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VOL. XII.] WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1872. [NO. 152.

Special Notices.

REV. MR. FLIGHT, OF INDIANA, will preach on SUNDAY NEXT, both morning & evening, in the Metro. ofitan church, corner of Fourteenth & Eat and G streets.

UNIVERSALIST SERVICES.—REV. A. A. Miner, D.D., president of Tufts College, will preach in Masonic Temple, TO-MORROW at 11 a. m. Seats free. Thepublic are invited to hear him.

NORTH WASHINGTON BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The attention of subscribers to stock of this above association is particularly called to the first regular meeting for the payment of dues, to be held at Burdette hall, New York avenue, near the corner of Seventh street northwest, on the first TUESDAY (4th) of June proximo. The Directors are separately authorized to receive subscriptions, and books for the purpose are now open, as follows:

President: George W. Cissell, grocer, No. 420 Seventh street northwest.

Vice President: F. G. Cate, No. 10 Great Place.

Treasurer: James Frazer, wood and coal dealer, No. 417 G street northwest.

Directors: W. C. Bohrer, deputy marshal District of Columbia, No. 420 I street northwest; J. R. Quintin, Ninth street northeast, between F and G; H. W. Cox, No. 101 Ninth street northwest; J. F. Russell, real estate broker, No. 711 Fifteenth street northwest; E. Gazaulet, No. 1401 G street northwest; A. T. Blanchard, office Comptroller of the Currency; Joseph Wright, Interior, No. 1300 Seventh street northwest; J. W. Ewers, attorney-at-law, No. 519 Four-and-a-half street; John J. Edson, No. 414 Ninth street northwest, opposite Chronicle office.

Secretary: John A. Preston, office 519 Four-and-a-half street, residence No. 1013 Ninth street northwest.

Certificates of stock will be ready for issue after the first regular monthly meeting, at the office of the Secretary, 519 Four-and-a-half street.

JOHN A. PRESCOTT, Secretary.

MEMORIAL DAY.—THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATION OF SOLDIERS' GRAVES announce to the public that they have prepared to receive, at 1016 F street, cross to-back of Flowers and evergreens, &c; materials cooled in the evening and during the day. Parties desiring to distribute Flowers, &c., and not having the means to go to Arlington or to the depot, can have them called for on WEDNESDAY NEXT by leaving their address at the rooms of the committee.

STEAM FERRY, 9TH AND G STREET. Wharf to ARLINGTON is now open, and boats leave every fifteen minutes.

THE STEAMER J. C. WHEELER IS now open for charter, either in the river or canal. Apply to JOSEPH PARERO, foot of Orange street, Georgetown, D. C.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING, under the auspices of the Central Office Temperance Union, will be held in Temperance Temple, Georgetown, TO-MORROW EVENING, May 26. Rev. Fa her Hommesser, Rev. Father McDevitt, and others, will be present and address the meeting. The public are respectfully invited. By order of the President.

R. J. O'DRINCOLL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—FIRST PRESBYTERIAN Church, Four-and-a-half street, (Dr. Sunderland's.) Prize service at 10 o'clock, as usual; also at 4 p. m. and 8 in the evening. Subject of morning service: "Dukes with Christ indissoluble," and of evening discourse, "The Foreknowledge of God." All are invited.

EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.—The semi-annual examination of candidates for teachships in the public schools will be held in the French Building (Building No. 2) on SATURDAY, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. JOHN RANDOLPH, Chairman Committee on Teachers.

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, REMOVED TO Masonic Temple, DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE OLD STAND, Corner F and Ninth streets.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, CORNER NINTH AND D STREETS. CIRCULATING LIBRARY, 12,000 VOLUMES. FREE READING ROOM DAILY PRAYER-MEETINGS AT NOONDAY AND FROM 6 TO 7 O'CLOCK. LINCOLN HALL SERVICES SABBATH AFTERNOONS AT 3:30 O'CLOCK. LYCEUM SATURDAY EVENINGS AT 7:30 O'CLOCK. All are invited to avail themselves of the advantages of the Association.

BOUNDARY AND SILVER SPRINGS RAILROAD.—Proposals for building the above road will be received until May 31. For specifications and information, inquire of the undersigned.

JOHN S. CLARKE, President, 519 Market Space, Washington City.

BRENNER'S CENTRAL DINING SALOON, 310 and 312 Pennsylvania avenue. The above established and long just been leased and refitted in elegant style, the proprietor is determined to make it a popular resort for those who prefer a home-like establishment at moderate prices. The Bar will be always stocked with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and everything served in the saloon department will be done under his personal eye. We are determined not to be excelled either in the quality or prices of our stock. FREE LUNCH every day, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

KNIGHTS PYTHIAN ATTENTION.—You can procure your Uniforms complete at Willett & Ruoff's, 905 Pennsylvania avenue. They have everything pertaining to the Order and Encampment, Swords, Belts, Bullets and Caps sold separate. They have the agency for Knights of Pythias and Knights Templar Hats and Caps, which they sell at factory prices. WILLETT & RUOFF, 905 Pennsylvania avenue.

MEDICAL NOTICE.—I have resumed the General Practice of Medicine. Office, second door on M street from Fourth, northwest corner. L. M. TAYLOR, M. D.

J. F. CUMMINS.—BOOTS AND SHOES, THE LARGEST RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, Embracing at present a immense new SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK. The Finest Selections, the most Reasonable Prices. THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE SHOE HOUSE, 319 Seventh-and-a-half st. Next to Northern Market and E street.

SOUTH WASHINGTON.—PERSONS residing in South Washington can have the REPUBLICAN left at their residences promptly every morning, by leaving their orders with Mr. Jones at the Post Office, or J. H. RHODES, No. 320 Seventh street between Virginia avenue and D street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING NEATLY AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THE REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE, northwest corner Tenth and D streets, over Green & Williams' auction store.

DR. A. PRATT GHADDY'S RUPTURE Institute of Health, Washington, 457 Tenth street, between D and F, a few doors north of Odd Fellows' Hall. Washington, only office in America.

Refers to Dr. R. A. Hoon and Rev. W. H. Steele.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 18, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 m. on FRIDAY, June 21, 1872, for supplying the Department of the South and this Depot with Fuel only required during the year ending June 30, 1873.

Full description of the articles of Stationery required will be furnished on application to this office. Samples of the articles required can be seen at this office, in this office, and the delivery in conform in all particulars to samples furnished.

Delivery to be at this depot at such times and in such quantities as may be directed by the officer in charge.

Each bid to be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that in case of award of contract a good and sufficient bond will be given for the faithful performance of the service.

Bids to be distinctly indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

C. H. HOFF, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 29, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 1st day of June, for the delivery at San Pedro, Cal., of THIRTY THOUSAND TONS, more or less, as the available funds will admit of, of granite or other stone of equal or acceptable to the undersigned, in sizes suitable for a rip-rap breakwater.

Specifications may be obtained at this office or at the Engineer's office in Wilmington, Del.

O. M. ROBINSON, Major of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE A.C.S., FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. HARBOR, April 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 11 a. m. May 27, 1872, for furnishing the Fresh Beef required for the Military Establishments of the United States army, at this station, during the six months commencing July 1, 1872. Information as to conditions, quantity of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to

R. N. HALL, Quartermaster First Artillery, and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Acting Commissary of Subsistence.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., May 6, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 m. MONDAY, June 17, 1872, for furnishing the Fuel required at the New Orleans Depot, with such quantities of the following articles of stationery as may be required from time to time by the Quartermasters' Departments, at the New Orleans Depot, with such quantities of the following articles of stationery as may be required from July 1, 1872, to June 30, 1873:

Official Envelopes, white, size to thirteen inch, per thousand.

Letter Envelopes, white, per thousand.

Black Ink, or writing fluid, Arnold's, Carter's and David's, per dozen quarts.

Same, per dozen pints.

Copying Ink, Arnold's, Carter's, Japan and French, per dozen quarts.

Printing Ink, per pound.

Carmine Ink, David's, No. 3, per dozen.

Mucilage, per dozen bottles.

Blotting Paper, brown, per quire.

Letter Paper, ruled and plain, per ream.

Cap Paper, ruled and plain, per ream.

Note Paper, ruled and plain, per ream.

Legal Cap Paper, ruled, per ream.

Damp Paper, per quire.

Brownpot Paper, per quire.

Flat Cap Paper, per quire.

Folio Post Paper, per quire.

Letterpot Paper, ruled, per quire.

Oil Paper, per dozen sheets.

Sealing Wax, per pound.

Paper Weights, each.

Pen Racks, each.

Sponges and Cups, each.

Copying Cups and Brushes, each.

Pounce, per ounce.

Penholders, per gross.

Steel Pens, per gross.

Rubber Bands, assorted, per gross.

Rubber Erasers, per dozen.

Rulers, clothbound leather, assorted, each.

Glass Inkstands, per dozen.

Letter Copying Books, each.

Index Fasteners, per gross.

Paper Folders, ivory, each.

Wafer Stamps, each.

Steel Erasers, each.

Lead Pencils, Faber's, assorted, per dozen.

Blank Books, cap, full and half bound, per quire.

Blank Books, crown, full and half bound, per quire.

Blank Books, demy, full and half bound, per quire.

Memorandum Books, black, small, each.

Memorandum Books, black, large, each.

Memorandum Books, black, medium, each.

Quill Pens, per hundred.

Quills, per gross.

Office Tape, per gross.

Paper Cutters, tin, per gross.

Pocket Order Books, each.

Special Order Books, each.

Letter Clips, each.

Samples of the stationery proposed to be furnished will accompany the bid, and the price must be expressed in writing and figures.

Delivery to commence July 1, 1872, if required, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered until June 30, 1873.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by at least two responsible and disinterested persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one fourth of the amount of the contract for its faithful performance.

Bids from irresponsible persons will not be considered.

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

A. R. EDDY, Chief Quartermaster.

JAPAN.

The Great Fair at Kyoto—Insight into Japanese Domestic Life.

The Navy Department has received from Rear Admiral Rodgers a plan in colors of the large and extraordinary city of Kyoto, known to our maps as Miako, and accompanying "Rules for admitting foreigners into Kyoto," and "Hotel regulations and rules for the direction of exhibitors," at a grand fair being held there at this time.

Our readers who are versed in the history of Japan as known to us, and its geography, will remember Kyoto as the former residence of the Mikado, who for two centuries has been the spiritual rather than the temporal ruler of Japan, the latter function having been usurped by a former Tycoon, who held his court at Yedo. This has passed away within a few years, and the Mikado is now temporal as well as spiritual head.

Miako, as known on our maps, and Kyoto, as named by the Japanese, is near the geographical centre of Nipkon, (the principal island,) and those lying south and west of it. It lies about half way between the inland sea and the Japan sea, which are separated at this point some 80 miles.

The inland sea is described by our naval officers as a beautiful sheet of water, with picturesque shores, alternating in fertile, well cultivated patches and wooded tracts that give so much beauty to Japanese scenery.

Mingle the exquisite in taste in dresses and the manners of the Japanese who professed and persisted in Christianity, foreigners have not entered Kyoto, except on one occasion, some four years ago, and our readers will remember upon that occasion that members of the French embassy were attacked in consequence of a misapprehension of a Japanese nobleman, and that five and certain of his followers were executed in compensation.

The opening of a grand fair in an interior city at this time, and inviting foreigners to attend, is a notable mark in the advancement of this extraordinary and, in many respects, talented people.

The rules to be observed by foreigners are as follows:

1. Consuls of the different nations at Osaka, the port on the inland sea, will given pass, over the consular seal, containing a number, the name of the bearer and his nationality. This pass is to be shown when required, and if not produced no one is permitted to proceed.

2. Foreigners are permitted to go beyond the jurisdiction of the district of Kyo to except to Biwa lake, in the district of Omi, nor will they be permitted to encroach on private grounds.

3. A tax on one who wishes to exhibit his wares is required previously to obtain a permit through his consul at Osaka, and when obtained can go one week before the fair opens, and stay as long after it is closed.

Guards will be in attendance on foreigners day and night, and will be distinguished by two red bands round the cuff of each sleeve, separated by a white band.

Should any be attacked, lose his way, be treated impolitely or have any difficulty, he will place himself under their protection, and they must assist him.

Articles on exhibition should have the owner's name and residence marked upon them, and those for sale should have price affixed, and if not for sale it should be so stated.

Inventions and machinery should have description and uses attached. The committee of exhibition reserve to themselves the right of exhibition, and upon the return or the receipt for the article will be returned; when sold a small percentage will be retained to aid in covering the expense, and when articles not for sale are exhibited a small gratuity will be allowed the owner.

Judges will be appointed to decide upon the merits of the articles exhibited.

Foreigners who have articles for sale will register them at the proper authority at the port where obtained, giving name and nationality and time when they will go to Kyoto, that hotel arrangements may be made for them.

Hotel fares will be divided into three classes and charges, as follows:

First class, fare per day four rigos, equal to $1—Breakfast: Coffee, milk, loaf sugar and bread.

Dinner: Fish, eggs, beafsteak, game stew, potatoes, vegetables, cakes, fruits, bread, coffee and loaf sugar.

Supper: Soup, fish, mutton shop, salad, roast beef, vegetables, cakes, fruits, bread, coffee and loaf sugar.

Second class, fare per day three rigos, equal to $1—Breakfast: Same as first class.

Dinner: Fish, eggs, mutton stew, beefsteak, potatoes, vegetables, cakes, fruits, coffee, loaf sugar and bread.

Supper: Soup, fish, birds, roast beef, potatoes, vegetables, cakes, fruits, coffee, loaf sugar and bread.

Third class, fare per day two rigos, equal to sixty six cents—Breakfast: Chinese tea, loaf sugar, milk and bread.

Dinner: Sugar, fish, eggs, beefsteak, vegetables, cake, fruits, Chinese tea, loaf sugar and bread.

Supper: Soup, fish, roast beef, vegetables, cake, fruits, Chinese tea, loaf sugar and bread.

It will be perceived that "lodging" does not appear as a charge. Japanese houses are scrupulously clean; they are all built of specified dimensions, so that a given number of mats will exactly cover the floor, as all houses are built on the mat as a unit of measure. These mats are formed of rice straw, are about one inch in thickness, six feet in length, and three in breadth, and neatly covered by what we know as Chinese matting.

The Japanese wear sandals secured to the feet by thongs. These are always taken off at the entrance of the house, just inside the door, and are never placed upon the matting either when worn or when taken off. The rooms are formed by moveable paper partitions, or screens, that extend to the ceiling, and are very portable and convenient for making the apartment of any size required.

The wardrobe of the individual furnishes the covering, the floor itself is a very clean, wholesome and pleasant bed, and a bamboo pillow, that can be bought for a Japan penny, completes the arrangements for the night.

The civilization of the Japanese differs so widely from the European and our own as to make a comparison, if not impossible, at least not satisfactory.

It is here justice to the Japanese to say that in no country in Christendom is greater care taken of children, or more respect paid to the aged and the infirm, than is here exercised authority. Infanticide is less common with them than with Europeans or with us.

From whatever cause or causes no foreigner has ever been known to be attacked or murdered in Japan for his or her religious motive, and when murders have been committed arising from drunkenness, supposed or real insults to them by those who have visited their country, the bodies have not been despoiled of clothing or of valuables which were upon the person of the victims. This is in marked contrast with the Chinese, who until recently were so identified with the Japanese in the mind of ordinary well-read people of this country and in Europe.

In horticulture they are excelled only by the Chinese, and Europeans as a whole are by no means their equal. In many of the arts they are wonderfully advanced, as in the fabrication of porcelain, bronzes and enamels lacquer ware, the latter of which cannot be equaled elsewhere.

They have great mechanical ingenuity, and their history within the past few years shows that they are less prejudiced than any people upon earth.

Their youths are being educated with us and in Europe, and exhibit that great respect for order and authority which distinguishes them at home, and as well that indomitable pallisade, this energy which, when it takes hold of any age ability, surmounts readily the ordinary obstacles which prove stumbling blocks to many of our race.

They are informing themselves thoroughly in all the sciences, and fully comprehend them. They understand as fully and as comprehensively as we do that commerce or trade means and confers a reciprocal advantage without which it would cease to exist, without any law; and, indeed, no treaty could be framed to operate against the presumed advantage of both parties.

We hail this fair, and the invitation extended to foreigners in an interior, populous and beautiful city as a tangible proof of what has been asserted above.

We rejoice to know that our people appreciate, in part at least, these high and manly qualities of the Japanese, and that no question is likely to arise between us that will jeopardize our kindly relations.

As a result of our naval expeditions at various times the Japanese have abandoned their idea of excluding themselves from a free intercourse with the balance of the world. Consequently we owe towards them as a nucleus of good faith and of kindly relations which will prove beneficial to both parties. Whilst they appreciate fully what they can learn from us, our people do not comprehend yet that we have much to learn from them, especially in the care and the attention they give to their children and the respect shown by them to the aged who depend upon the younger as they approach—what we must all contend be later sister—the grave.

Nowhere is Japanese civilization more pleasing than in their cemeteries. Picturesque sites are chosen and planted in superb trees, mostly evergreens, in varieties, of which Japan abounds. The tombs of the dead have, it is true, no great architectural beauty, or indeed even large dimensions and bad designs, as is so common with us. In their cemeteries, though many centuries old, no grave is neglected; some kindly hand places, from time to time, a flower offering in a receiver at every grave. The Japanese come with their families, and, provided with lunch baskets, sit under the magnificent trees looking upon the resting places of their departed friends and relatives, and at the same time upon the beautiful landscape that lies spread out before them; the aged, no doubt, recall to mind on these occasions how kindly they were taken by the hand and led to the same spot when children by those who now rest beneath the sod by the side of their kin.

As the foreigner passes along through these burial places he will see smiling faces, and if he bestows a recognition upon them will be greeted kindly and invited to partake of what may be spread out before those who have come to spend an hour of recreation by the side of the tombs of those whom they loved when living, and who have passed away to that far-off land reached only through the grave, which contains all that is left of them on earth and which are not neglected by the living.

A MAMMOTH century plant, 40 feet in height, and weighing 3½ tons, was recently shipped from Florida to parties in New York. Its leaves extend over an area eighteen feet in diameter, and the shaft on which the blossoms, expected now in a few weeks, are to come, is 15 feet high, and growing at the rate of 8 inches a day.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

The House of Delegates Passes the Bill Providing for the Election of Certain District Officers—Miscellaneous Business.

COUNCIL.

The Council met at 8:30 o'clock.

The Chair stated that he had made an estimate of the expenses of the Council for the current session, in accordance with a call from the auditing commission, and he thought $9,000 for the contingent expenses and $1,140 to pay salaries would be sufficient.

The following Committee on the Indebtedness of the District was announced: Messrs. Browne, Gulick and Thompson.

Mr. Gulick asked to be excused, and it was granted.

House bill in relation to Georgetown schools was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Schools.

Council bill amending an act entitled "An act making an appropriation to pay the outstanding indebtedness of the late corporations and levy court" was read a second time and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Brown introduced a bill supplementary of an act providing for paying the indebtedness of the late corporations. Read a first time.

House bill for the better protection of mineral water manufacturers in the District of Columbia was read a third time.

House bill No. 1, making provision for extending the fire alarm telegraph to Georgetown. Laid over.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Public Works to condemn a ten-foot alley in square No. 120. Read a first time and laid over.

Mr. Thompson stated that he had been requested to offer the bill, but he thought the Board of Public Works already possessed this power.

At 7 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Douglass, the Council adjourned.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House met at the usual hour, and was called to order by the Speaker.

The bill prescribing the duties and salaries of the surveyor and assistant surveyor was taken up as unfinished business.

The substitute offered by Mr. Davis was rejected—yeas 4, nays 11.

The bill was then read a third time and passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Boswell introduced an act for the relief of James L. Kervand. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably bills for the relief of D. Gonan and J. O'Dea. Read a second time and laid over.

Mr. Hunt, from the Committee on Police, reported favorably bill authorizing the pay of the Central guard house. Read and laid over.

House bill providing for the election of certain officers of the District was taken up. The bill provides for the election of the collector of taxes, register, water registrar, auditor, treasurer, attorney, comptroller, surveyor, coroner and superintendents of assessments and taxes.

Mr. Bond moved to amend by striking out the word "attorney." Agreed to.

Mr. Collins moved to strike out the word "comptroller." Not agreed to.

Mr. Murray moved to strike out the word "surveyor." Not agreed to.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike out the word "treasurer." Not agreed to.

Mr. Murray moved to amend by providing that in the event of a vacancy it shall be filled by a majority vote of the Legislative Assembly. Agreed to.

After some debate the vote on the above amendment was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Bond it was agreed that vacancies should be filled by the Governor until the next meeting of the Legislative Assembly.

The bill as amended was then read a third time and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Bond, Boswell, Campbell, Carroll, Chase, Dickson, Hogan, Hunt, LeBarron, Murray, Piper, Wall and the Speaker.

The other members were not present.

House bill No. 74 for the payment of the salaries of the members, officers and employees of the Legislative Assembly was taken up, and on motion laid over.

On motion of Mr. Murray, the bill making an appropriation to assist in decorating the graves of Union soldiers on the 30th of May was taken up and read.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the House, at 8:35, adjourned.

CAPITOL AND DEPARTMENTS.

GEN. BRISTOW'S family have left for Louisville to pass the summer.

AN ex-Confederate yesterday relieved his conscience to the amount of 75 cents.

AMONG the visitors at the Executive Mansion yesterday were Senators Morton, Clayton, Lewis, Kellogg and Robertson, and Representative Wallace. Hon. Charles O'Neil also called with a party of gentlemen from Philadelphia, who desired to pay their respects.

NAVAL ORDERS.—Ordered—Lieutenant Commander Dennis W. Mullen, United States navy, to the receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island navy yard. Detached—Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Craven, from the receiving ship Independence and granted four months' leave.

Duty on Books 4d Valorem or Avoirdupois?

The book trade of the country is considerably exercised respecting the revision of the tariff affecting books. On the former occasion, when the same question was presented, the change from ad valorem to specific rates was rejected by the Senate. The appraisement of literature by weight, the standard we adopt for commodities whose bulk fairly represents their value, does unfortunately commend itself very forcibly, gence even, although it may be urged that the system has been in vogue in other countries where, it should be borne in mind, the duty in comparison with that of our tariff has been merely nominal.

The cardinal objection to an avoirdupois standard for valuing books is that expensive books for the few will be relieved at the cost of cheaper books, which the people of the masses and which will suffer to an extent so grievous as in many cases to amount to actual prohibition.

It is curious to remark among the advocates of the new measure many protectionists. They appear to forget that the injury to the final passage of the bill would inflict upon American bookbinders, who would be deprived of much of their high class work by their utter inability to compete with English labor of the same class, which would be admitted almost free, or cents per pound upon an expensively finished binding, worth, say from $5 to $20, practically amounting to about nothing.

It is only necessary to refer to the table prepared and laid before the Senate, when the same question was before considered, to refute the common error that the present measure—except in the special instances of works in foreign languages, with those in English unavailable for twenty years—is a reduction of taxation. This table cites and deals with five representative books. We offer it to our readers with the simple modifications required by the difference between the former proposed duty of 15 ots. and the present one of 12½ cts. per lb.

Title of Book.	Retail price in London.	Cost of importation in sterling.	Cost of importation reduced to United States currency in gold.	Weight of book.	Ad valorem duty as at present, 35 per cent.	Proposed specific duty, 12½ cents per pound.	Percentage of increase under proposed specific tariff.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Manifestly the only deduction that can fairly be drawn from the above is that rather than a reduction we have to fear a considerable increase of duty. Moreover, the above percentages will be considerably advanced in the cheaper books, and those published in numbers or parts, which are not included in the table.

The animosity upon which the advocates of the measure of specific duty seem so especially leaning is its deterrent effect upon fraudulent importations. There is an evident absence of force in the plea, for if fraud cannot be detected in books, all of which have an arbitrary and fixed price, easily ascertainable, not only by the catalogues of all English publishers, but from several catalogues of all English books, there is no merchandise now subjected to ad valorem valuation, which is not immeasurably more liable to misrepresentation. Books are, perhaps, of all commodities coming into this country on an ad valorem basis, the least liable to fraudulent entry. Clearly, then, upon no ground of fair expediency or reason can the change from ad valorem to specific rates be otherwise than partial and inequitable.

BY TELEGRAPH

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN.

The National Workingmen's Convention—Grant Nominated for President and Wilson for Vice President—Arrival of Ex-Grant Vessels at New York with Smallpox on Board—A Large Number of Deaths—The Methodist General Conference—Ordination of the New Bishops—Trial of Stokes Postponed—The Will of the Late Professor Morse—Further Particulars of the Loss of the Steamship Baltimore—Celebration of Queen Victoria's Birthday—Napoleon's Letter on the Surrender at Sedan.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN VIRGINIA.

A Republican Victory at Lynchburg.

(Special dispatch to the Republican.)

LYNCHBURG, May 24.—We elected a Republican mayor yesterday by 241 majority. This is the first Republican victory here since the war.

THE ELECTIONS IN NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

NORFOLK, VA., May 24.—In the municipal election the Conservatives elected all their ticket except the councilmen in the Fourth ward. John B. Ludow, the Conservative candidate for mayor, was elected by about forty majority over Robert Gwinn, Republican.

In Portsmouth, the entire Conservative ticket, headed by A. S. Watts for mayor, was elected. Watts' majority over Thomas, the present Republican mayor, is about three hundred.

NEW YORK.

The Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 24.—In the Methodist general conference to-day, the committee on episcopacy reported a resolution that one new bishop take up his residence at or near the following places: Boston, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Atlanta, San Francisco, Omaha or Council Bluffs, and St. Paul.

After considerable discussion, the report was adopted.

It was resolved to hold an election for secretary of the missionary society to-morrow.

The hour (10:30) for the ORDINATION OF THE NEW BISHOPS arriving, the bishops elected took their places on the stage, ranged in semi-circle around the bishop's table. A full board of bishops were present, namely: Morris, James, Ames, Scott and Simpson. The candidates were then severally presented for ordination. Ordination was then proceeded with, according to the ritual, each of the regular bishops performing a part, and all engaging in the laying on of hands on each candidate. The services concluded with the doxology, and the benediction by Bishop Morris. During the service perfect quiet reigned, though the house was crowded in every part.

THE WALL STREET DEFALCATION.

The Stock Exchange yesterday appointed a committee to inquire into the affairs of Gardner & Co., the junior partner of which decamped. It is believed Mallvaine will soon be captured.

THE STOKES TRIAL POSTPONED.

Stokes, who shot James Fisk, jr., was arraigned to-day in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to plead, but under instructions of his counsel declined to do so, and the court ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered. The District Attorney then moved to postpone trial, but the counsel for the prisoner moved for a commission to go to London, England, and examine Dorman B. Eaton, said to be an important witness for the defence, and read a long affidavit in support of the motion.

The case was then postponed until the third Monday in June to give time for sending a commission to London, the motion for which was granted.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS WITH SMALLPOX ON BOARD—A LARGE NUMBER OF DEATHS.

During the last three days two vessels have arrived with the smallpox among the steerage passengers. They are detained at quarantine and are expected to be sent to Worth's island. The sailing ship Europa arrived on the 21st inst. with 418 steerage passengers. On the voyage 13 deaths occurred from the scourge and 20 additional cases were on board.

The ship Athens, also from Bremen, arrived on the 21st inst., with 478 steerage passengers. Nineteen passengers and two sailors died at sea. Six passengers have died at quarantine and twenty passengers and two sailors have been sent to the hospital.

The coroner has been invited to investigate the cases of these vessels. The disease on the Athens consisted of smallpox, scarlet fever, and measles. The majority of deaths being children from the latter. The impression that the mortality was occasioned by the inferior quality of the food is pronounced groundless, the captain saying all the provisions put on board the ship at Bremen were of the best description. The captain seems to think the disease was fostered by the dirty habits of the emigrants, who were chiefly Poles. Nothing short of physical violence could induce them to wash, and the men deliberately ate the soap furnished them, thinking it cheese.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Seven dead bodies from an emigrant ship were sent to the morgue to-day. The inquest will, it is said, show that the chief deaths which were caused by diarrhea, superintuded by inferior provisions.

WILL OF THE LATE PROF. MORSE.

The will of the late Prof. Morse has been admitted to probate. It is dated February 1, 1872. It provides that $4,000 be set apart to defray one third of the cost of a monument at Greenwood, and the residue of the property be held in trust for his wife during her life. After her death the property is to be divided into eight parts, one of which is to be appropriated to pay certain legacies and seven are to be given to his children. From these shares various sums, from $1,000 to $5,000, are to be deducted on account of previous gifts, and are to be paid into the residuary fund.

His biographer, to be appointed by the executors, is to be allowed free use of his work and papers, and the portrait of Louis Kossuth, King of Denmark is to be returned. The following are the legacies: $5,000 to the Home of the Friendless, Poughkeepsie; $2,000 to found a scholarship in Kansas Hall, the $1,000 to the Theological Seminary at Hampden, Sidney, Virginia; $1,000 to the Old Woman's Home; $1,000 to the National Academy of Design for medals for the encouragement of art; $1,000 to the American Ethnological Society for encouragement of geographical researches; $1,000 to the New York City University for medals as rewards for scholarship.

THE STRIKERS.

Strikes among the different organizations continue. The eight-hour league held a meeting at Teutonic hall this morning, at which one thousand men were present. About two hundred and fifty bosses acceded to the demands of the men. The ship carpenters and caulkers also have struck work. The car builders will follow Monday unless their demands are acceded to by the bosses, and the German painters are still pressing their demands for the eight hours. The Germania Herald continues its censure on the German newspapers of New York.

A communication has been received from the Eight-hour League of Boston, announcing that they propose to strike unless place there on the 30th instant, and asking the German cabinet-makers of New York to assist the movement.

THE LAW REGULATING STREET PROCESSIONS.

Superintendent Kelso has issued an order concluding the city ordinance regarding street processions, and requiring captains of police to instruct the men under their command in relation to their duty under the law.

THE NEW JURY LAW,

which allows jurors to serve who have formed an opinion, provided they can be guided solely by the evidence, was put in force in the trial of an alleged hotel thief to-day.

BALTIMORE.

Fined for Violation of the Enforcement Act—Base Ball.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—In the United States Circuit Court, before Judges Bond and Giles, to-day, in the case of the United States against George A. Murdoch, convicted last week of having, as register of election, violated section two of the enforcement act of Congress, the motion for a new trial, as, also, the motion for an arrest of judgment, were overruled, when the judge pronounced the sentence, imposing a fine of $500, with costs of $200. The counsel for the prisoner filed an order for a writ of error to the United States Supreme Court.

In a game of base ball to-day between the Mansfields and the Baltimore club the latter club were the victors by a score of 13 to8.

Railroad Collision.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., May 24.—The Cincinnati express, eastward bound, was delayed yesterday by a slide at Hawkins, and did not arrive at Port Jervis until 7 p. m. When the train was near Otisville, going at the rate of thirty miles per hour, it ran into a freight train which had switched on its track in order to let the way train pass. The two engines collided, shattering both badly and completely telescoping the baggage car. The baggage-master, Horner, of Paterson, had his leg broken in two places and was otherwise badly hurt. Charles Leonard, the engineer, and David Kent, the fireman, were also injured. No passengers were hurt. The track is now clear.

Ex-President Johnson Willing to be a Candidate for Congress.

NASHVILLE, May 24.—The *Union and American* this morning says Andrew Johnson is willing to become a candidate for Congress for the district at large, under the new law giving Tennessee an additional representative. The friends of Gen. Cheatham wish to announce him for that position. The scandal about Mrs. Harrold and Andrew Johnson is pronounced false. Mrs. Harrold was the wife of a warm friend of Mr. Johnson and an exemplary Christian. The cruel and unfounded report of her seduction drove her to suicide in a moment of temporary insanity.

New Jersey for Grant.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—The Republican State convention appointed delegates to the Philadelphia convention, and unanimously recommended the renomination of Grant and Colfax. The resolutions in their favor were received with rounds of applause.

NATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S CONVENTION.

Grant Nominated for President and Wilson for Vice President.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The National Workingmen's Convention to nominate a President and Vice President of the United States, met yesterday in accordance with a call of the Workingmen's Central Union of the State of New York. The convention was called to order at 2:20 o'clock by Colonel Hadmond, of New Jersey, who was elected temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed. The call of the roll showed delegates from thirty States to the number of over 200.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of Col. Gibbons, of New York, as chairman. Col. Gibbons, on taking the chair, congratulated Grant's recent action in regard to the eight-hour law, reviewed his policy and said he was the only man who could be trusted by the working classes.

A series of resolutions were reported, embodying the following principles: The reduction of the national debt, unconditional settlement of the Alabama claims; enforcement of the eight-hour law; low rate of interest as common national law; encouragement of ship-building; giving United States mails exclusively to American built ships, and sympathy with nations struggling under oppression.

F. M. Stokes, of New York, recommended President Grant for renomination.

The Missouri delegation recommended Horace Greeley.

On taking the ballot, Grant received 204 votes and Greeley 3 votes.

The nomination of Grant was then made unanimous.

Senator Henry Wilson was then nominated for Vice President by the following ballot: Wilson, 100; Edwin D. Morgan, 95; Colfax, 24.

Grant and Wilson were then notified by telegraph of their nomination.

A committee was appointed to prepare an address to the workingmen of the United States.

A motion was adopted to hold a ratification meeting at Cooper Institute.

The evening session was occupied in discussing questions relative to the strike.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT ANNAPOLIS.

Order of Commander Worden.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—At a dress parade of midshipmen at the Naval Academy at Annapolis last evening, for the purpose of hearing the order read relative to the conduct of Midshipmen McLean and Gait, who jumped overboard and saved Midshipman Carter, who fell from aloft on the Dale fifty feet into the water, the following was read:

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, May 23, 1872.

Order No. 98.

The accident this morning on board the steamer Dale, while under way for Providence, was without fatal result, gave occasion for the display of a noble act of heroism by Cadet Midshipmen McLean and Gait, who, carrying out the impulse of generous hearts, promptly jumped overboard to save a fellow student who had fallen overboard from drowning. From such material are heroes made, and by such acts life is ennobled. A service in whose *personnel* such an *esprit* exists may be relied on to uphold the honor of the country, and is in no danger of failing in the hour of need.

The superintendent takes occasion in this public manner to express his thanks to Cadets McLean and Gait, and to mention their example as one worthy of emulation. It is a matter of pleasure in reporting their conduct to the Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN WORDEN, Commandant and Superintendent of Midshipmen.

Cadet McLean, referred to in the above order, is in the first class, and was appointed in June, 1868, from New York, a naval apprentice. Gait is a midshipman at large from the State of Virginia the same year, and belongs to the same class.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT ITHACA.

Fifteen Persons Seriously Injured.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 24.—About 2 o'clock this morning buildings belonging to W. G. Johnson, Fall creek, were fired by an incendiary. One of the statements of the city authorities on the high bridge over Fall creek. When the fire was nearly out the bridge, without any warning by cracking, fell, carrying with it the engine and hose cart, and a crowd of people who had congregated