THE SANBORN CONTRACTS

REPORT FROM THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

RECOMMENDATION THAT THE LAW BE REPEALED—CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY AND OF OPINION BETWEEN MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SAWYER AND BANFIELD—THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU IGNORED.

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom were referred the several communications of the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the resolution of the House of February 13, 1874, calling upon him to transmit to the House copies of all contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Department, in pursuance of one of the provisions of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill approved May 8, 1872; and also copies of all schedules and correspondence and orders of the Department relating to said contracts; and also the amount of money paid in under said contracts, and by whom, and under which contract paid," having considered the same, submitted a report on Tuesday, embracing an extended synopsis of the testimony taken. Among other deductions, the committee declare that "no communication on the subject ever passed from the office of the Secretary to that of the commissioner. No order in regard to it was ever issued through the commissioner's office, nor were any collections or other actions of his subordinates ever reported to him until after action was taken in the House calling upon the Secretary for information in relation to these collections. In fact, it is shown that the commissioner wrote a letter protesting against the manner of these collections, to the Secretary, which has never been answered. Indeed, this very important officer, to whom belongs exclusively the collection of these taxes, appears to have been studiously ignored by the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers in the office of the Secretary. And without the knowledge of the commissioner, his subordinates were directed to assist these contractors, and in no case can the committee find that the contractors assisted this officer."

Finally the committee reach the conclusion that if the law authorizing the contracts "is not repealed, and these contracts remain in force, the contractor, armed with the power that he now posses, will collect all the taxes due the Government under repealed laws. These taxes amount to several millions of dollars, and this misplaced power will take it all out of the hands of the proper officers of the Government, virtually displacing them by the creation of a new bureau for the collection of this class of taxes, with some such person as one of these contractors at its head, and at the cost of one half of this large sum.

"The theory of the law, as administered, is completely reversed, and instead of these three persons being employed to assist the proper officers of the Government, the proper officers of the Government have been made to assist them.

"By the terms of the contract, and by the orders of the Treasury Department, the taxes collected by Sanborn could not be paid through the offices of the Internal Revenue Department, as required by law. While the committee have no direct evidence that any internal revenue officer has had a corrupt connection with Sanborn in the collection of taxes, yet the circumstances are such as to show that certain internal revenue officers were willing to obey the orders of Sanborn, and, in doing so, did not communicate the fact to the commissioner of internal revenue, and through their agency very large sums have been collected.

"It is certain that a continuance of this system must work to a greater or less extent a demoralization of the entire outside working force engaged under this bureau, in the collection of the revenues.

"The committee, feeling alarmed at the apparent looseness with which the law has been administered, were desirous of ascertaining where the responsibility rested, where it would seem to belong, somewhere in the Treasury Department. They have had before them the Secretary, Assistant Secretary Sawyer, and the Solicitor of the Treasury. The Secretary gave but little information and exhibited an entire want of knowledge as to the manner of making the contracts, administering the law, or of the provisions of the law itself. His only connection, so far as he could remember, with these transactions, was in affixing his signature to the various papers presented to him as a mere matter of office routine, without knowing their contents.

"The Assistant Secretary disclaimed any particular knowledge of the law or contracts, and he in like manner affixed his signature as a matter of office routine. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary, by their testimony, show that the papers were prepared by the Solicitor, thus indicating the responsibility upon him. The Solicitor, in turn, testified that he is simply the law-officer of the Treasury Department, and a subordinate of the Secretary of the Treasury, without any power in regard to the administration of this law, except that expressly given by the Secretary; that he had consulted in every instance with the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; that he had in all cases simply obeyed the directions of his superior officers, and that the contracts and the various orders of the Department were well known to the Secretary and Assistant Secretary.

"The disagreements and contradictions given respectively by these gentlemen, as appears from their testimony, is a matter greatly deplored by the committee, as by it they are unable to fix upon any one, or anywhere, the responsibility for the maladministration of this law; and they look with serious apprehension upon the apparent effort of these gentlemen to transfer the responsibility each from himself to the other.

"While the committee, therefore, are unable to determine where the responsibility rests, they cannot in justice to themselves ignore the fact that these three persons deserve severe condemnation for the manner in which they have permitted this law to be administered. While the committee thus severely criticise these officials of the Treasury Department directly charged with the administration of this law, they find nothing impeaching the integrity of Secretary Boutwell's or Richardson's action; and the testimony does not prove that the Secretaries or any of their associates were influenced by corrupt motives.

"It is due to the Treasury officials to say that, as far back as the administration of the Treasury Department by Secretary Guthrie, such contracts were made for the collection of moneys due the United States in extraordinary cases, and that this practice was continued up to the time Mr. Boutwell became Secretary of the Treasury. When he came into office he found a number of contracts in existence, and his solicitor testifies that, after a thorough and exhaustive examination, he found no authority in law permitting them to be made, and the Secretary of the Treasury at once annulled them, and that nothing of any consequence was ever collected from this class of contracts. Under the act of 1870, a number of contracts were made by Secretary Boutwell, and although it was represented to the Secretary that large sums were due the Government, and the service making the contracts professed to be able to collect what was due, the amount collected was very small. With the light of the experience of the Treasury Department in the contract business here referred to, the officers, we are told, concluded that the parties proposing to take contracts under the law of May 8, 1872, would fail to make collections in any considerable amount, and this fact may account for the apparent neglect of this Department to carefully and strictly enforce the law.

"And it is further due to the present Treasury officials to say that not only was this law enacted while the predecessor of the present Secretary was in office, but that the first contracts were made by him, and the general policy of administration subsequently pursued determined upon while Mr. Boutwell was Secretary of the Treasury.

"The committee are of opinion that any system of farming the collection of any portion of the revenues of the Government is fundamentally wrong; that no necessity for such laws exist, for the reason that the Secretary of the Treasury and the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau are fully empowered by law to make all collections of taxes, including taxes due on account of repealed laws.

"The Internal Revenue Bureau is possessed of full knowledge of the laws relating to the collection of the revenue; has all the machinery necessary for the full and complete enforcement, and has full authority in extraordinary cases to pay at discretion, for information, Congress annually making appropriations therefor. Any law that provides for any other method of collecting taxes, the duty of which collection is imposed on any Department of the Government, is in fact a reflection on the Department charged with that duty.

"The committee, in view of the facts herewith presented, believe that the law of May 8, 1872, should be repealed, and the contracts thereunder should be revoked and annulled. They also believe that for every service rendered by these contractors exorbitant reward has been made. For every equity which they might claim more than enough has already been paid. For every legal claim settlement has been perfected on the most liberal scale. In some cases the committee are satisfied moneys have been paid to the contractor to which he was not entitled under the law. Now, when the whole subject has been investigated, in order to end forever all demands against the Treasury on this account, and to avoid the danger that lax administration under careless officers may at some future time afford new opportunity to assail the Treasury under color of these contracts, the statute should in terms exclude [them from the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims] all further claim on their part."

CARLYLE ON DEEDS AND WORDS.

The spoken word, the written poem, is said to be an epitome of the man; how much more the done work! Whatsoever of morality and of intelligence; what of patience, perseverance, faithfulness; of method, insight, ingenuity, energy; in a word, whatsoever of strength the man had in him will lie written in a work he does. Great honor to him whose epic is a melodious hexameter Iliad. But still greater honor if his epic be a mighty empire slowly built together, a mighty series of heroic deeds—a mighty conquest over chaos. There is no mistaking this latter epic. Deeds are greater than words. Deeds have such a life, mute but undeniable; and as living trees and fruit trees do, they people the vacuity of time and make it green and worthy.

ART IN PARIS.

THE LOUVRE.

It may be taken for granted that most Americans look forward to a European trip as a means of increasing their knowledge of art. But, on arriving in Paris, fresh from the New World, the multiplicity of objects claiming their attention under that head distracts and confuses them. For the first time in his life, the average American, in his study of the beautiful, finds himself embarrassed by wealth rather than by poverty. Among the host of museums and monuments which the guide-books will lay before him, and which it would require—so it seems—years to explore, which shall he elect to visit, and which in view of his limited sojourn, will best repay him for the time expended? In answering this question, it is best to recall that Paris is the seat of one of the great galleries of the world; the traveler will know more of painting and of sculpture than he can learn anywhere else this side of Italy, if he will make familiar acquaintance with

THE LOUVRE.

But the Louvre is a world in itself. It is not so much a museum or a gallery as it is a series of museums and galleries. If one attempts, as so many travelers do, to go through it systematically from beginning to end, in a limited period of time, the result is vanity and vexation of spirit. When one has passed through the museums of Greek, of Roman, of Egyptian Antiquities, of Ancient and of Modern Sculpture; of Bronzes, of Pottery, of Jewels, and of engravings; through the galleries respectively of Early French, Later French, and Modern French Painting; through the Square Room and the Long Gallery, and a dozen more museums and galleries besides—the utterly exhausted sight-seer feels that art is long and life is short. His eyes are dim with gazing; his neck aches, and his spinal column is paralyzed from agonized inspection of ceilings and every other conceivable place where pictures ought not to be; and this is not the worst. The worst is, that, after all this misery, the retina refuses to retain more than a blurred image of the marvels it has seen; the memory struggles hopelessly with vain and indistinct conceptions.

But, in exploring the Louvre, there is a more excellent way. It is better to select from its infinity of treasures a certain number of the most remarkable and memorable works. After thorough and intelligent study of these, one will carry away definite and beautiful pictures in his memory; and he will have acquired, also, a certain standard for future judgments, which will greatly enhance his pleasures in the German and Italian galleries.

First of all,

THE BUILDING ITSELF

is worth some little study, and a moment or two of sentimental musing. Situated, as it is, in the heart of Paris, how hard is it to conceive that, in the days of the old Do-Nothing Kings, this was a hunting-seat surrounded by dense woods. Looking out from its northern windows upon the fashionably-dressed throngs of the Rue de Rivoli, how strange to think that the wild boar was once chased where now run the asphaltum-paved streets and the glittering arcades; that the old terror of France, the wolf, has left his name upon this temple of the arts in what now claims to be the centre of civilization.

The Old Louvre is a continuous range of buildings in the form of a perfect square, with a fine garden in the centre. Of this the western side is the oldest, and dates back six centuries; the eastern and southern sides, by far the most imposing of the whole building, reflect honor and credit on the distinguished French physician and architect, Claude Perrault, who built them in the reign of Louis XIV. Opposite the rich Corinthian columns and fine pilasters of the eastern front, stands the old church of St. Germain, whence pealed the signal-bell for the massacre of St. Bartholomew. The New Louvre is the continuation of the old, uniting it with the irregular parallelogram of the Tuileries. The most notable features of the whole exterior are the lofty and massive pavilions, which bear the names of the most distinguished statesmen and financiers of France—Richelieu, Sully, Turgot—and

THE HOST OF STATUES

decorating the terraces above the first story. These statues represent the most illustrious men of France, from her earliest day down to the present—"heroes flung pell-mell," as Browning says, "on the Louvre, face and flank." Lafontaine, Moliere, Rabelais, Abelard, Rousseau, Poussin, Voltaire—to go through the list would be to give an epitome of the nation's history. Poet, dramatist, critic, cynic, warrior, statesman, artist—they are all there. In this building, within and without, Frenchmen have endeavored to perpetuate what is most memorable in their story, or characteristic in their genius. As to the statues themselves, the less said of them the better; they look well enough from the street, and their general effect is to add dignity to the building.

As to the interior, the chambers of the Old Louvre are easily to be distinguished from the rest, and, with their curious and richly-embossed ceilings, are well worth a brief survey, especially the bedchamber of Henry IV., with its dark wainscoting and low, ribbed ceiling, in the Italian style; and the room in which the great victor of Ivry died from the blow of an assassin.

THE MUSEUM OF SOVEREIGNS

contains a good deal that is interesting as illustrating and illuminating history. The Merovingian kings do not seem quite such mythical persons when one has inspected the old arm-chair of King Dagobert; and what a singular impression it produces upon the citizen of a nation not a century old to take in his hand the sceptre of Charlemagne, his sword and spurs, and his prayer-book, whose date carries us back nearly 1,100 years. Almost is the visitor persuaded that he will yet come upon the horn of Roland, whose echoes still sound through the early twilight of French poetry. But the interest of a relic does not always depend upon age. In these stately saloons, whose blue walls bear the gold lilies of the oldest dynasty in the world, there is nothing—not the shoe of Marie Antoinette, nor the mirror of Marie de Medicis, nor the armor of Henry IV.—which we do not readily leave for the hall into which it opens, whose gilt bees on a ground of red are emblems of

A PARVENU EMPEROR—

of a line whose glory began and ended with one man. Here is the veritable old gray redingote and three-cornered hat which art has so faithfully reproduced in column, picture and statue; the sword which he wore as first consul, and the uniform in which he encountered the iron hail of Marengo. Nothing recalls more strikingly the simplicity of his personal habits than the sight of this little camp bedstead, hard and bare, which he used in all his great campaigns. On this poor pallet, you say to yourself, in short Italian nights, under the bleak Russian sky, was pillowed the restless head which planned the rise and fall of empires. Beneath the white splendor of his wedding robes and part of the gorgeous paraphernalia of his coronation hangs a little coat, a lilliputian vest, a baby cloak. There is something pathetic in these memorials, amid the glories of the imperial father, of the exiled, throneless son; poor baby king, never to rule his kingdom; shadowy emperor, without a realm. You cannot help recalling Delaroche's great picture of Fontainebleau—the dark, Italian face bending over the golden curls of the child; Austria and Italy, Austria and France—sworn foes for centuries—meeting in a fatal kiss of peace.

None of these souvenirs of Napoleon are quite so suggestive as the little chalk sketch of him

AT THE AGE OF SIXTEEN.

At the foot of this is scribbled in Italian, in a school-boy hand, "Buonaparte, by his good friend Cournoni." There is an element of caricature in the sketch which suggests a waggish disposition, and it is pleasant to catch this glimpse of the two young students putting their heads together over the same desk at Brienne. The features are in the main correct, as you will see by turning to look at the silver statue in the centre of the room, representing Napoleon as a pupil in the school of Brienne at sixteen. In later years both features and figure inclined to corpulency, but here both are of the severe old Roman type—a mold in which his mind and body were cast; face and form are almost gaunt, and show premature thought and night vigils. This is indubitably the boy who abjured food and sleep until he had solved the mathematical problem which threatened to master him. In that problem Napoleon mastered France and conquered Europe, and it is for the sake of the lessons of those early years that we do well to linger in this memorial chamber. For the manner in which Napoleon used the wonderful ascendancy which he acquired over men and events he is accountable to the Higher Powers, but the means by which he acquired that power are the finest lessons ever offered to youth and genius.

Leaving the Museum of Sovereigns, you cannot help feeling that a new life has been infused into the dry bones of history. On your way out persuade some obliging attendant to show you the way through the endless succession of rooms to the suite containing the Collection Sauvageot; and, in the third room, give half an hour at least to

BERNARD PALISSY'S EARTHENWARE.

It is a long way from the exquisite Sevres porcelain of our day; but no one can read his life without a strong desire to see these germs of a great idea, whose full flower is now the perfection of art. Was it for baking these, you ask yourself, that he thrust bedstead, chairs and table into his furnace, oblivious of hapless wife and children in the sacred fury of creation? The best specimens here are, however, to be found in the Galerie d'Apollon; among them, a series of plates with colored figures, rather dark in tint, under the enamel. They are certainly a long step in advance of those called his at the Museum of Cluny—coarse platters with green serpents and brown fish on a raised surface in the centre.

The sculpture of the Louvre is contained in a series of connecting galleries on the ground floor. The number of individual works is immense, but of the antiques there are few of so striking a character as to imprint themselves on the memory, or whose type cannot be better seen and studied at the Vatican. The visitor will hardly have cause for regret if he gives his full time to the one great exception,

THE VENUS OF MILO.

This is the grandest conception of womanhood which the Greeks have handed down to us. By its side the Venus de Medici looks like a simpering coquette. The massive but harmoniously-developed head, with its ample forehead, the noble bust, and the large, vigorous limbs, have led many critics to pronounce it a Juno or a Minerva. But whoever will observe the fullness and grace of these outlines will confess that they convey as valid a title to the name of the Beautiful Goddess as does the doll-like prettiness of her sister at Florence. The American belle whose unfortunate ideal of womanly loveliness forces upon us the curious anomaly of a country containing the largest rivers, the grandest forests, inhabited by the most delicate and fragile humanity in the world, would do well to snatch a moment from the fascinating shops of the Boulevards to stand before this breathing marble, and so realize, in a slightly altered form, the aspiration of Matthew Arnold:

"But would that Fate would let her see
Women of nobler type than we."

If she were persuaded by its eloquence that beauty is in no wise antagonistic to strength and nature, it would be worth to her and to her country more than all the rest of her tour through Europe. The only defect which critics other than the French were accustomed to find in this statue was that, instead of standing, as its whole bearing seemed to demand, "erect and tall, in godlike majesty," is bent forward in that conventional attitude of graceful obsequiousness which every Parisian considers the only true womanly pose. The exigences of the war of 1870, which compelled the taking apart of the statue for purposes of concealment, have justified not only these cavilers, but the unknown Greek sculptor, by showing that this bend was produced by the insertion of a piece of wood between the waist and lower limbs, and by a misapprehension of the proper level in the placing of the feet.

Going out from the presence of the Goddess, the sight-seer of the Louvre is earnestly entreated by his sympathizing, though self-elected, guide to turn his back upon its remaining attractions, hail a carriage from the nearest stand, and, driving out to the cool, green avenues of the Bois de Boulogne, find

REST AND RESTORATION IN NATURE,

from what will appear to him at the moment a surfeit of art. The long vistas of canvas which form so large a part of the treasures of the Louvre ought to be attempted first in the morning, when the physical forces are freshest, and the eye unwearied by the stir, glitter and vivacity of the Paris streets. CHARLES LANDOR.

RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
APRIL 19, 1874.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

5:00 a. m., Baltimore and all Way Stations.
6:15 a. m., Baltimore, Bladensburg, Laurel, Annapolis Junction and Relay.
6:20 a. m., Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Hagerstown, Winchester and all Way Stations.
6:45 a. m., Baltimore, Annapolis, Piedmont and all Way Stations.
8:10 a. m., New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Relay.
9:15 a. m., Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Columbus, Sandusky, Wheeling and the West. Rockville, Frederick and all Stations on the Washington County Valley Branches and Staunton. *Pullman Cars. Dinner at Cumberland. Supper at Grafton.*
3:30 a. m., Baltimore, Annapolis and all Way Stations.
10:45 a. m., Baltimore and Relay only.
12:00 m., Baltimore, Ellicott City and all Way Stations.
1:10 p. m., New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk Baltimore. *Dinner at Relay.*
3:30 p. m., Baltimore, Laurel, Relay, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester and all Intermediate Way Stations west of Relay.
3:40 p. m., Baltimore, Frederick and all Way Stations.
5:30 p. m., Point of Rocks, Frederick and all Way Stations.
6:45 p. m., Baltimore, Annapolis, and all Way Stations.
6:00 p. m., Philadelphia and Baltimore. Supper at Relay.
7:40 p. m., Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Columbus, Sandusky, Wheeling, and the West. Pullman Cars. Breakfast at Grafton.
7:00 p. m., Baltimore and all Way Stations.
8:30 Pittsburg Express. Pullman Cars.
8:45 p. m., Baltimore and Relay.
11:00 p. m., Baltimore and all Way Stations.

LEAVE BALTIMORE 4:20, 6:40, 6:48, 7:00, 8:45, 10:15, a. m., 12 m., and 2, 3:30, 4:20, 5:05, 6, 6:30, 7, 9 and 15:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

68:15 and 8:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:45, 6, 8:45, and 10:00 p. m.

All Trains Stop at Viaduct Hotel, Relay House Station.

For further information apply at the Baltimore and Ohio Ticket Offices, Washington Station, and 455 Pennsylvania avenue, where orders will be taken for Baggage to be checked and received at any point in the city.

THOS. R. SHARP, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
GEO. S. ROONTZ, General Agent. ap21

BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.
DEPOT CORNER SIXTH AND B STREETS
NORTHWEST.

After APRIL 19, 1874, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS LEAVE FOR BALTIMORE.
8:35 a. m., Elmira Mail, daily, except Monday.
8:00 a. m., Accommodation, daily.
9:25 a. m., New York Limited Express, daily except Sunday.
11:05 a. m., Fast Line Buffalo and West, daily except Sunday.
3:40 p. m., Accommodation, daily except Sunday.
5:50 p. m., Pittsburg Express for Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Southwest, daily.
5:50 p. m., Philadelphia Express, daily except Sunday.
9:01 p. m., Daily New York Night Express.
9:28 p. m., Pacific Express, daily.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT WASHINGTON.
6:13 a. m., New York Express.
8:35 a. m., Accommodation, except Sunday.
10:40 a. m., Daily Fast Line from West.
2:55 p. m., Philadelphia Express, Southern Mail, daily except Sunday.
4:20 p. m., Washington Limited Express, daily except Sunday.
6:00 p. m., Accommodation, except Sunday.
8:00 p. m., Daily, from Baltimore; daily, except Sunday.
11:05 p. m., Southern Express, daily.

Trains leaving Washington at 8:00 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and 3:40 p. m. daily, except Sunday, connect at Bowie with trains for Pope's Creek, leaving Bowie at 10:03 a. m. and 6:28 p. m., arriving at Pope's Creek at 3:00 and 7:38 p. m.

Trains leaving Washington at 8:00 a. m. and 3:35 p. m. connect at Odenton with trains for Annapolis.

Trains arriving at Washington at 10:40 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. connect at Bowie with trains from Pope's Creek line.

Passengers leaving their orders at Ticket Office, northwest corner Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, can have their baggage called for and checked at hotels and residences from points North and West. Through tickets to Cincinnati, Columbus, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis, New Orleans, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, and all points East, West, North and South.

E. L. DUBARRY, Gen. Superintendent.
E. S. YOUNG, Gen. Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA AIR LINE
TO BALTIMORE,
PHILADELPHIA,
NEW YORK,
BOSTON,
ALL POINTS IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES,
THROUGH BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

The equipment on this line is made up of the most elegant and improved rolling stock.

TRAIN LEAVING AT 9:00 A. M. IS PULLMAN PARLOR CAR TRAIN EXCLUSIVELY, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

On and after SUNDAY, April 19, 1874,

TWO TRAINS DAILY (except Sunday)

will be run over the Pennsylvania Air Line, leaving from and arriving at the depot of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, northeast corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:

New York limited express, leave Washington at 9:23 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Leave Baltimore at 10:35 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Leave West Philadelphia at 1:25 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Arrive at New York at 4:10 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

5:50 p. m. Philadelphia Express.

Night Express, leave Washington at 9:00 p. m., daily.

Leave Baltimore at 10:45 p. m. daily.

Leave West Philadelphia at 2:50 a. m. daily.

Arrive at New York at 6:00 a. m. daily.

TRAINS RETURNING.

Philadelphia Express arrives at 2:35 p. m.

Fast line, leave New York at 9:30 a. m.

Arrive at Washington at 5:00 p. m.

Night Express, leave New York at 8:55 p. m.

Arrive at Washington at 6:13 a. m.

Connections are made in New York with steamers on Sound, New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads, New York Central and Hudson River railroad, Erie railway and steamers on Hudson river.

Fares as low as by any other route.

Baggage called for and checked at hotels and private residences on orders left at the following offices, where tickets and information can be obtained: Northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue; northeast corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue; passenger station Baltimore and Potomac railroad, corner Sixth and B streets. ELI S. YOUNG,
ap21-tf General Passenger Agent.

ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD AND ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY.
DEPOT CORNER SIXTH AND B STREETS.

Local trains for Alexandria leave as follows: 6, 6:35, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, p. m., and 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. to Alexandria daily; all others daily except Sunday.

Local trains leave Alexandria as follows: 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a. m.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 p. m.; 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. from Alexandria daily; all other trains daily, except Sunday.

Trains marked thus * connect with trains on Washington and Ohio railroad.

QUANTICO accommodation leaves Washington 6:21 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, 6:35 a. m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday only.

GREAT SOUTHERN EXPRESS, via Richmond, leaves Washington 11:32 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest for sale at the office corner Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue, and Thirteenth and Pennsylvania avenue, where passengers can leave orders for baggage to be checked at all hotels and residences through to destination. E. S. YOUNG,
mh27-tf General Passenger Agent.

GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE
NORTHWEST, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after March 23, 1874, trains will leave as follows:

Washington.... 5:25 a. m.	Baltimore.... 8:25 a. m.
" ....11:35 a. m.	" .... 1:15 p. m.
" ....6:30 p. m.	" .... 7:20 p. m.
" ....9:20 p. m.	" ....11:10 p. m.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE,

with elegant Scenery, Palace State-room, day and night cars, with modern improvements.

Two hundred miles saved to Western and Central New York.

The 5:35 a. m. Elmira daily, except Monday; the 11:35 a. m. daily, except Sunday, northwest; 6:30 p. m. daily West and Southwest; 9:20 p. m. daily West.

MAKE CONNECTIONS,

through from Washington to Pittsburg, Chicago and Buffalo without change.

Tickets by this route can be procured at the office, corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where reliable information will be given at all times.

Passengers procuring tickets at these offices can secure accommodations in Palace Cars for St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo.

Corner Thirteenth st. and Penn. avenue,
Washington, D. C.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent,
dec1-tf Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON AND OHIO RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—TWO TRAINS DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND HAMILTON, BEGINNING AUGUST 17, 1873.

Leave Washington at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m., and Alexandria at 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Pass Leesburg (going westward) at 11:25 a. m. and 6:25 p. m., and arrive at Hamilton at 11:45 a. m. and 6:45 p. m.

Leave Hamilton at 6:40 a. m. and 12:40 p. m. Pass Leesburg (going eastward) at 7:25 a. m. and 1:25 p. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 8:15 a. m. and 2:15 p. m., and at Washington at 8:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

Passengers from Washington will take the Washington and Ohio cars at the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. and go through to Hamilton without change of cars.

The 9:45 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:30 p. m. train from Hamilton connect at Hamilton with Kemp's daily line of coaches for Purcellville, Snickersville, Berryville and Winchester. Also, with Rosner's line of coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Aldie and Middleburg.

Commutation tickets, three cents per mile.
Annual tickets, $60. E. H. RAVENSCROFT,
aug28-tf General Ticket Agent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SHOOMAKER & HERTZOG,
Sole Direct Importers of the District,
1881 and 1883 E street, near the Imperial.

REDUCED PRICES!

GEORGE GOULET & CO.
THE BEST AND FINEST CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.'S CHAMPANES.
NAPOLEON'S CABINET. DRY VERZENAY.
$24 per dozen, currency. To arrive, at $18, gold.
APOLLINARIS SELTZER WATER,
$15 PER HUNDRED LARGE JUGS.
GENUINE VICHY WATER,
$3.50 PER DOZEN.
PULLNA BITTER WATER,
THE BEST OF ALL BITTER WATERS.

We import direct, and can sell cheaper than anybody else, and have always a FULL STOCK OF ALL GOODS ON HAND.

Received per last steamer from Havana a large assortment of the finest REINA VICTORIAS, REGALIA BRITANNICAS, LONDERS and CONCHAS.

SHOOMAKER & HERTZOG,
Sole Direct Importers of the District,
1331 AND 1333 E STREET, NEAR THE IMPERIAL.
mh17tf

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS. BOGAN & WYLIE, Nos. 1018 and 1020 Seventh Street Northwest.

Vigogne Suitings, 25 cts.
All-wool Delaines, 40 cts.
Scotch Ginghams, 15 cts.
Spring and Colored Dress Silks, $1.50.
Black Silk, $1.
Black Alpaca, 40 cts.
Choice Styles in Spring Cassimeres.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

THE BEST ANDROSCOGGIN COTTONS, 13 cts.
Bleached Cottons, 6¼, 8, 10, 12½, worth one third more money.
Fast Colored Cambric finish Calicoes, 8 and 10 cts.
Japanese Silks, 25, 37, 50 and 75 cts.
All the New shades in Ladies' Spring Suitings.
Dress Goods 12½, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cts., cheap.
Black Silks, $1 to $2, less than auction prices.
Striped Black and Gray Silks, $1, worth $1.37.
White Goods in Piques, Nainsooks, Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, &c.
The fine Cassimeres at lower prices than ever before.
Straw Mattings from 25 cts. up.
T. N. NAUDAIN,
my1 636 Pennsylvania av., south side.

DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, and MATTINGS.
W. W. BURDETTE & CO.'S
NEW IRON-FRONT BUILDING,
No. 928 Seventh and No. 706 K street,
THE LARGEST DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE IN THE CITY.
RECEIVING NEW SPRING GOODS DAILY.
ALL GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT OF THE IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED TO BE AS REPRESENTED BY THE SALESMAN.
Remember—Store running through from Seventh to K street.
W. W. BURDETTE & CO.
ap16-tf

RECEIVING DAILY.
All the spring styles in Ladies' and Men's SHOES, Misses and Children's in all the new colors.
Also, a great variety in Men's and Boys' Hats, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.
Men's Blue Flannel suits only $10.
The above goods were bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold accordingly.
J. W. SELBY.
ap29-tf 1916 Pennsylvania avenue.

BRODHEAD & CO.
Would call attention of close buyers to their now complete stock of beautiful
SPRING DRESS GOODS.
Black Silks, Black Alpacas.
Plain Black and Striped Grenadines.
Lace Stripe Piques, Victoria Lawns.
Bishop Lawns, French Malinsooks.
French Muslins.
Swiss Linen Table Damask.
Towels, Napkins, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons from 7 cts. up; Prints from 5½ cts. up; Paris Kids 85 cts. and up (two button 75 cts.)
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, and other goods too numerous to mention. All of which are being offered at wonderfully low prices. You will be sure to get the fullest value for your money at
BRODHEAD & CO.'S,
1205 F street,
mh30 Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

HOOE, BRO. & CO.,
HOOE'S NEW BUILDING, 1328 F ST.,
HAVE JUST OPENED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
EMBRACING CAMEL'S HAIR AND OTHER CHOICE FABRICS.
HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT,
FULLY STOCKED WITH TABLE LINEN, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE DAMASK, SHEETINGS, DOYLIES, &c.
Carpets, Oilcloths and Druggets.
Also a full line of
CANTON MATTINGS,
both white and fancy, of choice quality. nov15

INTERIOR ADORNMENTS

No. 439 Seventh St. | SPRING | No. 439 Seventh St.

STOCK!
NOW OPENING AT
MARKRITER'S,
No. 439 Seventh Street Northwest,
(3 doors above Odd Fellows' Hall,)
Embracing the largest and choicest selection of the following goods in the District,

Paper Hangings,
New and stylish designs, in Gilt, Silver, and Plain colors; also a large and select stock of medium and low-priced Papers. Borders and Centre-Pieces, Patent and perfect representation of wood and marble paper, embossed Hall, vestibule, etc., plain tints for paneling, with Gilt Rod, or finishing plain.
Embraced in the above will be found novelties in patterns and colors, new shades of Brown, Pearl, Brewers' Blue, etc. Orders for every description of Plain and Decorative Paper-hanging executed in the best manner.

Window Shades,
New designs, different sizes and colors. Shades made to order. Plain goods in different colors for making into shades.

Picture Cord and Tassels,
Nails, Rings, &c., different sizes and colors; also, Wire-covered, Tinned, Silver and Gold-plated picture cords—new and durable goods. Porcelain and brass-head Picture Nails, Rings, and

Picture Frames,
Velvet and Gilt frames in great variety. Walnut and all-gilt frames from card to portrait size. The greatest assortment in the city. Frames made to order.

Paintings, Engravings, Chromos,
Porcelain paintings, &c. A choice selection, in appropriate frames, at reduced prices.
All orders for Paper-hangings, Window-shades, or Picture Frames punctually filled and Satisfaction guaranteed.
TERMS CASH.
ap22

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE,
CURTAIN DECORATIONS
AND
PAPER HANGINGS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NEW YORK.
Desire to call the attention of parties about to furnish to their magnificent stock of goods, offered at reasonable prices.
Drawings, plans and estimates furnished.
657 and 659 BROADWAY.
feb4-3m

HATS AND CAPS.
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.
Just opened
Spring Styles for 1874,
presenting a light and graceful appearance.
Also, great variety of
BOYS' AND STIFF FELT HATS,
for spring wear, adapted to the taste of all classes.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, new shapes and variety of colors.
STINEMETZ, Hatter,
1327 Pennsylvania avenue,
next corner of Thirteenth stre

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN BECK & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WINES AND LIQUORS,
631 LOUISIANA AVE. and 630 D STREET.
ap7-3m

CHAMPAGNE!
KRUG & CO., $34.50 PER BASKET.
GEO. GOULET & CO., $22.50 PER BASKET.
ST. MARCEAUX, $22.50 PER CASE.
All the leading brands of
CHAMPAGNE:
ROEDERER, NAPOLEON CABINET,
MUMM, POMMERY, CLICQUOT,
BOUCHE, FILS & CO., HEIDSECK,
RUINART, &c., &c., &c.,
at lower prices than they can be bought elsewhere.

Genuine Vichy Water,
Bottled under the supervision of the FRENCH GOVERNMENT;
for Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, and all affections of the Bladder or Kidneys; $3.50 per dozen quart bottles.

Real Seltzer Water,
("APOLLINARIS;")
In Hampers of 50 jugs, $9; $2.50 per dozen.

Imported Friedrichall,
(BITTER WATER;)
The best and safest of Aperient Waters; $5 per case of 24 bottles, or $8 per dozen.

SARATOGA WATER,
(HATHORN SPRING;)
$2.50 per dozen; $9 per case of 48 bottles.

Old Wines, Brandies, Whiskies,
Younger's and Bass' Pale Ale,
Guiness' and London Porter,
AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

THOMAS RUSSELL,
SUCCESSOR TO E. G. DYER & CO.,
fn4-tf No. 1313 Pennsylvania avenue.

FINANCIAL.

H. E. OFFLEY & CO.,
Bankers.
F STREET, CORNER FIFTEENTH,
(Opposite Treasury Department,)
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
Transact a General Banking, Exchange and Collection Business; buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, Gold and Government on Commission. Pay and sell
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND COI