FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Saturday's Proceedings

General Business in the Senate—The Appropriating Bill in the House—The Senate Amendments Non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference Appointed.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 4 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, of Vt., Mr. Anthony was chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate in the absence of Vice President Colfax.

Mr. Conkling presented petitions of soldiers and sailors of New York, asking that their rights under the homestead law be made assignable.

Mr. Bayard offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to Vice President Colfax for his impartiality, ability and courtesy as presiding officer of the Senate; which was adopted unanimously.

The House bill providing for the refunding of duties paid on goods, wares and merchandise remaining in bond on the 1st of August, 1872, was passed.

Mr. Wilson, on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs, laid before the Senate the memorial of Anna Ella Carroll, of Maryland, setting forth certain valuable military information given to the Government by her during the war, and asking compensation therefor; which was ordered printed.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported House bill to regulate the right of eminent domain in acquiring a site for United States public buildings in Cincinnati, and explained it.

Messrs. Bayard, Trumbull and Stockton questioned the constitutionality of the bill, and it was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. Cameron called up the House bill to authorize the President to appoint one or more commissioners to represent the Government of the United States at the international exhibition at Vienna in 1873. Passed.

The committee of conference on the river and harbor appropriation bill made a report.

Mr. Spencer complained that the committee had agreed to reduce the appropriation for the improvement of Mobile harbor to $75,000, and moved to non-concur and asked for a new committee of conference.

Mr. Alcorn also opposed the reduction of the appropriation for the harbor of Mobile, and said he would vote against the report of the conference committee.

Mr. Cole said that the Committee on Commerce seemed to have devoted itself chiefly to appropriations for the improvement of the harbors of Michigan.

The report was concurred in.

Mr. Pomeroy rose to a personal explanation, and said his attention had been called to some comments in the newspapers, upon what he had assumed to have been his ruling last evening, that the supplemental enforcement bill was in order as an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill. The fact was, that he was not in the chair at all when that ruling was made; and although he did not object to the ruling, yet he did not wish to have the credit of it when he had not made it.

Mr. Thurman, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution to pay Senator Vickers for the year commencing March 4, 1869.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., opposed the resolution. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart called up the regular order, the bill giving the approval of Congress to the terminal and route of the Anacostia and Potomac River railroad, and to regulate its construction and operation. The pending question was on the amendments offered by Mr. Stewart relating to the Union Railroad Company and the River Spring and Boundary streets.

Mr. Scott moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost—yeas 19, nays 22.

Mr. West said the bill was very loosely drawn.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., offered an amendment requiring each of the railroad companies in the act to pay into the treasury of the District, for the benefit of the public schools, one per cent. of the capital expended by such company.

Mr. Stewart said the object of this amendment was to kill the bill.

Without further action, the Senate, at 10:20, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned to 9 a. m. on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Foster, of Pa., introduced bills for the relief of Capt. Brice X. Blair, postmaster at Huntington, Pa., and Frank H. Herbert, postmaster at Altoona, Pa.; which were passed.

Mr. Peck, of Ohio, from the committee of conference on the bill in relation to the increase of pensions in certain cases of specific disability, submitted a report; which was agreed to.

Mr. Young, of Ga., introduced a bill for the removal of the legal and political disabilities of J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia. At the instance of Messrs. Dawes and Harris, vote of Mr. Walker, of S. C., other names were added and the rules suspended and the bill passed.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting the right of way to the Eastern Nevada Railway Company; which was passed.

Mr. Dunnell, of Minn., from the same committee, reported a bill to restore to market certain lands in the State of Michigan; which was passed.

Mr. Townsend, of Pa., from the same committee, reported a Senate bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain.

The sundry civil appropriation bill having come back from the Senate, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, interrupted, by unanimous consent, the reading of the homestead bill to move the reference of the appropriation bill to the committee of conference.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., and other Democratic members, opposed the reference before the House had heard the amendments of the Senate read.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., rising to a parliamentary question, asked the Speaker how the bill could be reached unless it was referred to the committee?

The Speaker said that the bill, as it contained new appropriations, could be sent to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union by a single objection.

Mr. Eldridge asked if it could not then be reported and passed by a majority vote?

The Speaker said it could.

Efforts were made to come to an understanding in relation to the Senate attaching the enforcement bill to the appropriation bill.

Mr. Eldridge proposed that a new bill, embracing the items of the bill as it came from the Senate, without the objectionable amendment, leaving the responsibility with the Senate.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Ill., said the responsibility was there now, and if such a bill was passed the Senate would put on the amendment and nothing be gained. The knot might as well be cut first as last.

Mr. Garfield proposed that the objectionable amendment be left to be considered after the others had been acted upon, but the Democrats objected, as this course left it subject to a majority vote.

Mr. Kerr, of Ind., proposed that the bill be considered under the ordinary rules, except the objectionable amendment, which should remain as the bill now stands, subject to the two-thirds rule.

Objections to this arrangement were made on the Republican side.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., desired, before taking any action relative to the bill, to submit to the House the question as to whether the Senate could put such an amendment on an appropriation bill, and offered a resolution; but objection was made.

The House having failed to come to any understanding and fallen into considerable confusion, the regular order was demanded, and the Clerk resumed the reading of the homestead bill, which was finished, when the House refused to suspend the rules and pass it.

Mr. Harris, of Va., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of H. M. Meredith, postmaster at Wayne, Bedford county, Va.; which was passed.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., introduced a bill for the relief of Daniel O. Stevens, postmaster at North Alden, N. Y. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Averill, of Wis., the rules were suspended and a bill to restore the right of homestead entry to certain soldiers and sailors of the late war of rebellion was passed.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the sundry civil appropriation bill be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, with the Senate amendments, and when reported back to the House the enforcement amendment should not be concurred in until it receives the vote of two-thirds of the House.

The Speaker pointed out the operation of the resolution, which would result in sending the bill to a conference committee and that the resolution could not be administered. He, therefore, declined to entertain it.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., then offered a resolution declaring that the Senate amendments to the bill, in opinion of the House, in conflict with the 7th section of Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States, not being within the true intent and meaning of the said section, and that the House is further of the opinion that the attempt of the Senate to enact such an amendment is an infringement of the right of the House, and requesting the Senate to reconsider its action and to enable them to do so, directing the Clerk to return the bill, with a copy of this resolution.

The House, by a strict party vote, refused to suspend the rules and pass the resolution—yeas 74, nays 97.

Mr. Garfield moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations. The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 97, nays 76.

Mr. Banks, of Mass., demanded the regular order, and the Speaker announced the regular business of the morning hour the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to enable honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

Some ten or fifteen minutes had been spent in reading the bill, when Mr. Kellogg, of Conn., raised the point of order that this being private bill day the committees should be called for reports on private bills.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, and called the Committee on Patents, whose turn it was to report private bills.

Mr. Ia. Myers, of Pa., from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill extending the patent of Frederick B. Dimpfil for an improvement in steam boilers for seven years from July 19, 1871. Passed.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution requesting the Secretaries of War and of the Interior to furnish the House with information as to the military reservations at or near Mare Island, in the harbor of San Francisco; whether the reservation is or is not in the possession of the United States; or if the title has been extinguished, and, if so, by what authority, &c. The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 74, nays 81.

Mr. Kellogg, of Conn., from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill extending the patent of Simeon Sabin, for printing floor-cloths, and demanded the previous question.

Pending the question of seconding the demand for the previous question, Mr. Potter, of N. Y., moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar. Lost—yeas 54, nays 85.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved to go to business on the Speaker's table. Pending which,

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to take a recess until 8 o'clock.

Mr. Kendall, of Pa., moved to amend by making the recess till 7 o'clock.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., moved to adjourn.

The yeas and nays were ordered on each of the three motions.

The motion to adjourn was rejected—yeas 87, nays 88.

Mr. Randall's amendment was rejected—yeas 80, nays 83.

Mr. Eldridge then moved to amend by making the time 7:30.

Mr. Randall moved to fix the time at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn; and the yeas and nays were ordered on each motion.

Mr. Garfield again renewed his proposition to non-concur in all the amendments to the bill, and to ask a committee of conference.

Mr. Beck said he would concur in everything except the payment clause.

Mr. Garfield said he could not consent to that, as the Senate had added over a million and a half dollars to the bill; and there were amendments that he could not vote for.

Mr. Beck said it was better to give a million and a half than to give the payment at every poll.

Mr. Farnsworth urged that the enforcement clause and many other objectionable amendments could be non-concurred in and the bill sent to the committee of conference, and if the bill came back with them their adoption could be resisted with equal facility as now.

Mr. Campbell inquired if the minority would not have the same rights in dilatory motions it now had if the bill came back from conference with the clause in?

Mr. Beck said a conference report was a higher motion than any motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. Kerr, of Ind., asked if the bill went to a conference committee and a report was brought in, whether it would be competent to move to suspend the rules to bring before the House any other subject-matter?

The Speaker said the Chair had not entertained a motion to suspend the rules while the report of a committee of conference was under consideration; but motions like these made since the motion to go to business on the Speaker's table was made were of the highest order and could be entertained *ad infinitum*.

Mr. Van Trump asked if an appeal from the decision of the Chair could not be made, and a decision to that effect be overruled by a majority vote.

The Speaker said the majority had the same opportunity now.

The attempt to effect a compromise ended in confusion, and the regular order being demanded a vote was taken to adjourn; which was lost.

The other dilatory motions were, at 5 o'clock, withdrawn, and a motion made by Mr. Holman to take recess to 7:30, which, by tellers, was agreed to—ayes 78, noes 68.

The yeas and nays were demanded by several members on the Republican side. Pending a vote

Mr. Perce, of Miss., moved that the House adjourn; on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The motion was rejected—yeas 40, nays 108.

The motion to take a recess was rejected—yeas 38, nays 108.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House non-concur in the amendments of the Senate to the bill. Rejected—yeas 81, nays 91.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., moved to non-concur in the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth amendments, which embrace the enforcement bill.

The vote on this motion resulted yeas 82, nays 62—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Garfield then moved to non-concur in all the amendments of the Senate, and offer the bill to a committee of conferences. Rejected—yeas 81, nays 72—not two thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Banks, of Mass., moved to concur in the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth amendments, and non-concur in the rest. Rejected—yeas 72, nays 71.

Mr. Blair, of Mich., from the committee of conference on the payments of the awards of the Southern claims commission, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to take the sundry civil appropriation bill from the table and refer it to the Committee of the Whole. Rejected.

Mr. Shanks, of Ind., asked leave to introduce a bill to prohibit the delivery of certain bonds, amounting to $250,000, to the Choctaw Nation, pending the examination of the claim; but the regular order was demanded, and the question recurred upon Mr. Garfield's motion to go to business on the Speaker's table; pending which

Mr. Holman, of Ind., moved to take a recess till 8:30 o'clock. Rejected—yeas 57, nays 71.

Mr. Randall, of Pa., moved that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock.

Mr. Price, of Miss., moved that the House adjourn. Rejected.

Mr. Beck, of Ky., moved to take a recess till 11 o'clock.

Mr. Holman moved to adjourn, and the yeas and nays were again ordered on each.

Mr. Hiram Price moved to adjourn was rejected by a vote of 36 to 77.

Mr. Randall's motion for a recess was rejected, as was also a motion by Mr. Eldridge to insert 12 o'clock; by a yea and nay vote.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wis., rose to make a report from a conference committee on the river and harbor appropriation bill.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, demanded the regular order.

The Speaker (Mr. Dawes in the chair) recognized Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. Stevenson insisted upon his demand for the regular order.

The Speaker ordered him to take his seat.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., rose to a point of order, and said that the House was divided on a motion to take a recess, and was in turn ordered to take his seat.

Mr. Sawyer then submitted his conference report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Niblack, from the conference committee on Public Lands, submitted a report; which was agreed to.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wis., moved to amend the motion for a recess, so that it be till 10 a. m., on Monday.

Mr. Morgan, of Ohio, moved to adjourn; which was rejected.

After further dilatory motions, Mr. Garfield offered a resolution that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill and agree to the conference, and that upon the appointment of the committee of conference the House will adjourn until 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

Messrs. Garfield, Dawes and Niblack were appointed the conference committee on the sundry appropriation bill, and the House adjourned until 8 o'clock Monday.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL.

SPECIAL TERM AND DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Humphreys.*—This court was engaged as follows on Saturday:

Tucker & Sherman vs. Darrow. Decree that $620.22, or one-fourth of the costs, against defendant.

Vermillion vs. Phelps. Order referring receiver's reports, &c, to Special Auditor J. J. Johnson.

Sturgis vs. Sturgis. Judgment by confession.

Clay vs. Smith. Order for appearance of absent defendant.

Galt vs. Olmstead. Order substituting A. R. Duvall in lieu of Joshua Whitney.

Green et al. vs. Miller. Order allowing amended bill to be filed, and appointing J. S. Edmunds, guardian, to defend infant's interest.

Jones vs. Jones. Order for allowance to defendant of $50 for June, 1872. Adjourned.

ORPHANS' COURT.—*Judge Humphreys.*—In this court on Saturday the will of J. E. Wheeler was filed for probate.

POLICE.

POLICE COURT.—*Judge Snell.*—The cases at this court on Saturday were the usual drunks, disorderlies and thefts.

CITY ITEMS.

CAUSELESS DEPRESSION.—This expression is often used, but it is manifestly absurd. Gloom and melancholy are not spontaneous. They are unnatural mental conditions, and usually have corresponding causes. If there is no apparent reason for despondency, it is a symptom of physical disease. In nine cases out of ten the stomach, the liver and the bowels are responsible for the cloud which rests upon the brain. In all such cases immediate and permanent relief may be obtained by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If the digestive organs are weak an invigorant is necessary; if the liver is disordered an alterative is required; if the bowels are constipated or irregular a gentle aperient is needed. In that famous vegetable remedy these three medicinal properties are commingled with several others of a scarcely less important character, and hence it speedily cures every species of hypochondria arising from material causes, by removing the causes themselves.

In the prevention and cure of disorder of the stomach and bowels, bilious complaints, and all diseases which affect the assimilating and secretive organs are especially prevalent, the importance of having this invaluable tonic, alterative and corrective in the country dwelling and within the reach of all who travel by land or water cannot be overestimated. As it is a staple article throughout the country it would be next to impossible for any disease, near or remote, unprovided with a stock of this famous vegetable restorative.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An unusually large and complete assortment, all styles, kinds, shades, and colors of goods. Every variety of cut and make, for all ages, at lowest possible rates, at

NOAH WALKER & CO.'S,
Metropolitan Hotel Building,
611 Pennsylvania avenue.

GROCERS will find bargains in fine butter at Spicer's butter store, southwest corner Ninth and E streets.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Latimer & Cleary, auctioneers, will sell this morning, in front of their auction rooms, a superior collection of household and kitchen requisites, together with a large assortment of office furniture, comprising desks, chairs, and copying presses.

THE only original and improved genuine Howe Sewing Machine, which bears the medallion of the inventor, Elias Howe, is sold only at the local office, No. 626 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets. J. Karr is the only agent, and he has no canvassing agent to annoy the public.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINE.—Parties in search of a first-class family sewing machine should not fail to call at the store of Mr. Jas. H. Vermilya, No. 419 Ninth street, opposite the Patent Office, and examine the Original Howe.

It has lately been improved, and runs much lighter than the old Howe Machine. It is capable of doing the widest range of work, and as a family machine has no superior.

VISIT
Wallach's
Dollar Store,
451 Pa. av., below National Hotel.

USEFUL FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

THURBER'S Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder is the best Dentrifice in use. It keeps the Teeth clean and white, and the gums sound and healthy. Price 25 and 50 cents.

JOUVIN'S Inodorous Kid Glove Cleaner is far superior to anything known. Price 25 cents.

THOMPSON'S Pomade Optime is exquisite. It softens, beautifies, and strengthens the hair. Price 25 and 50 cents.

All for sale by Druggists.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

NOTICES OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. L. WALL & Co., auctioneers, will sell for the property clerk of the Metropolitan police Wednesday, June 12, a lot of property in the possession of said clerk.

REFRIGERATORS and water coolers at Ogden's.

A VERY desirable room for rent.

THERE will be a special session of the Great Council, I. O. R. M., to-night.

THE members of Tuscarora Tribe, No. 5, I. O. R. M., will meet Thursday evening.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Geo. R. Wilson & Co. has been dissolved.

Ten members of Franklin Lodge, No. 5, K. of P., will meet this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

Humpty Dumpty.

This successful pantomime, which seems to have made itself a permanency in New York, will be produced at the National. Foster, the popular clown, will appear as the unfortunate and mischief-making Humpty, Hodges as Pantaloon, Signor Cappelle as Harlequin, and Miss Nellie Wall, who is spoken of as a very graceful dancerss, will enact Columbine. Many of the local hits and allusions are very happy, the scenery and tricks mostly new, and "Humpty Dumpty" is sure to hold crowded houses during the week.

CITY SMALL TALK.

Humpty will dump himself from the wall this evening at the National.

The groundmen say the liquors sold them by proprietors of hogs and cows in Swampoodle and on the Island does not promote longevity.

A good way to rid one's house of roaches is to put them in a box and express it to some friend in a distant city.

Miller, of the *Sacriper*, was the first to hoist the name of Wilson, calling him Heinrich, so as to capture the Teutonic readers of the paper.

The gent who found a dog the other day named it Jack Varden. He did the best he could under the circumstances.

P. Diggins is reading "Red Dick"—Ned Buntline's latest—and will write a criticism thereon. He thinks it very light.

It is in order, when you see a friend completely fagged out, to ask his experiences of the Philadelphia Convention.

Margaret Barras, an insane woman, was, on Saturday, conveyed to the Government Hospital for the Insane, by Lieutenant Noonan.

Stillhamer, of the New York *Herald*, writes a brilliant dispatch and dictates a first-class editorial at the same time and with apparent ease.

We can find no foundation for the report that the boys of Newspaper Row have signed an agreement to name their boy babies after Crounse.

We know a man who yesterday refused successively a cherry cobbler, a fan and a summer umbrella. Dr. Nichols knows him now better than we do.

Why don't the members of the Marine band brighten up their bugles, horns, trombones and the like? If they are as dirty inside as out, we wonder how they can play tunes.

The members of the Young Men's Republican Club are cleaning their white hats. They weren't particularly white when the boys got back.

White, of the Washington bureau of the New York *Tribune*, leaves for New York city to fill the position of night editor of that paper, made vacant by the death of Wm. F. Beers.

At the Philadelphia convention Jim—the dog of Newspaper Row—standing between the legs of E. F. Brooks, of the New York *Herald*, did all that a generous and bowling he could for his friends of the syndicate.

Langley, of the National hotel, awaits the action of the Baltimore convention before announcing another campaign drink. His last—christened after Greeley—was a wonderful effort.

Harris, of the engineer bureau, grows more and more like Gen. Moltke in appearance every day. This isn't strange considering that in boyhood's days they were in most pie business together.

Shaw, who played the *role* of Bismarck at Philadelphia, drove out in his phaeton yesterday evening. He has changed his horse's name to Syndicate, and swears the animal goes faster since he did so.

The music of the 6 o'clock platoon of the Fourth police precinct, under Lieut. Grier, went on duty yesterday in their neat summer rigs, each officer wearing a rosebud in the lapel of his coat. Natty cops.

One of the questions put to a candidate for civil-real honors last week was the civil service examiners was: "The exact location of Arcadia—where is it?" The clerk of the examining board has lost the answer, and the devil's to pay.

Jim Young will receive subscriptions from the newspaper fraternity of one cent and upwards, to be applied to the purchase of black ribbons with which to drape the Washington bureau of the New York *Times*.

It would be fearfully rough on this community if our local politicians returned from a convention like Philadelphia once a month. Gentlemen, please let up with your incipients and your explanations as to "how it was done."

The Liberals must look after their Washington organ—the *Transcript*. On Saturday last it came out with Mr. Sumner's speech, and following it Mr. Carpenter's reply—both in full. Is the paper about to jump?

When a decided bore begins operations try to turn the subject to smallpox—ask him if he has ever had it, and, describing the symptoms, say you've been bothered that way for the past three days. Don't ask his opinion. It will be a short one—very likely.

THE PISTOL.

Probable Fatal Affray.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a shooting affray took place in an alley running into F street, near Tenth, which for the time being created considerable excitement in the neighborhood. As near as the facts of the case can be gleaned, it seems that three colored men, named Thomas Russell, Lewis Hopkins and Robert Tyler, had been together drinking, and stopped at the alley and commenced a conversation, during which Russell produced a four barrel Sharp's pistol, which Tyler asked to look at. It was handed to him, and after making an examination he returned it to the owner. Hopkins then desired to see it, and was allowed to examine the shooting iron. While handling the weapon, either purposely or by accident, it was exploded, the ball entering the right side of Russell's abdomen, passing through the liver and coming out at the back.

He was taken to the Freedmen's hospital, where medical assistance was rendered. The physicians pronounced it a dangerous wound, and the victim now lies in a very critical condition. After hearing the above statement the physician Justice Walter was sent for, and on his arrival the wounded man made his dying declaration, in which he stated that he believed that Hopkins had shot him intentionally, as he had threatened his life on two previous occasions. If the deed was committed purposely no cause is assigned for it; on the contrary, the men appear to have been on the best of terms previous to the shooting.

No facts have been divulged to show that Tyler was in any way implicated more than being in company with the party when the firing took place. He was arrested with Hopkins by Officers Dyson and Heyman, and taken to the Second precinct station, and will be brought before Judge Snell for a hearing this morning.

The Concert Next Thursday Night.

We learn that quite a large number of tickets for the grand concert at Lincoln hall on the 13th instant have already been sold. We are glad of this, since the expense of the entertainment, which must necessarily be quite heavy, are, as we understand, to be borne by Professor Esputa himself, and we should dislike to have him find that the result of his labors proved to be "making money out of pocket." The Professor is a well known to our people, not only an artist of the first class, but he is also a most worthy man. He is a quiet, conscientious, yet, notwithstanding his poor health, a most thorough and painstaking worker in his profession, and has fairly *earned* the high reputation he bears. As to the concert to be given next Thursday night, without exaggeration we feel it to be unfortunate, we venture to say that those who go expecting a first-class entertainment will not be disappointed. We are assured that everything is being done to render the concert one of the best of its kind ever given in this city. The sale of tickets at Ellis' commences this morning.

The Small Pox—Statement of the Health Officer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: The Board of Health is gratified that the press should assist them in warning the people regarding the spread of the small pox; and the caution of the press to people regarding hygienic measures is timely. Yet it is my duty to correct the statement made in the *Sunday Herald*, which arose no doubt from a mistake, that nineteen cases died of the small pox last week. Only one case died, although nineteen were reported. We are making every effort to arrest the progress of the disease, and the sanitary inspectors, without any exception, are very diligent in their researches and reports.

We beg the citizens and all physicians, however, to assist us in this important work, by giving us immediate notice of every case of small pox coming to their knowledge.

T. S. VEZIN, Health Officer.

A Libel Suit.

A suit for alleged slander and libel by J. H. Kneiling against Adolph Closs was entered in the Supreme Court of this District on Saturday, and damages laid at $10,000. The suit is based upon a letter written by Mr. Closs to Messrs. Hunt & Williams, the contractors for the Jefferson school building, with regard to their employment of the Electric Bell Company for the bell work in that building. Mr. Closs asserting that in such case the work would not be properly done, and that he would refuse to approve bills for the same. The case will go on the calendar for trial at the October term.

Company B, Washington Light Infantry, Excursion.

The first military and civic excursion of Company B, Washington Light Infantry, to Glymont to-day promises to be a grand affair, and from the arrangements made a delightful time may be expected. Prof. Dondo's band and string band will furnish the music for the promenade and dance. Boats will leave Seventh-street wharf at 9:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m., thus affording all an opportunity to attend.

Auction Sales To-Day.

Green & Williams will sell, at 5 p. m., lot 23, in square 452, situated on Fourth street west, near O street and New Jersey avenue.

Coldwell & King will sell, at 4 p. m., at the house on lot No. 4, of subdivision of land belonging to the heirs of the late Philip Fenwick, lot No. 1, bordering on Point of Rocks railroad.

GROCERS will find bargains in fine Butter at SPICER'S BUTTER STORE,
Southwest corner Ninth and E streets.

EXCELSIOR.

GRANT AND WILSON

Ratification of the Republican Nominees by the New York Republican Association

Harmonial Hall, Saturday night, in response to the call of the New York Republican Association, was filled with an enthusiastic representation of the Excelsior and other States, assembled to ratify the nominations of the Philadelphia Convention.

Donch's brass band was placed in position at the front of the Hall, and their stirring music, consisting principally of the national airs, roused the already excited crowd to the highest enthusiasm, which manifested itself in a display of feeling, equalled only by the hearty response given by the brave men of New York in the nation's dark hour of peril. The audience assembled, veterans and war-scarred heroes, were fully capable of realizing and asserting the claims which their honored chieftain has upon the hearts of the people. To him belongs the honor of giving them the right of peaceful assembly under the shadow of that flag he fought so bravely to defend, and which under his rule has received an added lustre.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. A. M. Ulapp, president of the association, who stated its objects and informed the meeting that several prominent Republican members of Congress had been expected to speak, but were detained at the Capitol in consequence of both Houses being in session on important business.

INDIANA SPEAKS.

Hon. Jasper Packard, of Indiana, was then introduced, who said, so far as the ticket of the ticket nominated by the Philadelphia Convention was concerned there was no need of a ratification, as the delegates who attended the convention had done so in their unanimous choice of him for the second term, but they were present to indorse what the people's representatives had done.

He then reviewed the course of President Grant's administration during the past three years; after which he gave a history of the Republican party from its formation, and said that in 1856 the party, then in its infancy, nominated a candidate, who entered the field boldly, but was unsuccessful. In 1860 the effort was again made, and Abraham Lincoln placed in the van of their columns, and notwithstanding the odds against the party it was grandly successful. The rebellion commenced, it was thought, to crush the strong will of the mighty hosts which made up this party the treason which then flooded the country was then wiped out of existence. He envied the men who, under their gallant leader, (Gen. Grant,) served their country for seven long years defending those principles handed down to them by their fathers. He thought if Washington was the father of the country, Grant was the protector and defender.

In all the mighty works performed by this great party, he never failed to lend his aid to those who were battling for the country's rights, and, in the language of the party, "The Union must and shall be preserved," it assented to every honorable measure to crush treason. The nation leaned upon its strong arm, and bore the people through the sea of darkness. When the Republican party was organized the flag of the country floated over 4,000,000 slaves; white people had no freedom; but the party which shackled them to the very heart's core was heard far and near. This mighty party undertook the great task of liberating these people from their condition of torture, and, despite all that met with success on all sides, and this curse, which was hostile to all our institutions, was wiped from the land, and the great idea of our Government, the rights of man, was made good.

Are not the people bound to stand by this party who has obeyed the mandates of God by liberating these four millions of human souls, and stretch shoulder to shoulder to the front, and with it to gain victory.

The speaker then turned his attention to the nominees of the Philadelphia convention, in which he paid many beautiful tributes to President Grant's administration during the hour of trial, and said the campaigns of this good soldier were always successful. In recognition of these services, General Grant had been elected by the grateful people of the Magistrate of the land, and for his faithful performances of the trust bestowed upon him as the head of the nation in managing its affairs, they have seen fit to call him to the Presidential chair of the United States, that a grateful country to its defender should do.

In reference to

THE NOMINATION OF SENATOR WILSON,

as second on this great ticket, Mr. Packard, as an Indianian, would like to have seen Mr. Colfax in that position, but as he was not the convention's choice, the next best man was taken, with which he was equally satisfied, and Indiana would prove it by its vote for the ticket. Mr. Wilson in his career as Senator always proved himself to be, by his conduct, a true American. It was no fortuitous circumstance, no piece of good luck that gave Henry Wilson his prominent position before the American people. Industry and integrity are the talisman of his success. There is such a thing as political rectitude, and this it is that has been the shining mark before all his public acts. In his long career of statesmanship he has ascended the tribunal of his own conscience, and measured his conduct by the everlasting right.

The advocate of right cannot be moved. He has cast anchor in the waters of eternal truth, and though his opposers are driven about by the winds of popular commotion, like the water-lily sliding upon the surface of the pond, he, like its root, is anchored to the bottom. He has but one standard of rectitude—that of equal and exact justice. He acts upon the conviction that whatever would be wrong in the man is wrong in the statesman. Such a one the latest posterity will delight to honor, and the Supreme Ruler of the Universe will say to him, well done.

Henry Wilson has been seen measuring his conduct by this standard; always the same earnest editorial worker in the cause of truth and right, and in every crisis, under all circumstances, his voice gave no uncertain sound. It has always been known where to find him. We only inquired on which side lies the right and we never made a mistake. He stood by the people to day a man of the people. Not one who was born great, not one who has had greatness thrust upon him, but one who with indomitable energy has achieved greatness.

We all of us honor the man who makes himself. His fame is not to be measured by crowns and conquests. His title deeds to nobility descend from God. The glory of Henry Wilson is, that from comparative poverty and obscurity he has achieved a manhood of the highest type. What are Alexander's tears or Cæsar's *veni, vidi, vici* compared with this.

He has taken a honorable part in the new "crusade for freedom in freedom's holy land." He has given blows for liberty that will reverberate by themselves on the great anvil of time. They will ring down the ages wherever freedom makes her home. The man who the battle for liberty are they who give form and texture and vitality to our free institutions. And such a man is Henry Wilson; always on the side of freedom, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, we knew that nothing could swerve him in the estimation of a hair from the path of justice and right.

He fought the battles of freedom when the iniquities of slavery overshadowed the nation, when men bowed the knee to Moloch, and Northern spines were wofully disturbed. As one Northern politician after another had his manhood sold out from under him by the despotic power of slavery, he stood erect and firm. Alas, how many of our public men have been like the toiler up a sand hill, the loose sand at each succeeding step slipping from beneath his feet. It has been our candidate's task, but hitherto not until he reached the rock of truth, the only secure resting place. And when the storm, so long threatened, at length burst upon us, when the rebellion, conceived in the black hearts of the life of the nation, when armed treason menaced us in front like locusts in the land of Egypt, a swarm of traitors spread all over the North and crawled up into the high places of the nation, we turned to him with anxious hearts, and with full assurance that our beloved land would find a friend and defender in him. Manfully he met the issue. Eloquently he pleaded the cause of the public safety, and he upheld the arms of the nation. In all things we have proved him. He has been weighed in the balance and never found wanting, and we know he will stand as a tower of strength amid the thunderguists and tornadoes it will do to fasten.

Mr. Packard, in conclusion, said these are the men who ask for your suffrage. The country needs them, they have been tried, and in order that peace may prevail and be handed down to posterity, let us work until the dawn of the sun of November for the patriots.

The band then played "Hail Columbia," and upon the conclusion, Mr. A. Bell was next introduced, and spoke a few words in support of the nominees, and read abstracts from the speech of Senator Scott on the Kuklux, showing the danger to which the loyal people of the South are subjected, and their peril in case of the defeat of the Republican party.

Mr. Bell's remarks were listened to with much interest, and received frequent applause.

The campaign committee were directed to make arrangements to serenade Senator Conkling one night during the week.

Mr. T. G. Hensley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we hail with emotions of profound satisfaction and delight the platform and ticket presented to the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, and, as representatives of the State of New York, we hereby pledge our best efforts to secure the electoral vote for Grant and Wilson. Adopted.

Dr. A. Thomas was introduced, and made a few remarks, in which he claimed that the working men of the country would support the ticket.

Mr. C. F. Benjamin submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sympathies of the New York Republican Association are hereby tendered to those artisans and laborers of the State who are endeavoring, by a reduction in the hours of their daily toil, to effect their elevation in the scale of intellectual, moral and social improvement, and that this association does protest against any proposed action in the Legislature of the State or of the nation by which the industrial classes of the country are to be deprived of the moral support and influence of the eight-hour laws already enacted.

Resolved further, That the secretary of the association be directed to transmit copies of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress and to the daily journals of New York, Brooklyn and Albany.

The campaign committee were instructed to act in concert with the committees of other State associations to make arrangements for holding a mass meeting at some future day. Agreed to; and amid cheers and music the meeting adjourned.

Rental of Willard's Hotel.

It is with pleasure that we record the fact that Mr. J. F. Cake, the popular proprietor of the Metropolitan hotel, in this city, and Congress Hall, at Cape May, has leased Willard's hotel upon the following terms: First year, $15,000; second, $20,000; third, $25,000; fourth year, and thereafter annually, $30,000.

BLACK, BLUE, and other colored Dress Suits. Business Suits, in plain colors, mixtures, and stripes.
For ordered work, a choice selection.
Once prize to all. GEO. C. HENNING,
No. 419 Seventh street northwest.

THE members of Franklin Lodge are requested to meet at their hall to-day at 2 o'clock, p. m.

SUICIDE.

A Printer Takes His Life by a Pistol Shot.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE SAD AFFAIR.

On Saturday morning, at about 7 o'clock, as a colored boy was passing through Young's woods, just beyond the Government Insane Asylum, he discovered a man lying on the ground with a bullet hole in his head, and every appearance of having been lying there for two or three days.

The boy acquainted Officer Anderson, who through his precinct station sent word to headquarters when Deputy Coroner Hartigan was notified, and held an inquest in the afternoon, when the following facts were obtained:

The deceased was about twenty-six years of age, and resided on Sixth street, between O and N northwest. He was of a very peculiar and erratic nature, and has attempted self-destruction three times previous to this—once by hanging and twice by poison—but in the past few months he has been more steady and regular in his habits, and appeared to be quite cheerful in spirits. On Thursday morning last he started for his work as usual, being employed as a printer at the Government Printing Office, but must have changed his mind, as he did not come near the office; and the next know of him was that he had been seen looking into the stables at the National race-course, but went away without holding conversation with anybody. His absence from home created great uneasiness with his family, and his brothers were unwearied diligent search to obtain some clue to his whereabouts, but did not succeed until Saturday, when his body was found as above stated. It was lying in an easy position, and at the observer would imagine that deceased had calmly and deliberately committed the act. The face was quite decomposed, and hardly recognizable, while the hands retained much of their natural color.

In the pockets of deceased's clothing was found between five and six dollars in money, a pocket-book with his name on it, and containing an expired certificate of membership of Typographical Union No. 101, and a letter dated New York, April 15th last, from his brother, W. W. Van Ardale. In his right hand was tightly grasped a Smith & Wesson six-shooter, from which had been exploded, and beyond doubt the contents sent into the head of the deceased by his own hands.

The jury rendered the following verdict: That the said John Van Ardale came to his death about the 6th day of June, 1872, at Young's Woods, near the Government Hospital for the Insane, by reason of a pistol-shot wound of the head which was inflicted by his own hands.

The body was placed temporarily in the vault at Congressional Cemetery, but will be finally interred at Glenwood.

The life of the deceased for the past eight years has been filled with cares and grave responsibilities. His father and older brother were both buried on the same day, one dying from disease and the other from accident.

Owing to the death of his father the deceased was left to support a family of five children. He was a printer by trade, at the Government printing office, had worked faithfully to provide for the little ones intrusted to his care,