchandise of every description. The most liberal terms guaranteed. For fair dealing and just treatment refer to any resident of this city not connected with any similar establishment in this city. New number, 472.
feb19-tf

Awnings.

AWNINGS
FOR STORES, CITY, AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, &c
Manufactured and for sale by
M. G. COPELAND,
643 Louisiana avenue, one door east of Seventh st.
Agents for New York Mildew Proof Goods.
ap22-tf

Bookbinders.

W. C. LYCETT,
BOOK BINDER AND PAPER-RULER,
No. 121 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side.
Books elegantly or plainly bound. Periodicals and newspapers carefully attended to.

Everybody's Convenient Friend.
Eureka Tape Needle,
The Most Simple and Handy Instrument
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LEGAL AND MERCANTILE PAPERS, PAMPHLETS, MAGAZINES, SHEET MUSIC, NEWSPAPERS, &c.,
Ever Offered to the Public.
There is nothing better to fasten such together than a piece of tape, ribbon, or string, and the EUREKA TAPE NEEDLE is available for ANY THICKNESS OF PAPERS OR DOCUMENTS not exceeding the length of the blade, where Pins, Punches, Metallic Fasteners, or Eyelets prove impracticable. FOR MERCHANTS, LAWYERS, CLERKS, TRADESMEN and FAMILY USES it is a most valuable assistant.
FOR SALE AT THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Book and Stationery Store
OF
Philp & Solomons,
No. 911 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

The Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Judge Olin.*—This court was engaged as follows yesterday:

Thomas Knowles, Williams Clabaugh and Hugh Murray were excused from further service as jurors.

M. Van B. Rogers vs. Ed. Paul. This is an appeal from Justice Hyde. The plaintiff sued for $75, two months' rent of house No. 4 Q street. The defendant admitted the contract of renting and the occupation for two months, but plead that the house was not in tenantable order, and that by reason of dampness a valuable carpet was injured, provisions spoiled, plants killed, and his family made sick, for which he claimed damages amounting to $50. The jury found for the plaintiff $75.

Lewis Myers vs. Henry H. Kennon. This case was appeal from a justice. The plaintiff sues for balance alleged to be due for work and labor in filling an ice house with ice. The issue is upon the facts connected with the contract and its performance. F. Miller—Schmidt. The case was submitted to the jury with instructions to return a sealed verdict.

Adjourned.

EQUITY COURT—*Judge Wylie.*—This court made the following orders yesterday:

Sidney vs. Frost. This is an old case, often reported. The court made a decree for a conveyance in accordance to the decree of the General Term.

Majors vs. Majors. Order directing parties to appoint commissioners to be appointed by parties.

Bowles et al. vs. Evans and wife. Order fixing the 20th inst. for hearing motions, &c.

Parker vs. Parker. Order extending time for filing exceptions and taking testimony.

Everett vs. Everett. Order confirming trustee's sale, unless exceptions be filed.

Stoolmann vs. Clark. Order for payment of $139.32 for freight, &c., to the complainant.

Hintz vs. Hintz. Order striking cause from the calendar, with direction that it be not reinstated except by order of the court.

Cropper vs. Cropper. Cause submitted to the court.

White vs. McGuire. Order granting leave to sue at law on trustee's bond.

Stonestreet vs. Plaitt. Order for appointment of guardian to defend infant's interest in the suit.

Bustard et al. vs. Pegg et al. Order confirming auditor's report on property of sale.

Johnson vs. McGuire. Continued.

Adjourned.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Judge Humphrey and Judge Carter, presiding.*—This court was engaged as follows yesterday:

Wm. Davis was convicted of an assault upon Michael Brosia.

The same person was also convicted of an assault on Lewis Kraft.

In this case Judge Carter took occasion to comment with severity upon the practice of gathering up two indictments in one case, so that two sets of fees thereby accrued.

Mr. Harrington said the remarks of the court might be construed as a reflection upon the officers representing the Government.

Judge Carter replied that everybody knew how lately the present District Attorney had come into office.

The court directed that the entries of both cases be consolidated, and the defendant fined $1. (The costs of the case.)

Wm. Smith was convicted of stealing thirty pounds of butter from Samuel Russell, on the 8th of February last, and was sent to jail for 60 days.

Andrew Jackson was convicted of stealing a hat of Smith, &c., from W. H. Stadford, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

Wm. Hays, indicted of an assault upon Julius Lee, on the 24th of May last, was placed at the bar, but his trial was not concluded.

Solomon Hammond, for assault with intent to kill Wm. H. Padgett, was released, a *nolle prosequi* being entered by the Assistant District Attorney.

During a portion of the day Judge Olin either relieved Judge Humphreys from service on the bench.

Government Sales.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY AT SAN ANTONIO ARSENAL, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

On the 15th day of June, 1870, at the United States Arsenal, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following Ordnance Stores:

641 Rifled Muskets, Springfield, cal. .58
20 Colt's Army Revolvers.
20 Remington's Army Revolvers.
113 Sabres, light cavalry.
29 Swords; musicians.
20 Swords; non-commissioned officers.
23 Bridles, curb; cavalry.
23 Halters.
1,407 Shabracks, cavalry.
281,000 Musket Ball Cartridges, cal. .57, or .58, Springfield.

Also, Cavalry and Infantry Accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and other articles, which can be seen on application.

Terms: Cash, in U. S. currency.

T. G. BRADFORD,
Captain, Ordnance Corps, Brevet Major, U. S. A., commanding.
my19-1d

GOVERNMENT SALE.

At the Augusta Arsenal, near Augusta, Georgia, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of June, 1870, will be sold at auction, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

2 Iron Cannon.
[illegible] Springfield Rifle Muskets.
[illegible] Sharp's and Burnside's Carbines.
2 Navy Revolvers, Colt's, Cavalry.
6,336 Parts of Sets of Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements.
3,000 Cavalry Parts of Small Arms.
141 Cavalry Saddles.
450 Curb Bridles and other Parts of Horse Equipments.
110 Horse Blankets.
68 Sprinkles.
[illegible] Pairs of Spurs and Straps.
3,000 Rounds of Carbine Cartridges.
1,576,000 Percussion Caps for Muskets.
21,000 Percussion Caps for Blank Guns.
318 Parts of Artillery Harness and Equipments.
5,500 Pounds Wrought Iron Scrap.
[illegible] Cast
[illegible] Metal Harness.

A quantity of Shovels, Spades, Scythes, Grindstones, Wheelbarrows, &c.

ALSO,
1 Portable Steam Engine, 2-horse power.
1 Chain Pump, 4-inch bore.
1 Horse Lathe, 10-foot swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
41 Pounds Sheet Copper, gross weight.
500 Pounds Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
48 Gallons Green Turpentine.
The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale: Cash, on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Comdg. Augusta Arsenal. ap30-1d

THE SAN ANTONIO AND MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF TEXAS, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 11, 1870.

In compliance with the orders of the Secretary of War, dated March 26, 1870, there will be sold at public auction, at Indianola, Texas, between the hours of 12 m. and 3 p. m., on TUESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1870, the right, title and interest of the United States of America in and to the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad, from Lavaca to Seguin, Texas.

The sale will include the road-bed, entire track and siding, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, &c.; the remaining unexpended appropriation to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipments, as follows:

10 Locomotives, more or less.
1 Passenger Car.
8 Baggage Cars.
8 Box Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
1 Engine and Tender.
1 Engine.
1 Engine House, at Lavaca.
1 Depot Building, at Victoria.
1 Depot Building, at Lavaca.
1 Machine Shop, at Victoria.
25 Pairs Trucks, loose, at Depot in Victoria.
4 pairs Trucks, loose, at Depot in Lavaca.
Miscellaneous Lot of Railroad Material, Boxing, Hoops, &c.
1 certificated lot of Blacksmiths' Tools.
1 mixed lot of Machinery, being odd pieces, &c., in shop at Victoria.
6 pairs Truck Wheels along the road between Lavaca and Victoria.
1 pair Driving Wheels, at Victoria.
1 Tank.
1 Cistern.
1 Iron Safe.
1 Tank Stand.
2 pairs Scales.
3 Hand Trucks.
1 Cross-cut Saw.

The property may be inspected on application to the agent of the road, and any information desired may be obtained from the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, at Austin, Texas.

Full particulars given on day of sale.

Terms of sale: Cash, in United States funds.

By order of Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds,

THEODORE K. LADD,
Brevet Major and A. Q. U. S. A., in charge of Office C. Q. M. ap30-1d

SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Fort Leavenworth, Kan., May 14, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, on THURSDAY, May 26, 1870, commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., under the direction of Captain Otis, Schuylkill Arsenal, military storekeeper, United States army, a large lot of unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of—

1,027 Blankets, (woolen.)
1,000 Pairs Mittens, (wool.)
15,011 Uniform Jackets.
10 Great Coats.
44 Rubber Coats.
4,422 pairs Trousers.
[illegible] pairs Drawers.
1,618 Flannel Shirts.
7,700 pairs Stockings.
21 Forage Caps.
[illegible] Hats.
7,000 pairs Bootees.
[illegible] pairs Shoes.

Also, a large lot of Blacksmiths', Carpenters', and Harness Makers' Tools.

ALSO,
1 Portable Steam Engine, 2-horse power.
1 Chain Pump, 4-inch bore.
1 Horse Lathe, 10-foot swing.
1 Slide Rest Lathe.
41 Pounds Sheet Copper, gross weight.
500 Pounds Refined Chlorate of Potassa.
48 Gallons Green Turpentine.

The Phosphorus and Chlorate of Potassa are of good quality.

Terms of sale: Cash, on day of sale.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Brevet Lieut. Col. U. S. A., Comdg. Augusta Arsenal. ap30-1d

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 OVER AT 1½ 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.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND BEEF CATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE,
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
OMAHA, NEB., May 10, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on FRIDAY, the 10th of June, 1870, for furnishing one hundred (100) head of beef cattle, to be delivered at the place designated by the commanding officer at Fort Sidney, Neb., on such days as may be required by the Commissary of Subsistence, at the rate of not more than 100 head per week, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1870, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1871, or sooner if the entire number shall be completed, viz:

Fort Kearney, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Fort McPherson, Neb., probable garrison, 5 companies.
North Platte Station, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Fort Sedgwick, C. T., probable garrison, 3 companies.
Sidney Station, Neb., probable garrison, 3 companies.
Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., probable garrison, 12 companies.
Fort Laramie, Wy. T., probable garrison, 4 companies.
Fort Fetterman, Wy. T., probable garrison, 3 companies.
Fort Bridger, Wy. T., probable garrison, 4 companies.
Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T., probable garrison, 3 companies.
Fort Bridger, Wy. T., probable garrison, 3 companies.
Camp Stambaugh, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Brown, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Douglas, U. T., probable garrison, 4 companies.
Camp Bragg, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Robinson, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Sheridan, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Reno, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Phil Kearney, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Connor, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Conrad, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Stambaugh, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Brown, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Douglas, U. T., probable garrison, 4 companies.
Camp Bragg, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Robinson, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Sheridan, Neb., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Reno, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Phil Kearney, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Connor, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.
Camp Conrad, Wy. T., probable garrison, 1 company.

The contracts to commence on the first (1st) day of September, 1870, and continue in force for the period of one (1) year, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct.

There is nothing positive as to the number of troops, &c., at each post. The above is as close as it can be stated at this time.

The following posts will be bid for in groups as below indicated, viz:

Fort Kearney, Fort McPherson, North Platte Station, Fort Sedgwick and Sidney Station.

All other posts may be bid for separately or in groups, as bidders may elect.

Bids will also be entertained for all of the posts in gross.

The Beef to be of good, wholesome, and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters (neck, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be delivered at the posts above specified in such quantity as may be from time to time required, and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned, up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissary subsistence to the troops at the above-named posts, or those that may be supplied therefrom, with such choice Beef as they may require for their own use and that of their families, at a reasonable profit, not exceeding the prices paid for inferior stock, standing rules, or rib roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General of Subsistence may direct, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by two responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, m., on the 20th proximo, at which time and place bidders are invited to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed to the undersigned.

R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Brevet Captain, U. S. A., C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., May 16, 1870.

Proposals in the usual form, and under the customary conditions, will be received at this office until 12 m., June 15, 1870, to furnish the following Building Materials for the construction of barracks, &c., at Fort Sully, Dak.:

[illegible] feet Dimension Lumber of Oak or Pine—dimensions obtained at this office.
[illegible] feet of Oak, Basswood, Whitewood, or Pine Boards, one inch.
[illegible] feet Dressed and Jointed Flooring, one inch.
[illegible] feet of Siding.
[illegible] Feet Unplaned, Straight-edged Pine—first-class merchant