National Republican.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Forty-First Congress—Second Session.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner, from Committee on the District of Columbia, reported with amendments House bill to simplify the conveyance of real estate in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Hamlin, from same committee, reported House bill to repeal preamble of the act to incorporate the National Theological Institute.

Mr. Sherman, from Finance Committee, reported with amendments bill to incorporate the United Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. Sherman also reported back bill appropriating $25,000 of the funds of the Freedman's Bureau to the Wilberforce University in Ohio.

Mr. Ferry wished success to this and all institutions of learning, but he was opposed to establishing this principle of Congress making appropriations for the support of higher institutions of learning, for if once begun there is no telling where it would stop. He also opposed the division of the money of the Freedman's bureau from the South, where it properly belonged. It was also making an invidious distinction inappropriate this money just for the reason that this was an institution for the education of colored youths.

Mr. Sawyer said the specific reason, and a very good and sound reason for giving this money to the Wilberforce University, was because it educated young colored men and women to be teachers, and who, when educated, returned to the South to teach the children of their own race.

The bill was then passed—yeas 35, nays 11.

The report of the committee of conference on the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, otherwise known as the fifteenth amendment bill, was taken up, and Mr. Casserly, who had the floor at the adjournment yesterday, concluded his remarks in opposition.

Mr. Salisbury asked for a division of the point of order made by him yesterday afternoon, that the conference report could not be received because it contained new matter.

The Vice President overruled the point of order.

Mr. Bayard then took the floor. He said this bill had seen the light for the first time this morning. It made the Constitution a mere mockery. It grasped the whole control of elections and discriminated against the white race in favor of the colored race. It is a premeditated engine for the destruction of State government. You take control of the whole police power of the States at election. This bill is full of penalties, yet has no penalty for that most flagitious of all misdemeanors, the taking of a false oath. The whole design is to secure a little longer radical supremacy. He asked the country to contemplate the outrageous severity of the fines and penalties of this bill. This is an act levied chiefly against the Southern States of the country.

This bill will create armies of officials who will be glad to be rewarded from the public treasury, and if the people of the North are not affected by the injustice to their fellow-citizens of the South, they may be influenced by the fact that they have yet to pay for this sport that the pocket nerve will be touched. This bill will produce nothing but discord; it will sow dragons' teeth in this land, and although he hoped armed men would not spring up as in the old Grecian fable, yet he feared that they would. This bill is intended to produce contention and disorder in order to afford a pretext for a further stretch of power.

Mr. Saulsbury characterized the Republican party as a most revolutionary power, which had subverted the Constitution. After denouncing the political legislation of Congress by expressed his utter inability to conceive for what purposes the Almighty had allowed this party to exist.

Mr. Stewart, when by agreement was to close the debate, congratulated the Senate and the country that the power of Congress was to be asserted for the benefit of the downtrodden people of this country.

He had never believed in the good faith of the Democratic leaders when they announced their adhesion to the fifteenth amendment and their opposition to this bill only confirmed his suspicions; but the fifteenth amendment would be enforced for all time.

This bill would be no harm to any one who was not disposed to violate the provisions of that amendment. He again congratulated the Senate and the people that were not only the rights of the colored race not to be invaded, but that also the rights of the Chinese, another race, who had been cruelly discriminated by the laws of one State of the Union (California) were hereafter to be protected. The moral crime of oppression had been visited upon those poor Chinese, and this bill would stop it, and although the Senator from California [Mr. Casserly] had talked for hours in this bill, and had objected to this 10th section protecting the Chinese, because it had not been debated, and why did he not debate, just because he dared not, because his respectable constituents at home would not justify him, and then this cry which had been raised against the section intended to prevent fraudulent voting, and the assertions that we have no faith in the people. We have unlimited faith in the people, but none in the Democratic party. Look at its frauds in the great city of New York, which we intend to prevent hereafter. Let the Democratic party be a Democratic party if it wants to have any chance. Let it cease its oppressions of the people, let it concede the rights of the colored people, let it bow to the laws, and there will be no trouble.

Mr. Sherman desired to make a personal explanation in reference to certain remarks made by his colleague, [Mr. Thurman,] which he thought were uncalled for and uncourteous. After offering the amendments intended to prevent fraudulent voting in New York, which were afterwards adopted, he had been taken quite ill, and after consultation with his colleague representing the Democrats and the Senator from Nevada, [Mr. Stewart,] who had charge of the bill, it was agreed that the bill should not be voted upon until 5 o'clock on Saturday. He had then gone home supposing an adjournment would soon take place, but the arrangement was objected to by the associate of his colleague, [Mr. Casserly.] His colleague had then adverted to his absence as if he had run away, but sick as he was, if this arrangement had not been made he should not have left. His colleague had then gone on to pervert a casual remark he had made as to the origin of the Democratic party of New York city being in the post-houses, and had construed that remark as applying to the whole Democratic party of the United States.

He (Mr. S.) knew that the Democrats in Ohio would not countenance the doings of those scoundrels in New York, but would hang them. Did not every man in the United States know that the strength of the Democratic party in New York lay in the post-houses of that city. He firmly believed that unless the frauds of that people were stopped, that our Government would be overthrown.

The question was taken in concurring in the report of the committee of conference, when it was concurred in by a strict party vote—48 yeas to 19 nays.

The legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill was presented, with a resolution providing that no pardon or amnesty granted by the President, nor any oath or act performed in pursuance of the same as a condition of such pardon, shall be admitted as evidence in any claim against the United States presented in the Court of Claims, but that the proofs of loyalty required by law shall be required, irrespective of the effect of any executive proclamation, pardon, amnesty, or other act of condonation or oblivion; and providing that in any case in the Court of Claims upon which a claim has been allowed on other proofs of loyalty than those required by the laws, the Supreme Court, on appeal, shall reverse such decision of the Court of Claims; and providing further that when any person brings suit in the Court of Claims for the proceeds of abandoned and captured property who has been pardoned by the President, and the pardon recites that the person took part in the rebellion, the Court of Claims shall dismiss said case.

Mr. Drake spoke of the necessity of the adoption of this amendment, and said that by virtue of a long decision of the Court of Claims it was believed that the Government would ultimately be called upon to pay for the cotton captured or abandoned during the war, amounting to at least $40,000,000. He went on to argue that it never was the intention of Congress to allow any such construction of the law as would allow the traitors of the rebellion access to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, advocated the amendment as very proper. He said what the rebels would like to do would be to get all the money out of the Treasury, and then repudiate the public debt.

The Vice President appointed as the committees of conference on the bill to amend the bankrupt act, Messrs. Trumbull, Conkling, and Thurman.

Pending debate on Mr. Drake's amendment, the Senate, at 4:30 p. m., took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reconvened at 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Thurman, referring to the remarks of his colleague this afternoon, stated that he (Mr. S.) had misconceived the facts. He (Mr. T.) had not admitted that his colleague imagined that any definite arrangement had been consummated, nor did he understand that his colleague was very sick. He was sick himself, and wished to go home.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the appropriation bill with amendments.

Mr. Edmunds stated that himself and at least one other member of the committee did not concur in the report.

Mr. Trumbull also reported, from the same committee, the bill to regulate judicial proceedings and for other purposes, with amendments.

Also, from the same committee, adversely on the bill to define more clearly the powers of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The legislative appropriation bill was then proceeded with, the pending question being the amendment of Mr. Drake.

Mr. Trumbull said the intent of Congress, which he was in favor of carrying out, was that every citizen should prove his loyalty, and he moved to limit the amendment to that effect.

Mr. Nye read a telegram from North Carolina giving an account of the assassination of Ex-State Senator Stevens, and also a telegram from Governor Holden setting forth that great lawlessness prevails in North Carolina, and that Congress should take some immediate action to put a stop it. He said all evidence to the Treasury should be cut off from those disposed to rebel.

After considerable further discussion, Mr. Trumbull withdrew his amendment, and the amendment of Mr. Drake was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 10.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., moved amendments increasing the salary of the Final Auditor to $5,000, and increasing the clerical force of his office, which was agreed to.

Also, to increase the number of female clerks in the internal revenue bureau from 51 to 60. Agreed to.

The Senate then, at 10:15 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Washburn, of Wis., from the Select Committee on Postal Telegraph, said that committee would have their bill to be called as next on the list, if unanimous consent could be obtained for it to report at any time after the meeting in December, which consent was given.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, obtained leave for that committee to report, and have made the special order on Wednesday of next week, after the morning hour, the bill in relation to an increase of the currency.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Select Committee on the Causes of the Decline of American Commerce. Messrs. Logan and Farnsworth spoke in opposition.

Mr. Lynch offered a substitute for the bill which had been prepared in the committee, with the objectionable features stricken out, and fixing the allowance to vessels of over a thousand tons burden.

After further debate by Messrs. Trowbridge and Garfield, the morning hour expired, and the bill went over under the rules.

Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., from the Committee on the Pacific Railroads, reported back the Northern Pacific railroad bill without amendment.

Mr. Wheeler said the committee had agreed that all the amendments offered to the bill should be voted on. He said that the whole number of amendments offered was twenty-four. Mr. Wheeler then yielded the floor to the opponents of the bill to discuss it until he should desire to call the previous question.

Mr. Hawley, of Ill., then addressed the House in opposition to the bill unless certain limitations and restrictions were thrown around it. All he demanded for it was the same restrictions might be thrown about this land grant as had been thrown around other grants. He also alluded at length to the danger of giving such immense wealth to any one company. Railroads in different States, to a great extent, controlled the Legislatures of those States, and the grants contemplated by this bill were too valuable to be entirely placed under the control of one company.

Mr. Sargent, of Cal. addressed the House also in opposition to the bill, and was followed by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, on the same side.

The bill was further discussed by Messrs. Ela, of N. H.; Winans of Ohio; Potter of N. Y.; and Blair of Mich.

Mr. Wheeler at 3 o'clock demanded the previous question, and he agreed that all amendments pending should be voted on.

Mr. Cox of N. Y. said he believed he was the only man now in Congress who had voted unconvertibly on these land grants for railroad purposes.

He wanted to say that much in order that his motive might be understood when he now called upon to represent the interests of the old, because it came mainly from them who were interested in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads. He would vote against the bill because he was opposed to the system in principle, but he respected those who in good faith opposing simply because this road was a rival to the Central Pacific.

Messrs. Sargent and Farnsworth denied that any such motives actuated them.

The previous question was then seconded by a vote of 93 to 43, and the main question ordered by a vote of 106 to 62.

Mr. Wheeler then rose to close debate and made a twenty-minute speech in favor of the bill. He expressed the hope that all amendments would be rejected and that the bill would pass without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Pitch, of Nevada, followed in favor of the bill and Mr. Cox in opposition to it. The latter charged again that much of the opposition to this bill came from men who were interested in the Central Pacific railroad, and he wanted to draw the line of distinction between men who opposed it from principle and those who opposed it because they were interested in a rival road. These latter had been charged with plunder, and now turn to give a blow to a rival interest. He was opposed to all these grants, which he considered fostering, running sores upon the body politic; and if the Republican party did not give a larger majority against this scheme its downfall was sealed as surely as it would be unless they adopted free trade or moderate tariff.

Mr. Smith, of Oregon, advocated the bill.

Mr. Wheeler, in answer to Mr. Cox, denied that the people of the country were opposed to railroad corporations.

Mr. Poland, of Vt., closed the debate in favor of the bill. Referring to a charge made by Mr. Clarke, that lobby men were engineering this bill, Mr. Poland denied the fact, and said these men who were interested in the bill came here and used their own exertions to have the bill passed. They were told by outside men that they must use the lobby to hush certain loud voices, but they utterly refused to do so, and depended upon the justice of their bill before Congress.

The voting on the amendments then commenced. The question was first taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, providing that the lands granted shall be sold to actual settlers, in lots not exceeding 160 acres, and at $2.50 per acre, and that no mortgage shall operate against such purchase and settlement.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 75, nays 108.

The question was then taken on the second amendment, which was offered by Mr. Sargent, of California, and which also provides for sale of homesteads and actual settlement, and imposed certain restrictions upon the road.

This amendment was also rejected—yeas 72, nays 108.

Pending further consideration the House, at 5:08 p. m., adjourned.

DIED.

MINER.—At Miner's Hill, Va., on the 24th instant, PHILIP H. MINER, aged 81 years.

The funeral will take place at Miner's Hill this morning at 11 o'clock.

ELLSWORTH.—On the 24th instant, Graham I. Ellsworth, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on the 26th instant, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father-in-law, S. J. Diggs, No. 436 M street north.

DERWAN.—THOMAS, aged six days, child of George and Johanna Derwan.

Funeral from 1265 Green street, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Undertakers.

HARVEY & MARR, Undertakers, BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

PATENT CORPSE PRESERVER. SIMPLE, COMPACT, AND CERTAIN. HENRY LEE, Undertaker, No. 332 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half streets. Is now prepared to furnish his PATENT CORPSE PRESERVER for preserving bodies before burial. Actual experiment has demonstrated that the apparatus can be relied on for freshing point. The unpleasant sound of the draining of the entrails is dispensed with; the skin is not injured, as by other processes, and, in short, it is more compact and certain than anything yet in vogue. Dr. Professor Gatchell, of Georgetown College, HON. BOOTHY BUCHEL, Rev. Dr. HENRY LEE, No. 332 Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between Third and Fourth-and-a-half streets. Orders may also be left at Mr. Lee's residence, No. 410 Tenth street, south of Pennsylvania avenue, where the apparatus may be seen and the sale of patent rights.

TRY IT. THE ORIGINAL, COLDEST, AND BEST Arctic Soda Water IN THE CITY, AT R. ROBERT MAJOR'S, CORNER SEVENTH AND D STREETS. R. A. HARVEY SHIPPS CELEBRATED ROCK BREWED AND PURE WATER OR BEVERAGE. A NEW SUMMER BEVERAGE. R. A. SHIPPS GINGER SODA. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. ASK FOR IT AND TRY IT!

The Courts.

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

DIVORCE CASES.

Kendrick vs. Kendrick. This is a divorce case several times before reported. Judge Wylie made a decree dissolving the parties from the bonds of matrimony.

Buckley vs. Buckley. This is another action of a divorce, based upon adultery, and heretofore reported. A divorce a vinculo matrimonii was granted.

Gage vs. Whitely. Monday, May 31, fixed for trialing in question.

Pimmit vs. Kenner et al. Order for injunction.

CRIMINAL COURT—Judge Humphreys.—This court dismissed the following bonds yesterday:

John B. Stephenson, indicted for attempting to cheat Elias Halliday out of a watch by making false pretenses to one Moses Smith that he had bought for Halliday a very valuable watch, had in charge. He was acquitted. Attorney for defendant, Mr. Wm. Y. Fenwick.

Kelly Swann, assault and battery on Simeon Lee; the evidence showed a scuffle over the possession of a pistol. The jury found a verdict of not guilty. Francis for defendant.

Ruth E. Miles was acquitted of petit larceny.

Annie Gates, (these cases consolidated,) for stealing a chair from J. W. Lawrence, personal property from Mary E. Lawrence, and a water proof cloak from Mrs. Dailey. This was found guilty, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.

Edward Edwards, for assault on Samuel Gavin. He was acquitted by consent.

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The following cases were continued: W. H. Brown vs. T. H. Parsons; Fitch and Franklin vs. Thompson; Metzger vs. Schweitzer; Adams vs. Philp & Solomon; Payne vs. Kimble; Green vs. Jones; Barnes vs. Corporation of Washington; Clark vs. Bank of Republic; Nottingham vs. same.

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Nos. 33 to 103 inclusive.

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Stoves and Tinware.

WALKER'S DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE. Beautiful and easily controlled by one damper. BUY THE WALKER. H. A. GREGORY, 634 Pennsylvania avenue.

EMPIRE HEATING RANGE. Without an equal in the world. Simple in construction. Perfect in operation. Will warm upper rooms in the coldest weather. H. A. GREGORY, 634 Pennsylvania avenue.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES of all kinds, at BOYD'S, 434 Ninth street, between D and E. Repairs for Stoves and Furnaces at half price. Tinners and Hardware, Builders and House-keepers, Hardware Cutlery, Tin and Iron Ware. ROBERT BOYD'S, 434 Ninth street, between D and E, next to Union League Hall.

Clothing.

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

Business and Walking Suits at	$10 00
Business and Walking Suits at	12 00
Business and Walking Suits at	15 00
Plaid Suits (best designs) at	16 00
Boys' Suits, from $3 to $15. Boys' Suits at $15 to $20. Look at our line of Boys' Clothing.	
Boys' Suits at	$4, $5, $6, $7, $8
Boys' Suits at	$9, $10, $12, $14
Boys' Suits at	$15
Best French Children' Suits, 1 to 10 years	$15 00

Our line of Clothing cannot be equaled in Washington, and we are daily receiving the latest styles from new York. Call and examine.

OAK HALL CLOTHING ROOMS.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

CARD. Having opened a PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at the corner of Seventh and I streets northwest, I here beg to inform my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to contract for and make repairs on all work appertaining to the above business in the best practical manner and on the most reasonable terms. T. V. NOONAN, Late of O'Hare & Noonan.

BROWNE & POWER, Plumbers and Gas-Fitters, AND DEALERS IN Gas Fixtures, No. 483 Ninth street, between D and E streets, (The Agents for Mott's Celebrated Tubular Door Stops.)

Millinery and Dress Goods.

1002 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE HAS STORE TO PURCHASE MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY AND VARIETY ARTICLES, of the NEWEST FASHIONS. MRS. T. BURRY, 1002 Pennsylvania avenue, one door from Tenth street, south side.

Furniture.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. TO MY FORMER CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. Having resumed the business at the old stand, No. 408 Seventh street, I am now prepared to offer my friends and customers the services of a competent and experienced cabinet maker, formerly with Messrs. Wm. Stewart and Jas. Cuthbert, in the manufacture of FURNITURE and HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES of all descriptions, which I will sell as cheap as any house in the city. Repairing of furniture, carpets, and upholstery work, and Feather renovating promptly attended to. A. HOFFMAN, 408 Seventh street.

MILBURNS' POLAR SODA, 531 FIFTEENTH STREET, Opposite United States Treasury.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS FOR SALE. Sealed bids will be received at the Coast Survey Office, Washington, until noon, JUNE 10, 1869, for the purchase of the steamers "Corwin" and "Fauntleroy," as the new line of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., with 2 anchors and chains, and other articles, an inventory of which can be seen on board, the dimensions of the "Corwin" are: Length, 101 feet; depth, 14 feet; tonnage, about 300; draught, 7 feet; beam, 24 feet; depth, 10 feet; and of the "Fauntleroy": Length, 90 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches; draught of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, about 200; each steamer has two engines, to take order; boilers require new water-bottoms. The vessel was built expressly for the Quartermaster's Department, and completed in the year 1863 at a cost of $100,000 each. The boat found a verdict of not guilty. Francis for defendant.

Ruth E. Miles was acquitted of petit larceny.

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Stoves and Tinware.

WALKER'S DOUBLE OVEN COOKING RANGE. Beautiful and easily controlled by one damper. BUY THE WALKER. H. A. GREGORY, 634 Pennsylvania avenue.

EMPIRE HEATING RANGE. Without an equal in the world. Simple in construction. Perfect in operation. Will warm upper rooms in the coldest weather. H. A. GREGORY, 634 Pennsylvania avenue.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES of all kinds, at BOYD'S, 434 Ninth street, between D and E. Repairs for Stoves and Furnaces at half price. Tinners and Hardware, Builders and House-keepers, Hardware Cutlery, Tin and Iron Ware. ROBERT BOYD'S, 434 Ninth street, between D and E, next to Union League Hall.

Clothing.

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

Business and Walking Suits at	$10 00
Business and Walking Suits at	12 00
Business and Walking Suits at	15 00
Plaid Suits (best designs) at	16 00
Boys' Suits, from $3 to $15. Boys' Suits at $15 to $20. Look at our line of Boys' Clothing.	
Boys' Suits at	$4, $5, $6, $7, $8
Boys' Suits at	$9, $10, $12, $14
Boys' Suits at	$15
Best French Children' Suits, 1 to 10 years	$15 00

Our line of Clothing cannot be equaled in Washington, and we are daily receiving the latest styles from new York. Call and examine.

OAK HALL CLOTHING ROOMS.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

CARD. Having opened a PLUMBING AND GAS-FITTING ESTABLISHMENT at the corner of Seventh and I streets northwest, I here beg to inform my friends and the public generally that I am prepared to contract for and make repairs on all work appertaining to the above business in the best practical manner and on the most reasonable terms. T. V. NOONAN, Late of O'Hare & Noonan.

BROWNE & POWER, Plumbers and Gas-Fitters, AND DEALERS IN Gas Fixtures, No. 483 Ninth street, between D and E streets, (The Agents for Mott's Celebrated Tubular Door Stops.)

Millinery and Dress Goods.

1002 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE HAS STORE TO PURCHASE MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY AND VARIETY ARTICLES, of the NEWEST FASHIONS. MRS. T. BURRY, 1002 Pennsylvania avenue, one door from Tenth street, south side.

Furniture.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. TO MY FORMER CUSTOMERS AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL. Having resumed the business at the old stand, No. 408 Seventh street, I am now prepared to offer my friends and customers the services of a competent and experienced cabinet maker, formerly with Messrs. Wm. Stewart and Jas. Cuthbert, in the manufacture of FURNITURE and HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES of all descriptions, which I will sell as cheap as any house in the city. Repairing of furniture, carpets, and upholstery work, and Feather renovating promptly attended to. A. HOFFMAN, 408 Seventh street.

MILBURNS' POLAR SODA, 531 FIFTEENTH STREET, Opposite United States Treasury.

Government Sales.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS FOR SALE. Sealed bids will be received at the Coast Survey Office, Washington, until noon, JUNE 10, 1869, for the purchase of the steamers "Corwin" and "Fauntleroy," as the new line of the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., with 2 anchors and chains, and other articles, an inventory of which can be seen on board. The dimensions of the "Corwin" are: Length, 101 feet; depth, 14 feet; tonnage, about 300; draught, 8 feet; beam, 24 feet; depth, 10 feet; and of the "Fauntleroy": Length, 90 feet; depth, 7 feet 6 inches; draught of water, 7 feet 6 inches; tonnage, about 200; each steamer has two engines, to take order; boilers require new water-bottoms. The vessel was built expressly for the Quartermaster's Department, and completed in the year 1863 at a cost of $100,000 each. The boat found a verdict of not guilty. Francis for defendant.

Ruth E. Miles was acquitted of petit larceny.

Annie Gates, (these cases consolidated,) for stealing a chair from J. W. Lawrence, personal property from Mary E. Lawrence, and a water proof cloak from Mrs. Dailey. This was found guilty, and sentenced to 30 days imprisonment.

Edward Edwards, for assault on Samuel Gavin. He was acquitted by consent.

During the day quite a number of aliens was naturalized.

A Criminal.

CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Olin.—The court at its opening yesterday called the twenty-five cases remanded from 37 to 52, of which one only was found ready for argument. The Court, after remarking upon this fact, ordered fifty cases to be set for trial to-day, saying that he supposed two cases would be found ready for trial and set that number.

Wade vs. Walker. Verdict for $5,300, with interest; that defendant, who is counsel, not being present.

John B. Hutchinson vs. McWaide. The Court orders a judgment of non-suit to be entered.

Dudley vs. Moses. Motion to set aside verdict overruled.

A CASE OF INTEREST.

Silverman vs. Sharff. In this case Mrs. Lake stood Silverman bond for plaintiff, being present for the court. process. Sharff to put his name on the back of a note made to her in Silverman. The note was not paid at maturity, but Sharff was not notified of protest. The plaintiff sought to charge the defendant as a guarantor. Judge Olin decided that if the defendant was nothing in fact a contract of guarantee, or a mere indorsement of the note on the part of Sharff, and directed a verdict for the defendant.

The following cases were continued: W. H. Brown vs. T. H. Parsons; Fitch and Franklin vs. Thompson; Metzger vs. Schweitzer; Adams vs. Philp & Solomon; Payne vs. Kimble; Green vs. Jones; Barnes vs. Corporation of Washington; Clark vs. Bank of Republic; Nottingham vs. same.

CASES TO-DAY.

Nos. 33 to 103 inclusive.

Adjourned.

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

NOTICE. C. W. HAVENNER & CO., REAL ESTATE AND NOTE BROKERS, 612 Louisiana avenue, (north side,) next to corner of Louisiana avenue and Seventh street.

The undersigned, having made the most favorable arrangements, has determined to remain active business in this city and would respectfully notify his friends and the business community that he can be found at No. 437 Louisiana avenue, next door east of the post office, where he is prepared to offer to his patrons spacious and comfortable offices for the accommodation of his customers. As heretofore, he will devote his entire time and energies to the business of the REAL ESTATE and BROKERAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, and would be glad to receive a share of public patronage.

CHARLES W. HAVENNER, my26-2m of the late firm of Havenner, Autrey & Co.

LAW NOTICE. BRENT & CRITTENDEN, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, 324 Four-and-a-half street, Washington, D. C. The undersigned will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and all the courts of the District of Columbia. Special prosecution of claims against the United States. R. J. BRENT, J. T. CRITTENDEN. apl14-tf

C. W. CONN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office in Thompson's Law Building, No. 711 G street, opposite Patent Office. apl1-tf

ANDREW H. DUVALL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Office No. 452 Louisiana avenue, cor. G, opposite post-office.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Office removed from No. 430 D street, to No. 369 F street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. (Chronicle.)

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: 632 F STREET NORTHWEST. Near Seventh street.

JAMES P. TUSTIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS, NO. 1525 (Old No. 316) 1 STREET, (First Ward,) NEAR THE ARLINGTON HOUSE.

L. G. HINE THOMAS WILSON. HINE & WILSON, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, No. 4 Four-and-a-Half Street, Washington.

JOHN R. ARRISON, REAL ESTATE AGENT, FIRST STREET EAST AND PA. AVE., CAPITOL HILL. CHOICE BUILDING LOTS on Capitol Hill for sale on monthly payments. HOUSES AND LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY FOR SALE AND RENT.

T. JESUP MILLER. ARTHUR FENDALL. MILLER AND FENDALL, COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, 488 Fifth street, opposite