National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to W. J. MURTAGH, Proprietor, NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, Washington, D. C.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 18, 1874.

PERSONS *leaving town for the summer will do well to consult the watering-place advertisements in another column.*

THE HOUSE passed the District bill, reported by Mr. Wilson from the joint committee yesterday. There are some important omissions, to which attention has been called elsewhere in these columns, which it is hoped the Senate will supply, in order to strengthen and maintain the credit of the District and the Government.

IN ANOTHER COLUMN, this morning, we print an able and characteristic letter from ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, regarding the condition of affairs in the island of Cuba. It not only comprehends able arguments to show why the independence of the struggling republic should be at once recognized by the United States, but also includes a review of some forgotten incidents in our diplomatic history which are pertinent to the occasion. It is addressed to both Houses of Congress, and is well worthy of the close attention of that body.

THE DISTRICT BONDS.

Many people will be found contending that the legislation of the present session of Congress is all in the direction of disintegration. The inflation of the currency in violation of the pledges of both political parties tends to the destruction of the credit of the country. Thus far this has been prevented by the interposition of the veto of the Executive. The same legislation was also calculated to divide and weaken the dominant party. The want of unanimity shown by the party upon other questions of political faith acts in the same direction upon the public mind. This line of conduct in that great political party which carried the country so bravely through all the perils of civil strife, and by subsequent legislation restored public confidence, and succeeded in placing the credit of the Government upon a basis so sound that its bonds now stand at a premium in coin in the money centres of the world, is most unaccountable and suicidal. It should as far as possible be repaired before the close of the session.

But the foregoing instances have been alluded to incidentally only for the purpose of calling the attention of the Senate to an important omission in the District bill now before that body, which, it appears to us, travels in the same direction, but which bears more directly upon the credit of this District. It seems to be a favorite pastime with Congress to use the District of Columbia as a sort of experimental laboratory or school of practice upon which to try new theories of government and credit. Emancipation and negro suffrage were first experimented upon here, and it was supposed at one time that the experiments had resulted successfully. The bill providing for a provisional government here would seem to indicate that negro suffrage had not "panned out" latterly quite so satisfactorily to Congress as we had been led to expect. By it the franchise is temporarily suspended. The District government is disintegrated, and its debt is proposed to be funded into a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than has ever before been attached to any Government, State or city security. With this bond at par it is proposed to pay off all the indebtedness of the District of whatsoever name or nature that shall pass the ordeal and receive the stamp of validity of the board of audit provided for in said bill. These debts were contracted for cash, and the creditors are entitled to receive the money, lawful money, for them.

But what does this bill propose to give them? And this is the precise point to which we wish to attract the attention of Senators. A fifty or five hundred dollar bond, bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of three sixty-five one hundredths, principal and interest payable in what? *That is not specified.* Is it in coin? Is it in greenbacks? Is it in lawful money? Or may the interest be paid in other scrip or bonds at the whim or caprice of Congress?

Another vital point: The bill allows the commissioners of the sinking fund no discretion in this matter. It simply says they may exchange these bonds at par for the certificates of the board of audit. They may not sell them for cash and pay laborers the money. What will be the result? The laborer must sell his little claim to a broker at a shave. The commissioners cannot make change for sums under fifty dollars. Nor will the bonds be in readiness for months to come. The claims must first be audited, and then the bonds must be prepared and signed and countersigned. Meanwhile the people having certificates of the District may starve.

We respectfully protest against this mode. If we are to have succor through Congressional intervention, let it be effective, timely, immediate. The relief proposed by this bill is too far removed. The bonds should be made payable, both principal and interest, in the coin of the United States. Then the commissioners of the sinking fund, or the Secretary of the Treasury, should be invested with the power to sell them. Guaranteed by the United States, they would command nearly par in currency. Empower the commissioners to sell them in the markets North or in Europe, at not less than ninety-five cents. European capitalists will gladly take a fifty-year gold-bearing bond, guaranteed by the Government at that rate, or better—possibly at par in currency. This course will save the paper of the District from being hawked about the streets here among a class of brokers and bankers, who will not touch anything for less than ten per cent. a month.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire." The indebtedness of the District should be paid in cash. Let the Senate be entreated not to suffer it to be half way repudiated by the funding into a cheap security, whose issue is so hampered that it cannot reach the great money centres of the world, where it will bring its real intrinsic value, except through the hands of small money sharks. These latter are already fixing their schedules of rates, and making calculations of their ill-gotten gains.

The only way to save the credit of the District is to make the bond sound and definite in its character and negotiable, and then authorize the commissioners to negotiate it for cash, and pay out the money for the certificates either at par or at the same discount, if any, at which the bonds are sold. Even this latter method would be far preferable to the delay and uncertainty proposed by the bill.

THE CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday makes a wanton, cruel and uncalled-for attack upon the citizens of Washington. The text for the article in question is found in a bill which the Senate has seen fit to pass providing that individuals or corporations doing business in any State, Territory or District through agents may be sued in said State, District or Territory where such agents are found. By the *Herald* this bill is interpreted to be an attack upon the liberties of the newspaper press of the whole country, and the country is called upon to rise and denounce it. We should not object to the fiery and sensational appeals of the *Herald* did they not at the same time contain a coarse and brutal attack upon this community. The article referred to is not only coarse and brutal, but it is also ignorant, and leads us to suspect that it was written by one of the latest batch of immigrants from the country where our New York cotemporary is accustomed to recruit its editorial staff.

The *Herald* says: "No justice could be "expected from a Washington court by a "defendant in a libel suit brought by an in-"culpated officer of the Government. "Every jury would be summoned by an "officer deriving his appointment from the "President, even if the marshal of the Dis-"trict should perform his duty fairly, "which is hardly to be expected in suits "where the authority which can deprive "him of his office is interested. Washing-"ton is the last place where a fair trial "could be expected in any case in which "the Federal officers might wish to make "an example of an assailant. The people "of the National Capital subsist upon the "Government. The presence of the Gov-"ernment is the only reason why there is a "city there at all. A majority of its citi-"zens qualified for jury duty are either em-"ployees of the Government, removable at "will, or shopkeepers and mechanics, "whose best customers are in some way "connected with the Government. There "is little necessity for the Federal marshal "to pack juries in such a community. Citi-"zens subject to jury duty are already "under so strong a bias that no defendant "in a suit for libeling Government officers "would have any chance of justice." It is impossible to string together more falsehoods, to exhibit more ignorance, so far as this city is concerned, than are to be found in the above extract. In the first place, a majority of the people of this city subject to jury duty are not employees of the Government, or in any way dependent upon it. This is the number one. Citizenship of the District is a prime qualification for jury service in Washington, and it is well known that nearly all of the five or six thousand Government employees in this District are not citizens of and cannot consequently serve upon its juries. The panel is made up from the poll lists. Again, Washington is not the "last place where a fair trial could be expected" in any suit. The contrary is, in fact, the truth. Here the truth is justification of any alleged libel, so that newspapers which print only the truth need be under no apprehension whatever if they confine themselves strictly to it. The *Herald*, in its sturs upon the Capital, forgets that, in point of population, it is the twelfth city in the United States, numbering nearly two hundred thousand people, with assessed property amounting to nearly one hundred millions of dollars. The insult offered to our people is uncalled for and outrageous. Washington juries, we beg to remind it, are not the corrupt bodies they are in its own city, where service upon them is made a trade, and where the judges are no better than the juries.

The *Herald* puts itself forward as the champion of the freedom, not the *licentiousness*, of the press. Considering that the early reputation of that paper is founded mainly upon cowhidings and horsewhippings, upon the violation of everything sacred in society, in religion and in morals, the claim is certainly refreshing. The spectacle of young Bennett upon his yacht in the Chesapeake bay, or running a foot race toward Harlem, followed by a crowd of bootblacks, and the "intellectual department," "just arrived," protesting "in the name of liberty, free institutions and responsible government" against the passage of the bill in question, is rather ridiculous.

THE Hartford *Courant* is very much worried about Washington papers and their influence. It believes that they are entirely supported by the Government. So far as "influence" goes, there is not one of them that has not ten times the "influence" of the *Courant*, and at least two of the three principal daily papers of this city have more business, and a better paying business, than the *Courant*. The expenses of any one of them are almost double those of the same paper.

AT PRESENT there is over a million of dollars' worth of property in St. Louis, belonging to bankrupt estates, advertised to be sold and placed on the market under conditions that render its sale on any terms absolutely certain.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

This is the city which wants to be the capital of the United States. We suspect it has a small real estate ring.

THE MARKET-HOUSE QUESTION.

THE DIRECTORS AND DEALERS IN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Washington Market Company was held last night, at their office rooms in Market space. There was a full attendance, Hon. Matthew G. Emery presiding.

After a desultory conversation among the directors as to the status of affairs between the company and the market dealers, a committee of the latter appeared, and, through their chairman, Mr. J. H. Kengla, presented a paper from the dealers, which was read by Mr. James F. Oyster, secretary of the committee.

The paper sets forth that the dealers are "willing to remain and occupy these stalls at the same rent as heretofore paid, and payment to be made as now, viz: Quarterly. But under no circumstances are the committee to entertain any proposition looking to the payment of any bonus for such occupation. And, further, the Washington Market Company agrees that the market-house shall be closed for business on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week.

"In the event of the refusal of the said market company to accede to these propositions, then we hereby pledge ourselves, one to another, and in honor bound ourselves, to at once make the necessary arrangements for the occupancy of the market-house now being built upon the Savage square, which will be ready for occupancy on the 25th day of this month, (June."

After the reading of the paper, Mr. Kengla stated that the dealers were governed in their action, first, by the reason that they thought that the rents heretofore paid was sufficient; and, second, that if the stands were put up at auction they might be purchased by others, and the old dealers ruled out.

Mr. Chandler remarked that the charter required the sale of the stands at auction.

Mr. Holsten said that the times were hard, and he thought that the directors should be liberal with the dealers.

Mr. Mueller suggested that the rents were entirely too high, and that the dealers could not afford to pay them.

Mr. Chandler (attorney of the directors) said he was glad to meet the committee of dealers. He was willing to compromise, but when the committee made imperative demand there was no chance for compromise, and the directors could not accept the terms.

The law was opposed to their demand. The second section of the charter required the sale of the stands; and the intention of the section was to put up the stalls to the highest bidder—they were not anybody's until they were thus purchased. Every one had the privilege of buying them. The directors would violate the law, and hence they could not make any such agreement as was asked by the dealers.

Mr. Elliot requested that the law be read; which was done by the secretary.

Mr. Chandler further remarked that the dealers had been before two committees of Congress, and had asked to have their supposed rights protected, so that they might have a perpetual lease. The committees of the two Houses had sustained the interpretation of the laws by the directors—that the sales were to be made for two years, and not for an indefinite term.

Mr. Kelly suggested that Senator Morrill did not sustain the view of the board of directors, but agreed with that of the dealers. He called for the reading of Senator Morrill's report, but it was not at hand.

After considerable informal conversation, on motion of Mr. Chandler, the proposition of the dealers was declared to be one that the directors cannot legally accept, and, therefore, it is respectfully declined.

The conference then dissolved with the understanding that there would be a further conference between a sub-committee of the dealers and the directors of the company to-morrow evening.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR FOOTE.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT STATESMAN AND JURIST—THE PRECEDENTS OF OUR FORMER HISTORY—THE OPINIONS OF CLAY AND WEBSTER—THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR IN A NEW LIGHT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

GENTLEMEN: I have not the honor of occupying a seat in either House of the National Legislature, and in all probability shall never again aspire to a position with which is connected such varied and weighty responsibilities. Nor is it in my power to approach as nearly as I would sometimes, for purely patriotic reasons, wish to do, those members of your body most entitled to sway your important deliberations. It is only as an American citizen, zealously devoted to all that concerns the interests and honor of my native land, aside from the antagonisms of faction and in disregard of the ambitious aspirations of any man or set of men aiming to control the affairs of this great republic, that I desire to communicate with you freely, as with patriots and gentlemen, touching a duty by you yet unperformed, but which I confidently hope is to be hereafter the crowning act of your severe and meritorious official labors of the present session.

The new Cuban republic has not been as yet recognized by you as so many have been expecting that it would be, and unless this grave and interesting matter shall be attended to without further delay many will begin to fear that it will be altogether pretermitted by you.

Let me ask of you, gentlemen, in all seriousness, upon what ground, either of policy or sentiment, it can be that any of your number can doubt the propriety of this act? I hold it to be positively certain that were the question of recognition submitted to a proper vote in the various States of this Union there is scarcely one of them in which a very large majority of voices would not be heard in favor of this most just and politic measure. A contrary result would, indeed, as I cannot but think, deeply and ineffaceably dishonor the natal land of Washington and his illustrious compeers of the last century. I know that it is now a common remark that the American people have greatly degenerated from the virtues and spirit of their ancestors, and that the pure and elevating love of liberty which, once so conspicuously among the heroes and patriots of '76 is no longer to be looked for in their descendants of this generation. I have not yet acquiesced in this gloomy view of my countrymen, and I hope never to have reason to recognize them as deserving the severe and withering strictures which I now often hear applied to them.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN POLICY.

I bear in vivid remembrance the struggle which occurred in the halls of Congress in the year 1825, in reference to the Republic of Texas, then feeble and tottering in her infancy, and which, though her continuance was very small population in comparison with the vast multitude who now inhabit her rich and fertile fields and her thronging and busy cities. It was on one of the early days of March, just as General Jackson was vacating the Presidential office, which he had so long and so gloriously held, that this venerable man, united with his enlightened and high-spirited Congress then sitting, in recognizing Texas as an independent State. The scenes of rejoicing and exultation over this occurrence in Washington on that occasion I can never forget. Some are now in this city who cherish a proud gratifying recollection of the noble part taken by Henry Clay some ten or fifteen years before, in urging upon Congress and the country the immediate recognition of Mexico and the other South American republics, whilst they were yet waging a bloody and terrible defensive war with Spain, with no very flattering prospect of the early termination of this struggle. I personally know, as do others whom I could name, that Mr. Clay looked back in after years with peculiar gratification to this part of his public career. And well might he do so, for, when, in 1826, a member of Congress from Kentucky of no small abilities, under influence of party zeal, thought proper to say in the House of Representatives, alluding to the great orator of the West, that "he (Mr. Clay) had himself, at an early day, become affected with the South American fever," Mr. Webster, ever ready to vindicate the character of an absent and respected friend unjustly assailed, spoke as follows:

"If it be true that that gentleman, (Mr. Clay,) prompted by an ardent love of civil liberty, felt earlier than others a proper sympathy for the struggling colonies of South America, or that, acting on the maxim that revolutions do not go backward, he had the sagacity to foresee earlier than others the successful termination of those struggles; if this feeling and this foresight, it, fell to him to lead the willing or unwilling counsels of his country in her manifestations of kindness to the rebel governments, and in her reasonable recognition of their independence; if it be this which the honorable member imputed to him; if it be this course of public conduct which has identified his name with the cause of South American liberty, he ought to be esteemed one of the most fortunate men of the age. If all this be as now represented, he has acquired fame enough. It is enough for any man thus to have connected himself with the greatest event of the age in which he lives, and to have been foremost in measures which reflect high honor upon his country in the judgment of mankind."

Again, in the same splendid speech, New England's greatest orator and statesman said: "If it be weak to feel that I am an American—to think that recent events have not only opened new modes of intercourse, but have created also new grounds of regard and sympathy between ourselves and our neighbors; if it be weak to feel that the South, in her present condition, is somewhat more emphatically a part of America than when she lay obscure, oppressed and unknown under the grinding bondage of a foreign power; if it be weak to rejoice when, even in any corner of the earth, human beings are able to rise from beneath oppression, to erect themselves, and to job the proper happiness of an intellectual nature; if this be weak, it is a weakness from which I claim no exemption."

He continued: "We cannot be so blind, we cannot so shut our eyes and smother our faculties, as not to see that, in the progress and establishment of South American liberty, our own example has been among the most stimulating causes. In their new government they adopt our experience; in their political institutions they have followed our models; in their deliberations they have invoked the presiding spirit of our own liberty. It has to be admitted that the great northern light in the hour of bloody conflict they have remembered the fields which have been consecrated by the blood of our fathers, and when they have fallen, they have whispered only to be remembered with them, as men who had acted their parts bravely for the cause of liberty in the Western World."

The true duty of the United States as the leading republic of the world, and as the special guardian and protector of liberty in this hemisphere, was thus depictured by the magnanimous and high-souled statesman whom I have already so liberally cited:

"I wish to treat the subject on such grounds exclusively as are truly American; but then, in considering it in the American question, I cannot forget the age in which we live, the prevailing spirit of the age, the interesting questions which agitate it, and our own peculiar relations in regard to these interesting questions. Let this be, and as far as I am concerned, I hope it will be so, purely an American question; but let it embrace, nevertheless, everything that fairly concerns America. Let it include not only her present advantage, but her permanent interest, her elevated character as one of the free States of the world, and her duty towards those great principles which have hitherto mainly maintained her relative independence of nations, and which have especially made her what she is."

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

Is it possible that I can be in error in supposing that these true American views are just as applicable to the condition of our country now, and to the policy proper to be pursued by her toward infant republics in our hemisphere warring for freedom and independence of European control, as they were when Mr. Webster first uttered them? Is it to be supposed that what this enlightened and far-seeing statesman said in a very famous debate in Congress, in 1826, is no longer of any value to his countrymen or to the world? Let me cite the extract referred to:

"Our own course during this contest between Spain and her colonies is well known. Though entirely and strictly neutral, we were in favor of early recognition. Our opinions were known to the allied sovereigns when in congress at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, at which time the affairs of Spain and her colonies were an subject of consideration; and probably the knowledge of their sentiments, together with the policy adopted by England, prevented any interference by other Powers at that time. Yet we have treated Spain with scrupulous delicacy. We acted on the case as one of civil war. We treated with the new governments as governments *de facto*. Not questioning the right of Spain to reduce these to their old obedience if she had the power, she yet held it to be our right to deal with them as existing governments in fact when the moment arrived at which it became apparent and manifest that the dominion of Spain over them, her ancient colonies, was at an end. Our rights, our interests and our duty all concurred at that moment to recommend the recognition of their independence."

I will now consider briefly the question of Cuba. I have no unkind remarks to indulge in in regard to the late dispute between the Government of Spain and that of the United States touching the affair of the Virginius. I thought at the time, and yet think, that our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, exhibited much ability and diplomatic tact in that delicate and difficult affair, and such I believe to be the general opinion of the country. It was one of those troubles which must be perpetually recurring so long as Cuba remains a slavish dependent of Spain and the unfortunate people of that island continue to sigh for freedom. It is not certain that we shall always have in the Department of State a man of Mr. Fish's dexterity and vigor, and it is easy to see that hereafter, should the independence of Cuba remain unrecognized, collisions with Spain may recur of a far more serious character than heretofore experienced.

But to proceed. That portion of the population of Cuba now in a state of revolt against Spanish authority, or rather who have been driven by inhorrable cruelty and incessantly continued oppression, into a defence of their natural rights, is by far the most refined, the most intelligent and most influential part of the inhabitants of this island.

REVIEW OF THE CONTEST.

The struggle for freedom and independence commenced in the year 1868. The Cubans very early adopted a republican form of government, though constrained to some extent, by the imperious exigencies of war, to assume an energetic and military character. At all times and on all occasions they have evinced by their acts and declarations an intense affection for the people of the United States, and a profound respect for our teachings and our example. In this spirit, upon the final fall of slavery in the United States, the people of the Cuban republic proceeded to abolish this institution, and took active measures for the suppression of the infernal African slave trade. Still, I regret to say, to some extent carried on in a most disgusting and brutal manner by freebooters of the ocean, of various nations, commenced in unholy and audacious fellowship.

Within the last six years many battles have been fought between the patriots, whom the ruffianly myrmidons of Spain and the gallant and persevering soldiers of freedom. Heaven has propitiously smiled upon the oppressed sons of Cuba, who in almost every battle have been triumphant over their merciless persecutors. During the first four years of this war, Spain is estimated by Mr. Sickles, our late minister, as many as 60,000 of the monsters in human form whom she has sent across the ocean for the perpetration of ravage and bloodshed. The army of the Palmerists, not any very extensive defence of freedom, amounts to at least 20,000 men. These are reported to be stationed mainly in the Eastern and Camaguey States and a part of Cinco Vellas, under the command of Major Generals Goralez, Gomez and others; and this army increases in proportion to the number of arms received, while the Spaniards, obliged to garrison the large cities, cannot place an equal number in the field.

The war in Cuba is kept in progress on the part of Spain almost exclusively by soldiers of transatlantic birth, nearly all of whom are notoriously licentious, brutal and profligate. The tyranny established and maintained by Spain in this desolate island is the most disgusting and outrageous one of modern times. Its blackest crime is the maintenance of the infernal African slave trade. This war, wasting and sanguinary as it is, is carried on only a few miles from our own coast, and almost in view of our people and Government. It is clear that it cannot be kept on foot much longer without deeply and irretrievably involving the honor of the American people. It is not to be doubted that were the Republic of Cuba now recognized by our Government, Mexico and all the South American States would at once follow our example. Several of the principal powers of Europe would certainly participate in this act of long-deferred justice and humanity. If the war shall be waged for two or three years longer, though the valorous and beloved sons of Cuba will never succumb willingly to Spanish domination, yet will the inhabitants of the island be at last swept into extinction, and this earthly paradise be transformed into a hell.

Were Cuba once free and independent half a dozen of the remaining West India islands would, in all probability, soon be seen to reach a similar condition, and, old as I am, I should confidently expect to see spring into existence a splendid ocean-bound confederacy of free and independent States in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Mexico, which, under the protection and guidance of our own grand republic, (these States, perhaps, holding paternal alliance with us,) would constitute a fabric of such transcendent beauty to European encroachment upon us and ours. Such a state of things would make the Mexican gulf a sort of inland lake, and would give maritime skillies, not only to our commerce in and out of the gulf, but at once give permanent security to all the products of American toil and manufactures that seek a foreign market along the Mississippi and its tributaries.

All these things are capable of being attained by peaceful means, in a perfectly modest and decorous manner, and in the assertion of our unquestioned rights.

CUBA AND CANADA.

Surely I have been discussing a subject which has no necessary or proper connection with the peace party struggle now going on. I am certain that I have endeavored to discuss it in a moderate and unpartisan spirit. I do not know to a party map. I am aware that party jealousies and distrusts are much in the way of this grand consummation. But should this be the case? Is not our country dearer to us than party, or its false and transitory triumphs? I know also that some among us profess to be apprehensive that the annexation of Cuba would necessarily follow the recognition of her independence. It may be that at some distant day the United States will, by some peaceable and legitimate process, absorb both Cuba and Canada. It is even possible that the progress of time may see our institutions spread over all North America. But this certainly is not a question now presented to us for consideration; let the generations of our posterity deal with it when it shall have arisen for solution. Excesses sometimes committed by the best and most patriotic men, when over-heated with party zeal, have for many years past filled my mind both with surprise and regret. Let us all, I beseech you, gentlemen, Senators and Representatives, for once lay down the arms of partisan and sectional warfare, and advance boldly and firmly to the performance of the high patriotic duty which lies before us.

I have heard it suggested that if General Grant were even invested with adequate power to take the incipient steps toward a recognition of Cuban independence he would decline the exercise thereof. I have no such apprehension. I have no personal intimacy with him, and I have no reliable means of ascertaining his opinions and feelings upon the public questions of the day; but from my knowledge of his character as described to me by others, and as evidenced by his public acts, I should feel the fullest confidence in his pursuing such a course in this delicate matter as all patriotic citizens would cordially approve and ratify.

Hoping to be excused for this long and, perchance, tedious address, I have the honor to remain, gentlemen and fellow citizens, your friend and obedient servant,

H. S. FOOTE.

MARRIED.

EVANS—PARKER.—On June 4, at the rooms of the Women's Christian Association, Thirteenth street, by Rev. J. W. Fairfax, Mr. JAMES EVANS and Miss SARAH T. PARKER, matron of the Foster Home.

The thanks of both are hereby given to the ladies of the institution, and others, for the elegant entertainment provided by them; the beautiful flowers and valuable presents made to the bride. All seemed delighted to do her honor. As new duties will not entirely separate her from the Home, it is hoped that her loss will be felt as lightly as possible.

DIED.

GESSFORD.—On June 16, EDWARD, aged seven months, youngest son of Charles and Elizabeth Gessford.

HULSE.—On June 16, of cholera infantum, NED DAVENPORT, infant child of Austin B. and the late Nancy E. Hulse.

WEBER.—On June 16, CAROLINE WEBER, a native of Wurtemburg, Germany, but a resident of this city for the last 40 years.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Christian Dettrick, No. 18 D street southeast, to-day, at 4 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DERRY.—On June 16, Mrs. ELLEN DERRY, the wife of Thomas P. Derry, in the thirtieth year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Burch's alley, between D and E and Ninth and Tenth streets southwest.

LANGLEY.—At 9:15 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, June 17, EVA, daughter of Francis M. and Margaret S. Langley, aged two years and seven months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 312 Sixth street southeast, Friday, June 19, at 4 o'clock.

LOWE.—At his residence, No. 609 Tenth street northwest, after a short illness, JOHN M. LOWE, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

The funeral will take place Friday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEE.—Drowned, June 3, Mrs. MARY A. LEE, in the twenty-third year of her age.

The remains were interred in Oakland, at 4 o'clock p. m., from her late residence, No. 522 Twenty-Fourth street, northwest. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; long time; apply to W. S. HOLLIDAY, No. 1, Intelligencer Building, Seventh street, Washington. jelo-colt

$30,000, ON FIRST-CLASS REAL Estate, in sums of from $1,000 to $5,000. WILLIAM LOVEJOY, Real Estate Broker, 411 Seventh st. je8-1w

AWNINGS.—Awning frames, manufactured by J. C. INGRAM, 323 Market space. Awnings for stores, market stalls, hotels and private dwellings, at factory prices. Flags and camp-meeting tents for sale or rent.

See next for the only genuine Mildew-proof Awning Goods. jeis-tf

THOMSON HOUSE.—At Kane, Pa., on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad; situated on the summit of the Allegheny, 2,000 feet above the sea; will be open for summer guests on June 22. Trains leave B. and P. R. R. depot at 8:35 a. m. and 3:35 p. m., arriving at Kane, 5:15 p. m. and 3:35 a. m. For rooms and rates apply to R. M. N. Taylor, proprietor, Kane, McKean county, Pa. jeis-1m

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy summer resort, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, the most picturesque branch of the Susquehanna river; surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity. Will open for boarders June 22. Accommodations first-class and charges reasonable. Trains leave B. and P. R. R. depot at 8:35 a. m. and 3:35 p. m., arriving at Renovo at 6:15 p. m. and 4:15 a. m. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at corner Sixth and Pennsylvania avenue, Thirteenth and Pennsylvania avenue and Baltimore and Ohio and National Hotel ticket offices. For rooms and rates apply to R. M. N. Taylor, proprietor, Renovo, Clinton county, Pa. jeis-1m

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Margaret H. Holtzman, vs. Virginia Denver, et al. } No. 3329 Equity, Doc. 12.

It is by the court, this 17th day of June, A. D. 1874, ordered that the sale made and reported by Wm. D. Cussin, trustee, in the above-entitled cause, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1874, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of July, A. D. 1874; provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper published in the District of Columbia, and in each of three successive weeks before the said 15th day of July, A. D. 1874.

By the Court.

A true copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk, By L. G. WILLIAMS, Assistant Clerk. je18-7taw

1874. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1874.

For Potomac River Landings, including Colton's, Blakiston's Island, Leonardtown, Piney Point and Marshall's.

The new fast and favorite IRON STEAMER "PILOT BOY," CAPTAIN JOSEPH WHITE, Leaves Sixth-street wharf every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, for landings on the Potomac as follows:

On TUESDAY leave at 7 o'clock for Gly cont, Sandy point, Liverpool point, Colton's Point, Chatter on, Stewart's Wharf, Tolson's Wharf, Matthias' Point, Dill's Wharf, Mutton Creek, Longwood Wharf, Carrloman. Returning on Wednesday morning making the above landings.

On SATURDAY leave at 7 o'clock for Gtymont, Sandy Point, Ellwood Point, Smith's Point, Chatterton, Stewart's Wharf, Tolson's Wharf, Matthias' Point, Dill's Wharf, Colton's Wharf, Blakiston's Island, Leonardtown, Piney Point. Returning on Sunday morning, calling at the above landings, and arriving in Washington early same evening.

Fare for round trip, $2.50. Apply to WM. H. BYLES, Agent, je.5-4f Sixth-street Wharf.

KIDWELL & HENDERSON, Dealers in WALL PAPERS, WINDOW SHADES, OVAL AND SQUARE PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURE CORDS, TASSLES, &c., 604 NINTH STREET, SEATON HALL, Opposite Post Office Building. ☞ Paper hung by experienced workmen at moderate prices. my7-3m

DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES! A large and varied assortment, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Save your dogs. JOS. L. SAVAGE, Jes-Tu,Th,S,6t Penn. ave. and Tenth street.

COKE at seven cents per bushel, tarriage extra. Orders left at the GASLIGHT OFFICE, No. 413 Tenth street; at 711 First street, southwest; corner Third and E streets, or 118 Bridge street, Georgetown, will be promptly filled. jan12-tf

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE subscriber has obtained from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term, letters testamentary on the personal estate of GARRETT BARRY, late of Washington city, D. C., deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 8th day of MAY next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of May, 1874. E. N. LEWIS, my12-w3w Executor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE ILLINOIS STATE ASSOCIATION will hold a special meeting in Clark's Hall, 474 Pennsylvania avenue, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The approaching campaign and other important matters will be considered.

R. P. FULLER, President. J. P. DEMATTOS, Secretary. je18

☞ HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

A Grand Rally of the Friends of Irish Independence and "Home Rule" will take place at the Hall of the House of Delegates on THURSDAY EVENING, June 18, 1874, to extend the "Bright Honor." The following distinguished gentlemen will be present and plead the cause of Ireland: Hon. J. R. Hawley, Conn.; Hon. C. B. Curtis, Pa.; Hon. Jas. Cavanagh, Montana; Hon. W. J. Hines, Ark.; Hon. M. Trimble, D. C.; Hon. John Marshall, D. C.; Rev. C. W. Denison, Col. J. R. O'Beirne, John L. Dease, esq., Hon. Fernando Wood, and others.

Hon. Arthur Shepherd, Speaker of the House of Delegates, will preside.

Seats inside of the rails will be reserved for ladies.

Proceedings will commence at 8 o'clock.

Rally, Irishmen and Friends of liberty, and show that Ireland's cause is still dear to the hearts of the American people!

By order of the Committee. [Star] je17-2t

☞ SEVENTH STREET WHARF, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1874.—Steamers of the Potomac Ferry between Washington and Alexandria will make their usual Liberty Trips on and after SUNDAY, the 18th inst., commencing at 6 a. m. and last trip at 7 p. m. from each city. The cure air and delightful breezes on the river make this a most pleasant resort.

S. S. HOWISON, Prest. Potomac Ferry Co. S. GEDNEY, General Superintendent. jy13-3t

☞ NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS OF THE GERMAN AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK, corner of Seventh and F street, Federal Buildings.—The fourth semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors will be paid on and after July 1, 1874, as follows, viz: six per cent. per annum to time depositors on all sums which have been on deposit for three or more calendar months; the interest not called for will be added to the principal, and bear interest from July 1, 1874. All time-deposits made on and after July 1, 1874, until further notice, will bear interest at five per cent. per annum. Interest is always computed and allowed for each full calendar month.

JOHN HITZ, President. C. E. PRENTISS, Cashier. je15-4t7t

☞ SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. R. A. MILLER, the celebrated trance business and mental test medium, is again in the city, and will give sittings at the Spirit Photograph Rooms, 413 G street northwest. je13-6t*

☞ READ THIS NOTICE.—YOU CAN buy your SHOES just as low from SELBY as you can get by going down to the center of the city, and just as good. He defies competition. Give him a trial before you buy. No. 1345 Pennsylvania avenue. je12-tf

☞ ANY PERSON HAVING TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS to invest can realize a net profit of seven hundred dollars per annum, without their having any trouble whatever. To investigate this matter does not cost a cent or expense, and is worthy of attention. Address X. Y., 130 F street. je12-1t*

☞ HEMORRHOIDS, OR PILES, cured by Dr. SWAYNE'S Pile Salve, the only preparation specific for this terrible disease which afflicts humanity. In whatever shape they may appear, or of however long standing, this ointment will effect a cure. Price $1 per bottle. Can be sent by mail. W. B. WIGGS, sole agent, 245 Broadway, N. Y. je10

☞ NOTICE.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, JUNE 11, 1874.

The office of Inspector of Buildings has been REMOVED from the corner of Fifteenth and G streets to room 14, Morrison building, where all applications for permits to build should be made.

By order of the board.

je-3t CHAS. S. JOHNSON, Secretary.

☞ Y. M. C. A. CIRCULATING LIBRARY, containing Histories, Biographies, Travels, Works of Fiction, &c., all that should be in a first-class Library. Standard works added as soon as published.

Quarterly subscription.....$2 00
Semi-annual subscription.....2 00
Annual subscription.....5 00
Annual subscription to members of the association.....2 00

Each subscriber is entitled to draw two books at a time.

Free reading-room attached.

Religious services at 11:15 and 6 p. m. *daily.* Sabbath services in Lincoln hall at 3:30 p. m. je1-tf

☞ SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, BOOKKEEPING AND CORRESPONDENCE, morning and evening, during the summer months, at the Business College, corner of Seventh and I streets. Also, private instruction during these months only. je-tf

☞ RAILROAD TICKETS BOUGHT, exchanged or sold to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis or Chicago at a reduction upon office rates, at the office in this city. Apply to M. D. WHITESIDE, 321 Pennsylvania avenue, in the Continental Hotel. my16

☞ KIRKWOOD'S INHALER IS THE only complete and effective apparatus for inhaling vapors in the modern and only proper method of treating Catarrh and similar diseases. For sale by all the principal druggist and instrument dealers. je3-1y

☞ E. H. WELLS, DENTIST, HAS removed office to his residence, 103 Second street, third door from Pennsylvania avenue. jy1-tf

☞ DR. A. PRATT, GRADUATE OF Ohio College of Dental Surgery, 411 Seventh street, east side, bet. D and E, a few doors south of Odd Fellows' Hall, Washington. Gas used in extracting Teeth. Teeth fitted with other jy1-tf

☞ NOT