FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

A Report Submitted in the Corbin-Butler Case.

Corbin Declared Entitled to the Seat—Army Appropriation Bill in the House—Attempts to Reduce the Army Defeated—Sharp Debate Upon Democratic Policy—Butler's Amendments.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1879.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the credentials of J. Donald Cameron, elected United States Senator from the State of Pennsylvania for six years from March 4, 1879. Read and placed on file.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was present at the executive session of the Senate yesterday and voted upon the nomination of Mr. Merritt. He had an engagement, and left the chamber; for the life of him he could not think how it was that he left without thinking that there was to be a vote on another nomination. He reached his lodging, and it was then when he saw the light on the Capitol that he remembered another vote was to follow. He returned immediately, but did not reach the Senate prior to adjournment. There were precedents for such a request, and he asked that he now be allowed to vote against the nomination of Mr. Burt, as he was opposed to the change. His vote was recorded as he requested.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on House bill to reimburse the State of Oregon for moneys paid in the suppression of certain Indian hostilities. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported, from the same committee, favorably on House bill releasing the title to certain cemetery lots in the city of Montgomery, Ala. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. GARLAND, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, Senate bill to provide for the reappraisement and sale of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Smith, Ark. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. MAXEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to certain settlers whose lands were included within Fort Hartsuff military reservation such portions as are not needed for military purposes. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported, from the same committee, the communication of the Secretary of War in regard to filling vacancies in the office of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, together with a bill providing for filling vacancies in that office. Placed on the calendar.

He also, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported an amendment agreed to by that committee, to be submitted to the Post-Office appropriation bill, authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for mail communication semi-monthly between the United States and Brazil by means of two monthly lines of first class seagoing steamships, the first to ply between New York and Rio Janeiro, touching at Norfolk, St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, and Bahia; the second of said lines to ply between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at Galveston and at such ports in the United States, the West Indies, and Brazil as the Postmaster-General may deem necessary and expedient, each line to receive a subsidy of $150,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with amendments, House bill to authorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of refunding the public debt. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on House joint resolution to authorize Lieutenant Francis V. Greene, U. S. A., to accept certain decorations from the Emperor of Russia. Placed on the calendar.

Bills were introduced as follows, and referred:

By Mr. MORRILL (by request): For the relief of Albert N. Wyman, late Treasurer of the United States.

By Mr. WADLEIGH: To protect life and property and to prevent accidents and delaying of mails on railroads and steamboats operated by steam power within the jurisdiction of the United States of America.

By Mr. CONOVER: To extend Winder's building for the use of the War Department.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition of citizens of New York, praying the passage of the law granting pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and Florida wars. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.), from the majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report signed by the Republican members of the committee, in favor of seating Corbin as Senator from South Carolina, accompanied by the following resolution: "That said Mr. David T. Corbin was on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1876, was duly elected by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina a Senator from that State for the term of six years commencing on the 4th of March, A. D. 1877, and that as such he is entitled to have the oath of office." Placed on the calendar.

Mr. HILL, from the minority of the committee, submitted a minority report, signed by the Democratic members of the committee, in favor of Mr. M. C. Butler, who now holds the seat. Ordered that it be printed and placed on the calendar with the majority report.

Mr. MATTHEWS, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back a number of petitions in regard to claims against the Nicaraguan government, with the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a select committee of five Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate, who shall sit during the recess of Congress, to inquire into all claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Nicaragua for indemnity for lives of relatives taken, wounds and other personal injuries inflicted, and property taken, injured, or destroyed, which have heretofore been filed in the Department of State, and now remain pending and unsatisfied, and shall ascertain and determine what amounts, and for what persons, the government of Nicaragua is liable to make compensation on account thereof, and report the same, with the evidence in reference thereto, to Congress at its next session. And said committee shall give such public notice as it may deem necessary of the times and places when and where it will sit to hear said claims and testimony in support of the same, and shall have power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths. It shall also obtain and use all proof relative thereto on file in the Department of State and such other evidence as any party in interest may produce and offer that it may deem pertinent thereto. It shall have power to employ one clerk, who shall be a stenographer, and the necessary expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate." Placed on the calendar.

Mr. EDMUNDS gave notice that at the earliest opportunity he would call up the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the payment of claims of disloyal persons for property injured or destroyed in the late war of the rebellion.

Mr. WINDOM gave notice that on Friday next he would call up his resolution in regard to the emigration of colored people for the purpose of submitting some remarks thereon.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution to pay the witnesses summoned before the Printing Committee in regard to the paper contract for the public printing and the stenographer out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) inquired when the testimony was to be printed. He was anxious to know something about the management of the Government Printing-Office. He had read the evidence before the House committee, and it appeared some strange things were going on.

Mr. ANTHONY replied the Printing Committee were only making inquiry as to recent bids for paper.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, upon his own request, was excused from service on the special committee to inquire as to the rights of the Senate in regard to the amendments to the post route bill granting Brazilian mail steamship subsidy and allowing foreign books free through the mails, and Mr. Howe was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. ROLLINS introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to fix and adjust the water rates within said District. Referred.

Mr. COKE called up the resolution submitted by him on Friday last, requesting the Committee on Railroads to consider the Senate bills for the construction of a railroad from Galveston, Texas, to a point opposite Camargo, on the Rio Grande, and a, from San Antonio, Texas, to Laredo, on the Rio Grande. He spoke at length of the importance of these proposed roads. The resolution remains on the calendar.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, it being the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, declaring the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. BAYARD said in as few words as possible he desired to give his reasons for disapproving of the resolution of the Senator from Vermont, though he regretted to occupy the time of the Senate, now that the session was drawing to a close.

Mr. BAYARD spoke at considerable length in opposition to the resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Edmunds in their support.

Mr. WHYTE obtained the floor, but gave way to Mr. Garland for a motion for an executive session, which was agreed to—yeas, 28; nays, 18—and, at 4:30 p. m., the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 4.

Mr. LUTTRELL introduced bill amending bill granting arrears of pensions. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS asked leave for the printing of the testimony now being taken at New York by the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee in relation to the charges against J. L. Davenport.

Mr. BUTLER objected.

The House then, at 12:30, went into the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the army appropriation bill.

Mr. DURHAM offered amendment reducing the army to 20,000 enlisted men.

He said that for his own part he would prefer to have the number reduced to 15,000, but he might be mistaken in his idea that that was a sufficient force, and he had therefore moved to make it 25,000, which was evidently sufficient for the needs of the country. He was opposed to the doctrine that because there was a little bread riot in Baltimore or elsewhere, the Federal arms must be called in to suppress it. That duty belonged to the State militia.

Mr. WHITTHORNE moved to reduce the number to 15,000, and argued in favor of a better organization of the militia, which was the sure reliance of a popular government.

After considerable debate, Mr. Whitthorne's amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) moved to amend by fixing the force at 17,000. His friend from New York (Mr. Hewitt) had given as the reason why the bill provided for 25,000 that the Senate would not agree to what the House demanded. He (Mr. Cox) did not lay much emphasis on that sort of reasoning.

A long and animated discussion of the general policy of a reduction of the army ensued, during which Mr. Mills strongly opposed the proposition, charging the Democratic majority with cutting down the army on a plea of economy to secure their re-election, while the borders were left unprotected and the massacre of Custer and his three hundred men by two thousand savages permitted.

Mr. KEIFER spoke satirically of the family quarrel that had broken out on the Democratic side of the House, on the troubled waters of which, he said, he would like to pour oil. He reminded the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Kimmel) that the Governor of that State had, in July, 1877, appealed most piteously to the President for troops to be sent to Baltimore to put down a riot that could not be controlled by the militia. He also asserted that if it had not been for the few troops gathered in Washington by President Grant two years ago the decision of the Electoral Tribunal would have been overturned by violence and revolution, and a man would have been put in the Presidency who had not been elected by the people. For himself, he was in favor of a larger army than one of 25,000 men.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) said that there was not a member on the floor who did not understand very well that but for a certain menace, and but for sending out orders for troops and artillery to come to Washington, the Electoral Commission would never have been created. Timid citizens, money lords, and bond-holders (men who are constitutionally afraid of revolution, and who would rather submit to fraud and wrong than resort to violence or revolution), when that menace came from the Chief Executive, and when all the arrangements had been made, as they were being made now for 1880, had been frightened, and that fright had been the pro create cause of the Electoral Commission.

This menace had made some members of the House (forgetting their manhood and all that is dear to an American citizenship) succumb to a power that was merely physical, not moral. That was a part of the history of the country. The bill appropriated some $26,000,000 for 25,000 soldier men. The same average had existed for the last ten years, so that more than $260,000,000 had been spent on the army in the last ten years. *Cui bono?* What good had it ever done? Had it settled the Indian question? No. Had it given protection on the Rio Grande? No. It had only, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, eaten out the substance of the people. The old Democratic thought of Thomas Jefferson "of reliance on the militia, and that a standing army might be the nucleus of a power which would overshadow the liberties of the Republic" had been forgotten.

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. Mills) had caused a smile on the other side of the House by ridiculing Democratic apprehension of a standing army. Where had that gentleman got the right to call the Democratic side of the House to account for its proposed action?

Mr. MILLS—I got it from my constituents [applause], and not the Republican side, and I will never fail to exercise it, either.

Mr. COX (N. Y.) intimated playfully that whereas other members represent the United States the gentleman (Mr. Mills) seemed to represent only the Lone Star State. He applauded the gentleman's patriotism, but it was local. The gentleman should enlarge his views; should read history and study Jefferson, and then he would be not only a Democrat, but a Republican.

An effort was made to put a stop to the discussion, but (principally by the vote of the Republican side) it was defeated.

Mr. DAVIS (N. C.) argued that a large standing army had always been the instrument of despotic power, and that a well-organized militia was the dependence of freemen. That had been the view of the founders of the Government who had declared it to be the duty of Congress to organize the militia. When General Washington wrote the lines quoted to-day against the efficiency of the militia, he had not the experience of that force which the people had since then. The war of 1812, the war of Mexico, and the last war had been fought chiefly by militia. If the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland had had a properly organized militia in 1877, they would not have had to call on the regular troops.

The annual appropriation for the militia was the same now as in 1792—$200,000.

Mr. MILLS replied to Mr. Cox, and suggested, sarcastically, that he (Mills) was not so extensively known as that gentleman, and did not, as he, feel the burden resting on his shoulders of representing all the people of the the United States. That gentleman proposed to withdraw military protection from the people of Texas, and to offer up that people as a sacrifice to appease the thirst of economy. For himself he was merely the local representative of his own constituents, but he would not consent to the sacrifice. He ridiculed the idea of an effective militia force, and said that in the last war the militia troops were the laughing stock of both armies.

Mr. HARRISON commented on Mr. Keifer's speech, saying that that gentleman had "spoken out in meeting" and had let out what he had not expected to let out. That was, that but for the army Mr. Tilden would be the President of the United States. That was what the Democrats had been telling the people for two years. They had told the people that troops had been gathered in the Washington arsenal, and that guns had been trained upon the Capitol for the purpose of intimidating members of the House. The present Executive was following in the footsteps of his iron predecessor, while the latter was carried about from country to country on United States frigates, learning the ways of kings, so that he might come back with an army behind him to govern the people of the United States. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.). I confess there were two great wrongs done in this country two years ago—first, when the people of the United States refused to elect the sage of Gramercy Park President. [Laughter.] It was a great and biting wrong. The second wrong was that the people of Oregon and South Carolina and Florida refused to be bought by Grover, by Kelley, by Pelton, by Weed, or by any other man sent into the field. [Laughter.] It was a grievous wrong. It was fraud [shouting], fraud. [Loud laughter.] They wouldn't be bought—fraud. Then a scheme was decided upon in this House, by which the people were to be thimble-rigged out of their choice. The Electoral Commission was forced upon us. It was forced down the throat of the Republican party. Sixty-nine of us refused to be thimble-rigged; but they carried it, and then the machine that was got up wouldn't work. It would not go the way they wanted it to. Here was fraud, fraud. [Loud laughter.] It made our ears ring with the sweet sound of fraud. Not that merely; but when it was found that the thimble-rigging machine was not going to do its purpose the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (alluding to Mr. H. M. Watterson) proposed to bring 100,000 ragamuffins here to overawe and take possession of the Government. They didn't come. [Laughter.] It was a great wrong. It was fraud. [Loud laughter.]

Still, I will say no more on the subject. But there is one subject on which I have feeling. I am satisfied that what has been said about "imperialism" will alarm the good people of this country; but I want to say to those good people in order to soothe and solace them, and to give them reliance in case any man undertakes to assume the imperial purple, that there is one family that will furnish them with protection. These Townsends are wonderful fellows, whether they have an "h" in their name or not; [laughter] and I undertake to say for my cousin from Illinois (alluding to Mr. Townshend) that if any man attempts to assume royal purple here, my cousin shall play Brutus. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. COX's amendment was defeated without a division, and Mr. Durham's by a vote of 66 to 118.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment authorizing and requiring railroad companies which have telegraph lines to transmit telegrams for the Government and for the general public at rates to be fixed by the Government, according to the provisions of the Revised Statutes. Adopted.

Mr. MCCOOK offered an amendment making an appropriation for the construction of heavy ordnance for coast defenses. Rejected.

Mr. MCCOOK also offered an amendment providing that the *posse comitatus* clause of last year's army appropriation bill shall not apply in the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, Minnesota, and the Territories subject to Indian incursions.

A point of order having been raised, Mr. Cook proceeded to discuss it, but directed his remarks against his colleague (Mr. Hewitt), whom he alluded to as an indifferent army organizer among soldiers, and as a questionable constitutional lawyer among legislators. He satirized his colleague's first and second efforts for the salvation of the Republic—the first being the creation of the Electoral Commission, and the second the invention of the *posse comitatus* clause. What the sturdy Barons were (he said) at Runnymede; what John Hampden was when he resisted the payment of ship money; what Patrick Henry was when he stood up against George III.; what Sergeant Bates was when he offered to carry the old flag through the South, all that, and more, his colleague was when he grappled the tottering pillars of the Constitution and upheld them. [Laughter.] Cæsar had had his Brutus; Charles I. his Cromwell; but his colleague, greater than either, had saved liberty without assassination and without bloodshed. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEWITT made no reply to his colleague, and the amendment was promptly ruled to be out of order.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.) said that he had discovered during the last session that there was one man on the other side who was the representative of the "Man on Horseback;" but he had discovered to-day that there was more than one.

Mr. REED suggested that there was a small cavalry.

Mr. TOWNSHEND expressed his grief at discovering that a Cassius had appeared in the House in the form of his lean and hungry friend from New York (Mr. Townsend), who had such an itching palm for large appropriations for standing armies. He (Mr. Townshend) had simply called attention to the fact that the friends of imperialism did not sit on the Democratic side of the House.

Without further action the committee rose.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution asking for information as to the amount paid by the Government to the Washington Gaslight Company during 1878. Adopted.

An evening session was ordered for Tuesday next for reports from the Committee on Patents.

The House then, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of the Mississippi levee bill.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order at 7:30 by Mr. Durham, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Carlisle in the chair) on the Mississippi levee bill.

Mr. REAGAN argued against the possibility of confining the waters of the Mississippi by artificial levees within a single channel, as the inevitable effect would be to raise the surface level and throw the water back on the affluents. He advocated an amendment, which he offered, directing the commission to consider and report on the practicability of improving the navigation, deepening the channel, and redeeming the alluvial lands of the Mississippi by means of outlets into the Gulf of Mexico.

The general merits of the bill, and incidentally the subject of river and harbor improvements, were discussed until 10:40 p. m., when the committee rose and reported the bill and pending amendments to the House. The main question was ordered, and the House, at 10:45, adjourned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4, 1879.

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the week ending to-day were $7,702,133, against $6,424,239 for the corresponding week last year.

Money was easy to-day at 2@3, closing at 2@2½.

Foreign exchange was quiet at 483@483¼ for long and 487¼@488 for demand.

Government bonds were active.

State bonds were dull.

Railroad bonds were firm. Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons continue to crisk demand and sold at 107¼, the highest price ever made. Rock Island 6's sold at 113, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy consolidated 7's at 117¼@117¾. New Jersey Central firsts at 113, St Paul firsts at 121½, Rensselaer and Saratoga firsts at 118½, New York Central firsts at 122½, Erie firsts at 118½, New York Elevated firsts at 103½@107, Union Pacific firsts at 107¼@107¾, do land grants at 111½, and Kansas Pacific 6's (J & D dividend), with coupon certificates, at 102@102¼.

The stock market was irregular and in the main lower during the morning, with the greatest decline in C. C. C. & I., which fell off to 43 1-3@43. The remainder of the list declined ¼@1¼ per cent. Shortly after midday the temper of speculation became strong and continued so until the close of business. The advance from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 2¾ per cent, C. C. C. & I. making the greatest improvement. The stock was followed in the advance by Northwestern, St. P. ref, Lake Shore, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and New Jersey Central. The transactions aggregated 257,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Erie, 46,000 were Lake Shore, 3,000 were Wabash, 37,000 were Northwestern, 33,000 were St. Paul, 34,000 were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,000 were New Jersey Central, 7,000 were Western Union, 2,000 were Delaware and Hudson, 2,000 were Michigan Central, 4,000 were C U C & I, and 2,000 were Union Pacific.

The following were the closing prices:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

1881's, coupons	106½	New 4½s	104½
1867, "	108½	Ten-forties	106½
1868's, "	109½		

STATE BONDS.

D. C. 3.65's	50	Lever's	45
Tenn. 6's, old	38	Ala. 5's	45
Do, new	25	Do 7's	45
Va. 6's, old	25½	Ga. 6's	100
Do, new	25½	Do 7's	100
Do, consolidated	73	N. C., old	18
Do, deferred	7½	Do, new	9
La. 6's, old	45	Do, special tax	3
Do, new	45	S. C., old	25
Levee's 8's	45	Do, new	19

STOCKS.

N. Y. Central	115¾	Chicago and N. W.	59¾
Erie	24⅞	Do, preferred	85¾
Lake Shore	71½	Rock Island	126¼
Illinois Central	127½	Western Union	100
Pittsburg	92½		

SUB-TREASURY STATEMENT.

Balances—Gold	$115,958,374
Currency	47,944,902

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1879.

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

Alpha	10	Hale & Narcross	18½
Alta	7½	Julia consolidated	35
Belcher	13½	Justice	4
Best & Belcher	29	Mexican	37½
Bullion	8½	Northern Belle	6½
Caledonia	2½	Ophir	33½
Chollar	48½	Raymond & Ely	10½
Consolid'd Virginia	7½	Savage	15¾
Crown Point	5¾	Sierra Nevada	48
Eureka consolid'd	29	Union consolidated	58½
Exchequer	6½	Yellow Jacket	24½
Gould & Curry	14¾	Bodie	8
Grand Prize	4½	Washoe consolid'd	—

COMMERCIAL.

Washington River Front.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1879.

ARRIVED.

Riley's wharves—Schooner Mary Amelia, Roberts, Chesapeake Bay, with oysters to market.

CLEARED.

Riley's wharves—Schooners Daniel Sheets, Robb; John W Gray, Bundick; T B Hamilton, Spence, and Maria Lord, Bailey, all bound down, light.

Georgetown Commercial News.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 4, 1879.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—There is but a small business doing in the market for wheat, owing to the continued light offerings and limited receipts, and we quote nominally at $1@1 03 for good to prime Fultz and $1 08@1 07 for Lancaster.

Corn—There is an improved milling demand for both white and yellow corn and we write the market firm at 42@43½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Offerings—107 head of beef cattle, 110 sheep, and 75 cows and calves.

Sales—107 head of beef cattle at $4@5 50 per gross cwt, 110 sheep at 4½@5½c per pound, and 25 cows and calves at $20@47 50 each.

Baltimore General Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1879.

Cotton dull and easy. Middling nominally 9½c.

Flour steady and quiet. Howard-street and Western superfine, $3@3 25; do extra, $3 75@4 25; do family, $4 00@5 00; City Mills superfine, $2 75@3 25; do extra, $3 50@4; do Rio brands, $5 25@5 50; Patapsco family, $6 25.

Wheat—Southern steady, with small offerings. Western firm, with but few sellers. Southern red, 99@1 05; do amber, $1 06@1 07; No 2 Pennsylvania red, $1 05¾; No 2 Western winter red, spot and February, $1 05; March, $1 06@1 06¼; April, $1 07@1 07¾.

Corn—Southern steady for white and dull and nominal for yellow. Western active and steady. Southern white, 44½c; do yellow, nominally 46c; Western mixed, spot and February, 42½c; March, 42¾c; April, 43@43½c; May, 44½c; steamer, 39½c.

Oats active and firmer. Southern, 36@38c; Western white, 32@32½c; do mixed, 30@31c; Pennsylvania, 30@32c.

Rye quiet and firm. Southern, 58@60c.

Hay dull. Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $10@$11.

Provisions quiet, with a fair jobbing trade. Mess pork, old, $8 75; new, $10 25. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, new, 3½c; clear-rib sides, new, 4½c; packed, new, 4c and 4¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 4¾c; clear-rib sides, new, 5¼c. Hams, sugar-cured, new, 9@10c. Lard, refined tierces, 7c. Butter steady and in fair demand; choice Western packed, 18@20c; rolls, 15@17c.

Petroleum firm; no refined offered. Crude, 8¼@8¾c; refined, 9½c bid.

Coffee firm, but quiet. Rio cargoes, 11@11¼c.

Sugar quiet and steady. A soft, 8⅛@8¼c.

Whisky dull; nominally $1 06.

Freights to Liverpool per steam firm. Cotton, ¼d; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 8d.

Receipts—Flour, 3,266 bbls; wheat, 61,469 bu; corn, 175,460 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 30,700 bu; corn, 80,306 bu.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

During Monday night some sneak-thief entered the dwelling of A. R. Stewart, No. 115 West street, and stole a clothes basket containing two or three dozen pieces of clothing.

The condition of the Rev. John Jay Joyce, rector of St. John's P. E. Church, who has been quite ill for the past few days, was much improved yesterday.

District Courts.

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT.

Samuel Strong vs. District of Columbia; on hearing.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUSTICE WYLIE.

Owen Taylor, petit larceny, second offense; arraigned and pleaded not guilty; remanded for trial.

PROBATE COURT—REGISTER WEBSTER.

In re will of William Wallis; proof of publication filed; handwriting of two of the attesting witnesses proven. W. T. Johnson filed his appearance as attorney for Sarah E. W. Allen, and cause continued to February 7, at ten a. m. In re estate of Robert Nash, deceased; petition of widow for letters of administration and assent of heirs-at-law filed; cause continued to February 7, at ten a. m. Will of Henrietta B. Owen filed for probate and cause continued to February 7, 1879. In re estate of John Shea, deceased; petition of Julia Shea for letters of administration filed and cause continued to February 7, 1879. Will of Deborah Hammond, deceased, fully proven and admitted to probate. Will of Henry B. Croggon fully proven and admitted to probate. In re estate Jacob Ramsburg; letters of administration issued to Caroline S. Ramsburg; bond, $600. Henry C. Coburn was appointed guardian to Jessie E. Burch; bond, $400. In re estate Abraham D. Skinirk, deceased; letters of administration issued to Lewis Ring, of Baltimore, Md., a creditor; bond, $2,000.

The following cases were continued to February 7, 1879: Estate of Charles Ashton, estate of Eliza E. Ladson, estate of Peter McNamara, estate of John W. Lawrie, estate of Johanna Barry, estate of Thomas Burrus. In re estate Mary T. O'Brien, deceased; citation vs. administrator returned by bailiff; cause continued to February 7, 1879, at ten a. m.

Adjourned to Friday next, February 7, ten a. m.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court of the District—No. 121, Strong vs. District of Columbia; No. 30, Georgetown College vs. District of Columbia; No. 32, Trimble vs. Irwin; No. 33, Ingersoll vs. James; No. 35, Lewis vs. Fraser; No. 36, Smith vs. King; No. 38, Vinson, administrator, vs. Beveridge; No. 39, King vs. District of Columbia; No. 40, Nottingham vs. Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company; No. 41, Hill vs. Hill.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LIFE OF RICHARD FULLER, D.D. By J. H Cuthbert, D.D. $1.50

THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMAGE, TO AND FROM THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE. By Bishop Bedell 1.25

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AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

J. T. COLDWELL, Real Estate Auctioneer, 930 F street northwest.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A NEAT TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK DWELLING, NO. 12 F STREET, BETWEEN NEW JERSEY AVENUE AND NORTH CAPITOL STREET.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated May 1, A. D. 1876, duly recorded in Liber No. 625, folio 258, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the holder of the note secured thereby, I shall sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1879, at 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: Lot numbered 84, of Abner R. Kelly's (trustee) subdivision of lots, in square 625, together with the improvements, &c.

Terms—Two thousand dollars, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum from November 1, 1877, to day of sale, and expense of sale, in cash, and the balance in twelve months, with interest, secured by a deed of trust on the property sold. One hundred dollars deposit, and all conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

fe5-eod&ds MAHLON ASHFORD, Trustee.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY BY ASSIGNEE.

I will sell at auction the stock of goods in store No. 903 Seventh street northwest. Sale to commence in said store at 10 o'clock a. m. on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1879, and continue from day to day till the entire Stock and Store Fixtures shall be sold. Said Stock and Fixtures are now open for inspection at said store. G. D. BARRETT, Assignee.

B. H. WARNER, Auctioneer. fe5-4t

GEORGE TRUESDELL, Real Estate Auctioneer.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated March 11, 1878, and recorded in Liber 528, folio 250, one of the land records for Washington County, District of Columbia, we will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1879, the following described real estate, situate in Washington City, and known as Lot 8, sub-division of square 483, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of a Three-Story Frame Dwelling.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, or all cash, as the purchaser may prefer. The right is reserved to resell the property, at the risk and cost of defaulting purchaser, if terms are not complied with in seven days after sale. One hundred dollars more at sale.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, CHAS. C. GLOVER, } Trustees.

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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 MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1879, at 12 o'clock m., all the right, title, claim, and interest of George N. Rider in and to the following described property, to wit: Part of square 639, Washington, D. C., beginning for the same at a point on New Jersey avenue, 77 feet 8 inches southeast from the southeast corner of said square, running thence with the line of New Jersey avenue 17 feet, thence northeasterly at right angles with said avenue 109 feet 3 inches, thence southwesterly 17 feet 8 inches, thence at right angles 105 feet to the place of beginning, together with all and singular the improvements thereon, seized and levied upon as the property of George N. Rider to satisfy execution No. 15,348, in favor of John Cox. Sharp.

FRED'K DOUGLASS,
U. S. Marshal D. C.

JOHN SHERMAN, Auctioneer. jan1-d8s

GREAT SALE OF

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Desiring to retire from business, I will sell my entire stock of Books, Stationery, and Fancy Goods, at the old stand, corner Seventh and D streets, commencing on MONDAY, the 40th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m., and continue the same from day to day until all is disposed of. Seats provided for ladies.

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