FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Passage of the Pension Arrears by the Senate.

The Bill Just as it Came from the House—Mr. Windom's Immigration Resolution—A Remedy for Local Bull-Dozing—A New Refunding Bill Passed—Mississippi River Improvements, &c.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing the report of the Chief of the Engineer Corps in regard to surveys at Lincoln harbor, Me., Portsmouth harbor, N. H., and other points in New England. Referred.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War in regard to unpaid claims of citizens of the Territories of Montana and Dakota, and recommending an appropriation of $15,000 for that purpose. Referred.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, inclosing a report from the Quartermaster-General in regard to Senate bill to repeal the law prohibiting payment to land-grant railroads for the transportation of troops and property of the United States; also letters showing the difficulties in dealing with such roads. The Quartermaster-General recommends the passage of the bill, and that necessary legislation be had to define the rights of railroad companies and the Government at the present session of Congress. Ordered that it be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition of the Religious Society of Friends of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. Referred.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendments Senate bill making appropriation to purchase Fort Clark, Texas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. FERRY, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to adjust the salaries of certain postmasters in accordance with section 8 of the act of June 20, 1868. Placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WALLACE: To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to settle certain claims for excessive taxes erroneously paid. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. McPHERSON: For the relief of the captors of the ram Albemarle. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. INGALLS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the bill granting a pension to Ann M. Paulding, widow of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding. Placed on the calendar.

Also favorably on the bill to repeal section 4717 of the Revised Statutes in regard to ruling out pension claims not filed within five years unless accompanied by evidence from the War Department. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. BLAINE, from the Committee on Rules, reported favorably the resolution of Mr. Thurman to admit Hon. George Bancroft to the privileges of the floor of the Senate, and it was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. EATON, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to extend the letters-patent granted for the McKay sewing-machine to Helen Frances Manville, executrix. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. THURMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendment, Senate bill to extend the operation of the act of February 27, 1875, to provide for settlements with certain railway companies for one year. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WINDOM submitted the following:

Resolved, That while the peaceful adjustment of all questions relating to suffrage; to the effectual enforcement of constitutional and natural rights, and the promotion of the best interests of the whole country, by the elimination of sectionalism from politics, a committee of seven Senators be appointed by the chair and charged with the duty of inquiring as to the most expedient and practicable ways of encouraging and promoting, by all just and proper methods, the partial migration of colored persons from those States and Congressional districts where they are not allowed to freely and peacefully exercise and enjoy their constitutional rights as American citizens, into such States as may desire to receive them and will protect them in all rights, or into such Territory or Territories of the United States as may be provided for their use and occupation; and if said committee shall deem such migration expedient and practicable that they report, by bill or otherwise, what, in their judgment, is the most effective method of accomplishing that object, and that said committee have leave to sit during the recess."

Laid on the table for the present at the request of Mr. Windom, and he gave notice he would call it up soon for the purpose of submitting some remarks in regard thereto.

Mr. DORSEY submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all appropriations and expenditures from the National Treasury for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Indian Department from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1878. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS said he had given notice on several occasions heretofore that he would call up the bill to repeal arrears of pensions so soon as the bill to amend the patent laws should be disposed of. As there was a good deal of the morning hour left he thought the bill might be considered now. He therefore submitted a motion to take up that bill, and it was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as it came from the House of Representatives without amendment.

Mr. INGALLS, in explanation of the bill, said in 1876, when the measure was pending before the Senate, he addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Pensions, making inquire as to the amount of money necessary to make the bill operative. The Commissioner replied that up to the 1st of January, 1876, there were 16,454 invalids to whom the bill applied, and the amount required to pay them arrears would be $9,879,775. In addition to the above 3,145 widows and dependents would be entitled to the benefits of the act, requiring $3,887,534, making a total of $13,417,109 required to make the bill operative. Since the date of his communication two years had elapsed, and he (Mr. Ingalls) estimated that $5,000,000 should be added to the above amount.

The bill as it came from the House of Representatives provides that all pensions which have been or may hereafter be granted, &c., "shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service."

Mr. DORSEY submitted an amendment to insert the word "disability" after the word "death;" so as to read: "The date of the death, disability, or discharge," &c.

Mr. KERNAN said he desired very much to see this bill become a law. It did nothing but carry out the pledges of the Government given to the men who went in the army, and that was that they should have a pension if disabled, and if killed their families should have such pension. The amount involved in the bill he conceded was large, but this Government was willing and able to pay its just obligations. He would prefer to see the bill pass without amendment, so it would not have to be returned to the House.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and by unanimous consent the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the patent laws, was laid aside informally, that the Senate might continue with the bill granting arrears of pensions.

Mr. FERRY favored the amendment of Mr. Dorsey, and argued that the whole theory of the pension law was upon the basis of disability. If a man incurred a disability during the war and it did not develop for thirteen years afterward, he should not be paid a pension for the whole thirteen years, but only from the date of the development of the disability. He moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Dorsey so as to make read, "disability proved."

After some further discussion, Mr. Hoar moved to modify the pending amendments so as to insert the following:

"And that no pension for disability shall be granted for any period before such disability occurred."

Mr. INGALLS opposed the amendment, and said it was merely an attempt to resume what was now the recognized principle of the Pension Bureau. The bill contemplated no innovation of existing laws.

Mr. BLAINE said it would be safe to take the bill as it came from the House of Representatives. Should any defects be found in it by the Pension Bureau, Congress could perfect them.

Mr. FERRY argued that there was plenty of time left to send the bill back to the House of Representatives. There was a month and a half of the session remaining, and the Senate should not waive its right to perfect a bill.

Mr. MORRILL said the passage of this bill would impose additional burdens on the Treasury. The expenses of the Government were greater during the last six months than they were during the corresponding six months of 1877. The expenses during the six months ending December 31, 1877, were $136,053,352.83, and for the six months ending December 31, 1878, they were $141,167,870.98. Our ordinary expenses for the last six months exceeded those of the corresponding six months of the previous year nearly $13,000,000, including the amount paid under the award of the Halifax Commission. Should this pension bill be passed there would be a deficit in our revenues this year. Should it be passed the Senate ought to provide for the Treasury issuing bonds to meet the burden. He (Mr. Morrill) would not propose such an amendment, but the chairman of the Committee on Pensions should consider the subject.

Mr. VOORHEES said this bill made no change in existing laws, and as the Senator from Maine (Mr. Blaine) had said, if the Pension Office should find any defects in its practical workings we would be here to remedy them.

Mr. FERRY. We cannot speak with perfect confidence that we all will be here (emphasizing the "we" and alluding to the present Senatorial contest in Indiana.)

Mr. VOORHEES. I beg the Senator not to think I referred to any passing events at all.

Mr. HOAR advocated the adoption of his amendment, and said there was plenty of time for the House of Representatives to act upon it. The question with him was one of general principle in legislation. When a bill is before the Senate it should be perfected. The Senator from Indiana proposed to allow the Commissioner of Pensions to construe the law. Would he allow the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney-General to do so?

Mr. VOORHEES. As to the Secretary of the Treasury, I would not allow him to construe any law at all.

The amendment of Mr. Hoar was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 27.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted an amendment as follows: "Provided that the proof of disability upon which any pension has already been granted shall not be conclusive of the right of any claimant to the arrears of pensions under this bill, but the question of disability shall be open to re-examination by the Commissioner of Pensions, who may in his discretion require additional or further proof." Rejected.

Mr. MORRILL submitted an amendment, as an additional section, authorizing the Commissioner of Pensions to employ as many additional clerks as may be necessary, not exceeding fifty, to execute the provisions of the act, and appropriating $25,000 to pay such clerks.

Mr. MORRILL said any one who knew the condition of the Pension Bureau knew that this bill would be inoperative with the present force, as the business of that Bureau was now two years behind.

Mr. INGALLS said it was true the business of the Bureau was very much behind, and instead of decreasing the force to the extent of fifty clerks it should be increased to the extent of 200 in the Pension Office and the pension branch of the Surgeon-General's office. At the proper time he would cooperate with the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Morrill) in securing such increase.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, the Vice-President announced that the amendment of Mr. Morrill could not be considered except by unanimous consent, and it was objected to by Mr. Kernan.

Mr. SAULSBURY thought the bill was one of doubtful propriety in many respects. He would do no injustice to the soldiers, but the Government had been liberal to its soldiers, and this bill proposed to give them a mere gratuity thirteen years after the close of the war. Every person entitled to a pension had received one. While the Government was generous to the soldier it should be just to the people, who had been taxed beyond the people of any other country on the face of the earth. Should Congress keep on adding to their burdens, they would become poorer and poorer. He thought the Government had provided for the soldier, and he now desired to see some legislation to relieve the burdens of the people.

Mr. KERNAN said if he thought this bill was a gratuity he would vote against it. He regarded it as a just obligation. He admitted that there was heavy taxation, and he would join his friend (Mr. Saulsbury) in securing economy, but he would not strike the first blow at the pensioners of the Government. There were plenty of opportunities to save millions in other ways.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 44; nays, 4. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Davis (W. Va.), Hereford, McCreery, and Saulsbury.

Mr. SAUNDERS sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the debate in the Senate on the Indian appropriation bill, to the effect that the Nez Perces Indians had been removed in violation of law. The Commissioner states they were removed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian appropriation bill for that year.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the patent laws, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Matthews to strike out of the committee's bill various provisions in regard to damages for infringement of patents, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"No account for profits or savings shall in any case be allowed; and evidence thereof may be admitted as tending to prove what shall be deemed a reasonable license fee as compensation for the infringement."

The vote resulted—yeas, 6; nays, 32. No quorum voting, a call of the Senate was ordered.

After a quorum responded the Senate, at 3:20 o'clock—by a vote of yeas, 21; nays, 18—proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and when the doors were reopened House bills to facilitate the refunding of the national debt; to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt, and House bill to make United States notes receivable for duties on imports were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then, at 5:35, took a recess until 7:45 p. m. for the purpose of attending the Henry memorial services in the House of Representatives at eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the regular order to be the consideration of the bill reported last night from the Committee of Ways and Means to facilitate the refunding of the national debt, and the pending question to be on the passage of the bill.

Mr. MILLS asked Mr. Wood to yield to him for an amendment subjecting all bonds hereafter issued to taxation.

Mr. WOOD declined to yield for that purpose, and the bill was then passed without division.

[It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in the process of refunding the national debt, to exchange directly at par the bonds of the United States bearing 4 per cent. interest for the bonds commonly known as 5-20's, outstanding and uncalled; and directs that whenever all such 5-20 bonds shall be redeemed the provisions of this section and all existing provisions of law authorizing the refunding of the national debt shall apply to any bonds bearing 5 per cent. or a higher rate of interest that may be redeemable. In any exchange made under the provisions of this section interest may be allowed on the bonds redeemed for a period of three months.]

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Willis in the chair) on the bill organizing the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, and providing for the improvement of that river and the protection of its alluvial lands. [The proposed commission is to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the President, and is to have charge of the surveys of the Mississippi, and to take into consideration plans and estimates for the improvement of its navigation and the protection of its alluvial lands. When such plans are prepared and approved by Congress it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to cause such improvements to be made. An appropriation of $250,000 is made for the payment of salaries and the expenses of the commission.] The committee which reported the bill has, as an amendment, added a section appropriating $3,871,000 for strengthening the Mississippi levees.]

Nearly an hour was occupied in the reading of the report accompanying the bill.

Mr. GIBSON gave notice that he would, if he had opportunity, offer, as a substitute, an amendment appropriating $2,500,000 for the improvement of the Mississippi, from the head of the passes of that river to the mouth of the Illinois River.

Mr. REAGAN gave notice that he would offer an amendment directing the Commission to take into consideration the practicability of improving the Mississippi by opening additional outlets for the flow of the Mississippi river into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. ROBERTSON spoke in favor of the bill. It was for the benefit of no particular person, or State, or section, but would inure to the benefit of the people of the whole country. The origin of the late scourge was laid had traversed the South might be traced to the overflow of the Mississippi bottoms, followed by the high waters of 1875, 1876, and 1877, and by the hot summer of 1878.

Mr. ELLIS offered an amendment as a substitute appropriating $4,850,000 for the purpose of repairing the levees of the Mississippi and improving the navigation of that river, such money to be expended under the direction of the chief engineers of the Army.

Mr. CHALMERS said that the people of Mississippi and Louisiana appealed to Congress to give to them that protection which every citizen had a right to expect from the Government. With the Mississippi River improved the South could supply the whole Union with sugar and the world with cotton. He hoped that Congress would come to the rescue of commerce, that even the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wright), the most promising Greenback candidate for President in 1880, would vote against the bill, and that even the hard hearts of the Committee on Appropriations would be softened. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROBINSON (Mass.) was in favor of the bill itself, but utterly opposed to the amendment appropriating $3,871,000 for repair of the levees, and if that amendment were adopted he would vote against the bill. The Government should not be committed to any plan previous to the report of the commission.

Mr. ELLIS spoke in favor of his amendment, and of the levee system generally, which, however, to be effective must be carried on by a single head and with a single purpose. He dwelt upon the magnitude of the sugar and cotton interests of the South, and predicted that in course of time the Southern States would be the great cotton manufacturing centre of the world. He wanted the work placed in the hands of the engineer corps of the army—hands free from jobs and corruption.

Mr. ROBERTSON proposed that the debate shall be continued next Wednesday evening, the previous question then seconded, and the vote taken on Thursday.

The SPEAKER (who was on the floor as a member of the Committee of the Whole) favored the proposition.

The committee rose, and the order asked by Mr. Robertson was made by the House.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. SPRINGER: In reference to special assessments in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCKEE: To provide against evils from the sale of intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SINGLETON: To repeal the customs duty on quinine.

Also to amend the funding law.

Also for the payment of Southern mail contractors before the war.

By Mr. WHITE (Pa.): To amend the funding act (reducing from three months to thirty days the notice for the redemption of 5 per cents).

By Mr. HANDERSON: Extending the limits of the port of New York.

By Mr. COBB: To authorize the local taxation of legal-tender notes. Also to equalize the bounties of soldiers.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the division of the western judicial district of Missouri were taken up and concurred in.

Mr. CLYMER, in view of the ceremonies this evening in honor of the memory of the late Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, offered a resolution for the adulation to the floor of the wives and daughters of members.

Agreed to, and the House, at five, took a recess till 7:45.

The night session was devoted to the Henry memorial exercises.]

SAM RANDALL has 100 Congressmen pledged to make him Speaker. He only needs forty-nine more.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Jan 16, 1879.

The market to-day was very quiet, owing to the heavy snow storm, which prevented the transaction of much business.

Money was easy at 2@3, closing at 2½.

Foreign exchange was quiet at 480@481½ for long and 482½@483¼ for demand.

Government bonds are firm.

State bonds were dull. Louisiana consols are 2 per cent better. District of Columbias are firm at 61½.

Railroad bonds were active. Denver and Rio Grande firsts were marked exceptions, declining from 86½ to 87. Ohio and Mississippi seconds advanced 2 per cent to 8. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 7's rose to 116½. Southern Pacific firsts to 96, Chicago and Alton sinking funds to 104½. Delaware and Hudson registered of 1891 to 95½, do coupon 7's of 1894 to 97½, and New York Central coupon firsts to 120½. New York Elevated firsts fell off to 105, Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 105½, Hannibal and St Joseph convertibles to 102½, and New Jersey Central adjustment to 82½. Sales of Kansas Pacific (Denver division) trust receipts were made at 73@75½.

The stock market was somewhat erratic early in the day, prices declining ⅞@1½ per cent. Subsequently, however, there was a firm feeling for all, and towards the close the dealings were attended with much animation and buoyancy. The advance from the lowest point of the day ranged from ½ to 3½ per cent, the latter Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph, which was favorably affected by reports that the company would pay increased dividends on the stock. The coal stocks and the Granger shares were active and buoyant at an advance of 1@2 per cent. Toward the close the special feature of the market was Rock Island, which sold up from 119½ to 121, closing at the highest figure. The sales aggregated 190,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Erie, 8,500 were Lake Shore, 37,000 were Northwestern, 23,000 were St. Paul, 4,900 were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,000 were New Jersey Central, 2,000 were Michigan Central, 2,000 were Delaware and Hudson, 7,000 were Morris and Essex, 3,800 were Ohio and Mississippi, 2,000 were Rock Island, and 7,000 were St Louis, Kansas City and Northern.

The following were the closing prices:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

1881's, coupons	108½	New 4½s	107⅝
1867's	101½	Ten-forties	107½
1868's	103		

STATE BONDS.

D. C. 3.65's	81½	Leves 8's	48
Tenn. 6's, old	35½	Ala. 8's	41½
Do. new	30	Do. 5's	42½
Va. 6's, old	26	Ga. 7's	90
Do. new	26	Do. 7's	107½
Do. consolidated	74	N. C. old	19
Do. deferred	7¾	Do. new	19
La. 6's, old	48	Do. special tax	3
Do. new	48	S. C. old	25
Levee 6's	48	Do. new	10

STOCKS.

N. Y. Central	113½	Chicago and N. W.	53¾
Erie	24	Do. preferred	80¾
Lake Shore	69½	Rock Island	120½
Illinois Central	82½	Western Union	93¾
Pittsburg	69½		

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balances—Gold	$111,187,019
Currency	6,599,928

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16, 1879.

The following are the official closing quotations of mining stocks to-day:

Alpha	12½	Hale & Narcross	17
Alta	7½	Julia consolidated	3½
Belcher	7½	Justice	3½
Best & Belcher	21½	Mexican	35¾
Bullion	8¾	Northern Belle	2½
Caledonia	5	Ophir	30½
California	9½	Overman	11½
Choliar	49½	Raymond & Ely	7¾
Consolid'd Virginia	8½	Savage	15
Crown Point	5½	Sierra Nevada	49
Eureka consolid'd	29	Union consolidated	6½
Exchequer	5½	Yellow Jacket	27
Gould & Curry	11½	B. de	7½
Grand Prize	4	Washoe consolid'd	—

COMMERCIAL.

Georgetown Commercial News.

GEORGETOWN, Jan. 16, 1879.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—The market for wheat to-day was extremely quiet and we hear of no dealings, in consequence of limit of receipts and the absence of offerings. We note an active milling demand for the supply of the local city trade, and top grades are wanted at full market valuations; but, in the nominal condition of the market, we report prices unchanged and continue to quote the range at $1@1 04 for good to prime Fultz and $1 06@1 07 for Lancaster.

Corn—There is no offer of corn reported to-day and we still write the market quiet and inactive, with light receipts and small offerings. We quote nominally at 40@40c for yellow and white, with a brisk milling demand for yellow.

Baltimore General Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16, 1879.

Cotton—Offerings free and market easy. Middling, 9⅝@9¾c.

Flour fairly active and strong. Howard street and Western superfine, $2 75@3 25; do extra, $3 50@4 00; do family, $4 50@4 75; city mills superfine, $2 75@3 25; do extra, $3 50@4 12; do fine brands, $4 25@5 00; Patapsco family, $6 25.

Wheat—Southern quiet and nominal. Western quiet and about steady. Southern red, $1 02@1 06; do amber, $1 07@1 09; No 2 Pennsylvania red, $1 07½; No 2 Western winter red, spot and January, $1 05½@1 05¾; February, $1 06½@1 06¾; March, $1 07¾.

Corn—Southern: Small receipts and prices nominal. Western quiet and easier for late options. Southern white, 46@47c; do yellow, 45c; Western mixed, spot, January, and February, 43½@43¾c; March, 43¾@44c; steamer, 40½@41½c.

Oats dull and barely steady. Southern, 28@32c; Western white, 33@40c; do mixed, 27@29c; Pennsylvania, 28@32c.

Rye quiet and nominally unchanged. Southern, 55@58c.

Hay dull and steady. Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $20@21.

Provisions—For trade and nominally firm. Mess pork, new, $8. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, new, 4½c; clear-rib sides, 4c; do per car load packed, 3¾@4½c. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 4½c; clear-rib sides, new, 4¾c. Hams, new, 9@9½c. Lard, refined in tierces, 5½c. Butter active and firm for choice; Western packed, 18@22c; rolls, 15@17c.

Petroleum—Nominally firm. Crude, 5½c; refined, 8½c.

Coffee quiet but held firm. Rio cargoes, 11½@12½c. Sugar quiet. A soft, 5¾@5¾c.

Whisky—Small trade at $1 08@1 09.

Freights to Liverpool per steam quiet. Cotton, ⅝d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 7d.

Receipts—Flour, 1,861 bbls; wheat, 32,403 bu; corn, 43,300 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 66,226 bu; corn, 77,790 bu.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1879.

On motion of Mr. W. R. Beebe, Isaac J. Maccabe, esq., of New York city, was admitted to practice.

On motion of Mr. J. G. Abbott, O. W. Holmes, jr., esq., of Boston, Mass., was admitted to practice.

On motion of Mr. M. P. Henry, James B. Roney, esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., was admitted to practice.

On motion of Mr. G. L. Fort, Andrew J. Bell, esq., of Peoria, Ill., was admitted to practice.

No. 972. The Central Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Albert Gallatin. Submitted by Mr. S. W. Sanderson for appellants and by Mr. George H. Williams for appellees.

No. 969. Chester A. Arthur, collector, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Albert Wolkenmeyer et al. On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Smith, for plaintiff in error, dismissed with costs.

No. 263. Edward L. Baker et al., appellants, vs. Frederick A. Stockwell. On motion of Mr. E. H. Smith, in behalf of counsel, dismissed, with costs, per stipulation.

No. 1074. Fifty barrels of eclogue spirits, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the southern district of New York. On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Smith, docketed and dismissed.

No. 129. John L. Macauley, assignee, &c., appellant, vs. The United States. On motion of Mr. C. F. Peck, for appellant, dismissed.

No. 667. The United States, plaintiffs, vs. Jeremiah Hall. Argument commenced by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Smith for plaintiffs and by Mr. P. C. Smith for defendant, and concluded by Mr. Assistant Attorney-General Smith for plaintiffs.

No. 119. Thomas R. Mills, jr., administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Levi H. B. Scott. Argued by Mr. A. T. Akerman for defendant in error and submitted by Mr. Walter S. Chisholm for plaintiff in error.

No. 128. The Union National Bank of St. Louis et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Elizabeth A. Matthews. Argued by Mr. P. Phillips for plaintiffs in error, and submitted by Mr. J. A. Hunter and Messrs. Noble and Orrick for defendants in error.

No. 152. The scandalis Abbotsford, &c., appellant, vs. Thomas J. Johnston, master, &c. Argument commenced by Mr. M. P. Henry for appellant. Further argument postponed.

No. 131. Mary G. Hussey, appellant, vs. Job Smith. No. 152. Joseph G. Hussey and Mary G., his wife, appellants, vs. Job Smith et al. Submitted by Messrs. Z. Snow and E. D. Hoge for appellants, and by Mr. S. A. Merritt for appellees.

Adjourned until to-morrow, at twelve o'clock.

District Courts.

CIRCUIT COURT—CHIEF JUSTICE CARTTER.

McNamara vs. the District of Columbia; verdict for plaintiff for $100. Great Falls Ice Company vs. Smoot; judgment for $200. McKinney vs. Clancy; verdict for plaintiff for one cent damages. District of Columbia vs. Boston; Inquisition; verdict intervening damages $60. Hartman vs. Stoddard; verdict for plaintiff for $230. Ryan vs. Hoover; judgment by default. White vs. Moyer; judgment below affirmed.

The jury was discharged for the term, and motions only will be heard to-day.

EQUITY COURT—JUSTICE MACARTHUR.

Shepherd vs. Gorham; argued and submitted. Lewis vs. Kennedy; submitted.

THE IMPROVED STAG'S HEAD HEATING RANGE.
THE FIRESIDE JEWEL.
FIRE-PLACE HEATER.
A. W. HOFF,
jan2-tf 229 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The wedding of Mr. Will S. Selby, of Prince George's County, Md., and Miss Mary E. Pritchett, of Georgetown, took place at two o'clock yesterday afternoon at Congress Street M. P. Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of the church, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The bride was attired in a garnet silk traveling dress, *en traine*, trimmed with velvet to match, with white hat, trimmed with garnet ribbon, with feathers to match the suit. After the services at the church the bridal party returned to the residence of the bride's stepfather, Mr. C. H. Denoe, No. 93 High street where a reception was held, after which the happy pair started on an extended Southern bridal tour, bearing with them the best wishes of their hosts of friends on their new voyage in life. As the bride and groom entered their carriage, bound for the depot, the lady friends of the bride appeared on the balcony of the residence and threw slippers at her. The ushers were Messrs. Henry Small and John Waddey.

The Georgetown Dashaway Club held another large and enthusiastic meeting last night at their hall, over the High street market-house. The president, Mr. John Berry, presided. The singing, which was excellent, was conducted by Mr. Cumberland, while Mrs. Theodore McKean presided at the organ. Elegant and stirring addresses were made by Mr. Watkins Addison, jr., Judge Samuel C. Mills, Charles Nye, and Colonel Rodgers, of Baltimore. Some twenty-five persons signed the pledge.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, held yesterday morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Hon. B. M. Sweeny; cashier, William Lahr, jr.; book-keeper, Robert B. Fry; teller, E. P. Berry; discount clerk, —— Mayhan; assistant discount clerk, E. L. Fry; and runner, C. W. Edmonston.

The vestry of Christ P. E. Church have elected Mr. George T. Dunlop to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Philip T. Berry, and the managers of Oak Hill Cemetery have elected Mr. William L. Dunlop to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the same gentleman.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Samuel Swann slipped on the ice in front of her residence, corner of West Market Space and the canal, badly injuring her right shoulder.

Mr. J. L. Paul, who fell on the ice Saturday afternoon while skating above the Aqueduct Bridge, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to be on the streets.

The Great Falls Ice Company resumed cutting ice on the Little River yesterday.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to me directed, I will sell at public sale, for cash, at the court-house door of said District, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of January, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of the defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:

South 20 feet of lot No. 18, in square 467, and lots Nos. 20 and 22 of J. T. Collins' subdivision of square No. 468, in the city of Washington, D. C., together with all and singular the tenements and hereditaments seized and levied upon as the property of John Scategel, to satisfy execution No. 17,300, at law, in favor of Janney & Hoge.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
ja14-dds Ds U. S. Marshal, D. C.

BY GEO. W. STICKNEY, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON SUMNER STREET, HOWARD UNIVERSITY SUBDIVISION.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated August 26, 1871, and duly recorded in Liber No. 609, folio 18, one of the land records for Washington County, District of Columbia, and a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia passed on the 19th day of December, 1878, in equity cause No. 6111 between John A. J. Cresswell et al. versus Thomas Carter et al., I will, at the request of the party secured by said trust, sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, January 27, A. D. 1879, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot 1, block 22, in the Howard University subdivision of the farm of Joseph A. Smith, commonly known as "Effingham Place," as laid down on a plat of new subdivision of lots 25, 26, 29, 30 and 31, and city in block 22, Howard University property, filed in County Surveyor's office August 28, 1871.

Terms—One-third in cash; balance in six and twelve months, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from the day of sale, to be secured by a deed of trust on the property sold. A deposit of $50 to be paid down at time of sale. All conveyancing at cost of purchaser. If terms are not complied with in five days the trustee reserves the right to resell the property at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser.

JAMES H. BRADLEY, Trustee,
de26-eod,6ds office 520 Eighth street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS TO RECONSTRUCT TRUCK HOUSE.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1879.

Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m., on the 19th inst., for reconstructing the present TRUCK HOUSE, on Massachusetts avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, and fitting it for an ENGINE-HOUSE, in the plans and specifications to be seen in the office of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Commissioners. By order

WILLIAM TINDALL, Secretary.
ja16-3t

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1878.

Sealed proposals for furnishing envelopes for the internal revenue stamps, for the year ending June 30, 1879, will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1879, at 12 o'clock m.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item, and this advertisement and the proposal, so far as accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the bond accompanying the same, shall constitute the contract between the Government and the bidder or bidders, and no further contract will be executed.

Delivery of envelopes contracted for must commence within twenty (20) days from the date of the award, and be completed within three (3) months from said date.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in free of charge at the Treasury Department.

The failure to deliver the quantities of envelopes contracted for within the specified time will operate as a forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase in such market of such quantities as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency caused by such failure, and charge to the defaulting party the cost of purchase, the price which it shall be found necessary to pay for such articles.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond with sufficient sureties, in the sum of two thousand dollars ($2,000), approved by a United States officer of the district in which the contract is to be fulfilled, and duly certified by the Department, conditioned for furnishing such envelopes as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the contract.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond, and by the samples of envelopes furnished by the Department upon which bids are to be based, will not be considered; and contracts will be awarded only to responsible manufacturers of envelopes.

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

The Department reserves the right to waive defects and reject any or all bids.

JOHN SHERMAN,
Secretary of the Treasury.
jan1-

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Sealed proposals will be received until Wednesday, January 22, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., for furnishing the Paper for the Public Printing from the 1st of January, 1880, to the same time in 1881, when the award of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

Detailed schedules of the description, quantity, and quality of the paper required, to be ascertained by samples and blank proposals, and giving the regulations with which bidders must comply, can be obtained by addressing J. G. Defrees, Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

The contracts will be entered into for such quantities as may be needed during the year, and no more.

The estimated quantity to be set forth in detail in the schedule comprises:

[illegible] reams of best machine-finish printing paper, 24x38.

[illegible] reams calendered printing paper, 24x38.

[illegible] reams calendered printing paper, different sizes.

[illegible] reams steel and calendered printing paper, different sizes.

[illegible] reams steel and calendered tinted printing paper of different sizes.

[illegible] reams engine-sized paper for Post-Office blanks, different sizes.

50,000 pounds map paper, different sizes and weights.

10,000 pounds chip paper.

25,000 reams white writing paper, different sizes and weights.

[illegible] reams colored writing paper, different sizes and weights.

[illegible] reams of cover paper, different sizes and weights.

[illegible] reams manila paper, different sizes.

[illegible] sheets lithographic transfer paper, different sizes.

[illegible] reams lithographic paper.

[illegible] sheets of glazed lined paper No. 21.

[illegible] envelope card board.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

JNO. D. DEFREES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1878. Public Printer.
de28-

BRADY'S
National Portrait Gallery,
625 Pennsylvania avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Washington, D. C.
This gallery contains a collection of American and European celebrities and relics of the Revolution, portraits of eminent men and women on exposition sale. Old pictures restored and copied to any required size. [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES. GAS FIXTURES.
LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
We are sole for the celebrated gas fixtures of Messrs. Mitchell, Vance & Co. I now offer the largest, finest, and cheapest assortment in New York.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION
E. F. BROOKS,
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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Bargains in Pictures.
Having determined to close out our stock of Pictures, we will sell
CHROMOS, PANEL PICTURES and MOTTOES
AT HALF PRICE,
and a great many Chromos at HALF COST.
A large assortment of Holiday Books at greatly reduced prices.
Diaries for 1879 all styles and prices.
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dec24-tf