FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

A Flood of Business Introduced in the Senate.

Senator McMillan's Proposed Constitutional Amendment—The Democratic Majority Playing with Power—Sharp Rebuke from Senator Edmunds—A Short Session of the House—An Apology.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 21, 1879.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows:

"That section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States be amended by inserting at the end of said section the following words; that is to say—

"If any bill presented to the President of the United States in pursuance of this section contains several items of appropriation of money, the President may object to one or more of such items of appropriation of money and approve the other portions of the bill; and if any such bill contains several items of appropriation of money and contains also a provision or provisions embracing general or special legislation, the President may object to one or more of such items of appropriation of money or such provision or provisions embracing general or special legislation, or to one or more of both and approve the other portions of the bill. In all such cases he shall append to the bill at the time of signing it a statement of the items of appropriation of money or the provisions embracing general or special legislation, or both, as the case may be, to which he objects, and the appropriation and provisions embracing general or special legislation objected to shall not take effect. If Congress be in session the President shall transmit a statement of the items of appropriation of money or the provisions embracing such general or special legislation, or both, as the case may be, in said bill, to which he objects, together with his objection thereto, to the House in which the bill originated, who shall enter the same at large on their journal, and the items and provisions of the bill objected to shall be seperately reconsidered. If after such reconsideration, one or more of such items or provisions be approved by two-thirds of each House, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objection of the President. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the President, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items of appropriation of money, or provision embracing general or special legislation contained in a bill appropriating money." Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

Mr. ROLLINS introduced a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia; also a bill for the disposal of the Japanese indemnity fund.

Mr. KIRKWOOD introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain and survey the lands located by military warrants in the States therein named; also a bill authorizing and directing the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of postmasters according to the act of June 12, 1866.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of chaplains in the navy.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a joint resolution (at the instance of the Secretary of State), which was passed, authorizing the delivery of papers or documents in custody of the Department to persons who presented them before any of the commissions for the settlement of claims to which the Government of the United States was a party.

Mr. MAXEY introduced a bill for the protection of the Texas frontier.

By Mr. HARRIS: Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction of a ship provided with means for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes.

By Mr. LAMAR: Providing for the organization of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, the deepening of the channel of the river, and the protection of the alluvial lands.

By Mr. WITHERS: Providing for the recomputation of the accounts of the several States growing out of the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

By Mr. MCPHERSON: Authorizing the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic seas.

By Mr. BECK: Amending the Revised Statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign-built ships by citizens of the United States.

Also providing for the retiring of the trade dollar, and their recoinage into the standard silver dollar.

Also for the repeal of section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that no person whoserved in any capacity in the military, naval, or civil service of the Confederate States, or any of them, shall be appointed to any position in the army of the United States.

By Mr. EATON: Authorizing the payment of prize money to the officers and sailors of the Farragut fleet.

By Mr. PENDLETON: Reviving and continuing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims and authorizing the adjudication of certain claims.

By Mr. TELLER: Providing for the purchase of a suitable site for a public building at Denver.

By Mr. WINDOM: Extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. BOOTH: Authorizing the exchange of resident silver coinage United States notes.

By Mr. VOORHEES: Extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to all claims growing out of treaties between the United States and Indian tribes.

By Mr. PADDOCK: For the better protection of life in marine disasters.

Also, granting the right of way to the Cheyenne and Black Hills Railroad Company.

By Mr. MAXEY: To aid in the construction of the San Diego, Corpus Christia, and Rio Grande Railroad.

All the above-named bills were severally referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. CONKLING referred to the fact that although numerous bills and resolutions had been introduced, no printed copies had yet been laid on the tables of Senators. There were so many radical changes going on that this seemed to add new terrors.

Mr. COCKRELL said that his side of the chamber would take the responsibility.

Mr. CONKLING replied that that, like everything else, ought to proceed from the majority of the Senate. It was with great trepidation that he asked the question.

Mr. COCKRELL said he sympathized with the Senator in his terror-stricken feeling; but the majority of the Senate was not responsible for the papers not being printed and laid on the table. The Republicans were responsible for the delay, their officers being in possession of the business.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up his resolution, heretofore offered, proposing to confine the business of the session to the object for which it was called.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, it was laid on the table—yeas, 53; nays, 28—a strict party vote.

Mr. HOAR submitted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the refusal by one House of Congress to make necessary provisions for the support of the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, and for the defense of the country, except upon condition that the other House and the President shall give their assent to legislation which they disapprove, and the refusal by Congress to make such provision, except upon condition that the President shall give such assent, are unconstitutional, revolutionary, and if persisted in must lead to the overthow of constitutional government and the destruction of the national life."

Mr. WALLACE objected, saying, "Let it be printed," which was ordered.

Mr. WALLACE then called up his resolution, submitted on Wednesday, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby requested to furnish to the Senate a detailed statement of the accounts of the marshals of the United States in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Maryland, rendered to this date, for and in regard to the employment of and payment of wages or fees charged for services performed by them or their special deputies in relation to the conduct of elections in October and November, 1878, showing the amount claimed by or paid to each of said special deputies, and the aggregate paid or claimed from the United States by the said marshals for services connected with the elections."

Mr. CONKLING said that the resolution was too narrow, as it called for information relating to only five States. He wished it to be amended so as to read "marshals of the United States in the respective States." There was information as to States other than those named which ought to be known, and he hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would interpose no objection.

Mr. WALLACE said the Senator from New York could introduce a separate resolution and thus obtain the information which he sought as to all the States. If the Senator thirsted for information he could obtain it in that way.

Mr. WALLACE expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted in its original form.

Mr. CONKLING expressed his amazement at the Senator. He had read in the newspapers an account of proceedings which had taken place elsewhere. He read of an attempt to direct inquiry as to frauds in certain localities, excluding all others, and enlarging such area of inquiry; and the objection now heard was made by the same showing of force, because it was said that this inquiry was to be conducted in committee. Here was a request made of an executive department to send to the Senate transcripts of certain accounts or records in minutes and hours.

But the Senator thought a longer time would be necessary to supply the additional information called for by the amendment. There was no ground to anticipate delay. The Senate and the country should have the information, not alone as to the States mentioned in the resolution, but as to all the States, the amounts of money paid, and also the reasons for paying these sums; and whether the expenditures were made to guard against improper interference with the casting and counting of votes and depredations at the polls. This information should apply to all the States. He was conscious the Senator from Pennsylvania was likely to accomplish his wishes by directing the votes of his associates. He (Mr. Conkling) wanted the simple issue understood.

The Senator had selected, for some reason, five States, and, under the guise of inquiry, he sought to acquire information concerning them alone, while he (Mr. Conkling) desired information relating to all of the States. The Senator from Pennsylvania stopped him and said he would refuse to obtain such information, although no additional expense or time was required, and although he (Mr. Conkling) submitted there could be no objection, except to stifle and cover up the inquiry, which fell within the scope of his (Mr. Conkling's) amendment. Turn on the lights, not only on the States mentioned in the resolution, but on all the States, which would not work wrong to anybody. Mr. WALLACE said there was no purpose to obscure the light, and that if the Senator should introduce a separate resolution for the desired information there would be no objection.

Mr. CONKLING. I introduce it now.

Mr. WALLACE. I want the committee to now go on with the inquiry in a few of the States, and the inquiry could be made as to the others when needed.

Mr. EDMUNDS. What committee?

Mr. WALLACE. The committee constituted to inquire into frauds at the recent elections.

Mr. EDMUNDS. The committee is authorized to send for persons and papers without the intervention of the Senate.

Mr. WALLACE said the committee had been in session three months, had obtained all the information it needed, had concluded its labors, and made its report on one of the branches of the inquiry. The proposition of the Senator from New York was the phase of a new inquiry. Although the committee might apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for the information named in the resolution, there certainly was nothing improper in calling for it in this way. The Senate should assent to whatever would give light to the country; and if a member of the committee sought to obtain it in this way there should be no objection.

Mr. CONKLING replied that the Senator from Pennsylvania asked for this information for a special committee, while he (Mr. Conkling) asked for information for the Committee of the Whole, composed of all the people of the country, who were looking on with justifiable curiosity. He humbly asked that the information should be full and explicit, that the Senate and the country might know the whole truth.

Mr. BAYARD briefly supported the resolution, saying the facts showed that there had been interference by the Federal agents in State elections, and he thought that nothing should be done to delay the furnishing of the information.

Mr. BECK opposed Mr. Conkling's amendment on the ground that it would delay the investigation for perhaps sixty days.

Mr. BLAINE said that such complaints as had been made did not apply to all the States. He ventured to say there were not ten or even eight States which could be named in that connection. There were certainly none in Maine and Vermont, nor in Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Not at all. Would Senators say that if such general information were asked for it would imply that marshals and their deputies were used in the rural parts of the country as well as in large, boisterous centres, where there were rowdyism and corrupt practices which must be kept in check? The Senate and the country ought to have the information called for by the amendment.

Mr. BECK repeated that, whatever might be the purpose of the amendment, its adoption would delay the investigation. Let the Senator from New York offer his proposition in the shape of a separate resolution, which could be passed if no one on the Republican side objected.

Mr. CONKLING replied, saying, among other things, that he understood it would not require more than forty-eight hours to prepare and furnish all the information called for by his amendment. It would not, therefore, do to object to it on the ground of delay.

Mr. MCDONALD. As the Senator said the information can be furnished in forty-eight hours, I simply ask if he has authority for the statement. If it takes twice as long I will vote for his amendment.

Mr. CONKLING. I say these accounts are in the Treasury Department, and can be copied in forty-eight hours. Does the Senator doubt that?

Mr. MCDONALD. There is a difference between what is said can be done and what will be done.

Mr. EATON. I doubt it.

Mr. CONKLING. The Senator from Indiana has found an adjunct in the Senator from Connecticut who is willing to doubt. I do not doubt; because it is inconceivable that a half dozen clerks cannot copy what is already on the books. To doubt is a draft on credulity which no man can honor, though the Senator from Pennsylvania is in doubt.

Mr. EATON. The Senator from New York says he wants the broadest light. He shall have it by my vote, but not now. It would take a longer time than forty-eight hours to furnish the information the Senator seeks. It would be fortunate if it were obtained in four times forty-eight hours.

Mr. CONKLING. Does the Senator think it would take a longer or shorter time to give the information concerning the five States mentioned than all the States of the Union? If, as the Senator says, it would take four times forty-eight hours, does he think that time would cover the residue of the States or not?

Mr. EATON. If it would take ten, fifteen, or twenty clerks forty-eight hours, or four times forty-eight, to furnish the information called for by the resolution, I would require forty clerks to furnish the information called for by the amendment, and therefore another force of the Department would have to be employed.

The question having been taken, Mr. Conkling's amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 36—a strict party vote.

Mr. CONKLING then offered an amendment in the form of a separate resolution, namely:

"*Resolved further*, That the same information called for in the preceding resolution be likewise sent to the Senate in respect to each State not named in the resolution, without deferring an answer to the preceding resolution."

This amendment was accepted, there being no objection.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following:

"*Resolved further*, that the report fully all information in his possession touching the question and necessity of such expenditures and the operation of the laws under which they were made."

Mr. WALLACE said that the information ought to be asked of the Attorney-General.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that it called for whatever information was in possession of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WALLACE said it involved newspaper accounts or loose rumors in his possession. He hoped the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury would not be asked in this form.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied there was not a line in his amendment calling for an opinion, but for vouchers in the Secretary's office, which would show on whose application the money was expended, and whether the number of marshals was too large or too small.

Mr. KERNAN said the committee ought to be allowed to obtain the information without being embarrassed.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the Senators had shown a new-born zeal on this occasion; but when they had control of the Senate there was no attempt made by them to obtain the information. He would prefer to see them take the situation a little more cheerfully.

We will, he said, aid them in obtaining the information in a proper way; but when we strike a line for our action there should be no drawback. It should be understood that the Democrats pursue their own line of policy without regard to consulting the Republicans. I hope they will behave like Christian statesmen and bear it manfully. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that he had always supposed that where there were two parties a Senator was still a Senator. He thought that a Senator in the minority even had the right to offer an amendment to a pending measure. He had not known before now that because a Senator was in the minority he had no right to attempt to correct legislation.

He did not know but by direction of some conclave of Democracy a resolution would be brought in to correct the yea-and-nay list by striking off names. The minority would leave the responsibility where it belongs—to the Democratic party. When the Senator was in the minority he frequently saw him rise to offer amendments to pending propositions, and no objection was made by the majority to his right to do so, the propriety of it depending on their merit, and not because of any particular Senator. He knew of no rule changing this practice. The people will be sorry to learn of it, but it will be corrected by and by.

Mr. Edmunds' amendment was rejected by a strict party vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered another resolution, namely:

"*Resolved further*, That as soon as possible after the information called for by the foregoing resolution shall be furnished, he report fully all the information in his possession touching the question of the necessity for these expenditures."

This amendment was also rejected—yeas, 27 nays, 36—a strict party vote.

The resolution of Mr. Wallace, as amended by Mr. Conkling, was then agreed to.

The Vice-President, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, appointed Senator Booth a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to supply a vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Sargent's term of Congressional service.

The Senate went into executive session at two o'clock, and when the doors were opened, at twenty minutes past two o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELLIS offered a resolution increasing the membership of the Committee on Elections from eleven to nineteen, and stated that he did so in the interest of economy and correctness of representation, since it frequently happened that, owing to press of business, that committee was not able to report on election cases until the last days of the session.

Mr. MILLS thought that every contested election case should go to a special committee.

Mr. FRYE said that he desired to apologize for a remark which he had made the other day, namely, that he did not believe in the total depravity of the Democratic party. The vote upon the Florida case had shown him that he was mistaken. [Laughter.]

The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. REAGAN desired to refer several bills, but Mr. Conger objected.

He also objected to the reference of a resolution which Mr. Young (Tenn.) desired to offer for the reappointment of the yellow fever committee.

The House then at 12:20, adjourned until Tuesday

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court of the United States.

FRIDAY, March 21, 1879.

On motion of Mr. Attorney-General Devens, A. R. Dutton, esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, was admitted to practice.

No. 972. The Central Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. Albert Gallatin; No. 1083. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The United States. Argument continued by Mr. Benjamin H. Hill for Central Pacific Railroad Company, and concluded by Mr. Samuel Shellabarger for the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

No. 929, &c. The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. Benton M. Ford et al, and other claimants. Argument commenced by Mr. Attorney-General Devens for the United States, and continued by Mr. Edmund Jussen for defendants in error.

Adjourned until Monday, at twelve o'clock.

District Courts.

Supreme Court of the District.—Wood & Co. vs. Grahamite and Trinidad Paving Company; argument concluded and case submitted. Appleby, receiver, vs. same; motion to discharge attachment argued. Lear vs. Darnin; order restraining defendant. Adjourned till Monday.

Probate Court—Register Webster.—Charlotte Crown gave bond in $1,500 as administratrix of Samuel Crown, deceased. Will of Mordecai Yarnell was admitted to probate; John Marbury, jr., and George W. Waters qualified as executors and gave bond in $15,000. Will of Martha Mackall filed for probate. Also will of George Dana Harrington filed for probate. Will of Henrietta B. Owen admitted to probate; Andrew C. Bradley qualified as administrator and gave bond in $3,000. In re estate Joseph Casey; inventory of personal estate returned by one executor and order of sale issued. In re estate Henry Wingate; order granting letters of administration to A. Jackson Jones; bond, $8,000. In re Annie M. Norris, guardian; inventory of annual rental value of real estate returned. In re estate John C. Riley; order of sale granted the administrators to sell all or part of the personal estate. In re estate Esau Pickrell; final notice issued to the administrator of said estate, appointing Tuesday, April 22, 1879, for settlement. Adjourned to March 26, ten a. m.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The repairs to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which were rendered necessary by the close of navigation last fall, will be completed by the last of the present week, when the water will be turned on all along the line, and it is anticipated that navigation will be resumed and that coal will commence to arrive during the first of the week. All light boats that have been lying in the Georgetown level since the close of navigation are expected to depart for Cumberland next Tuesday, the 25th instant.

Thursday night Officer Augustus Hess arrested a colored man named William Parker, a fugitive from justice. About eighteen months ago Parker was arraigned in the Police Court on two charges, one for burglary and the other for grand larceny, and while awaiting a hearing escaped from the court. He was indicted some time ago by the grand jury on both charges, and yesterday morning he was turned over to the Marshal by Judge Snell.

A New York company have contracted with Mr. Joseph Jones, a well known builder of Georgetown, to rebuild the old corn-mill, adjoining Mr. A. Brandt's grocery establishment, on the line of the canal, known as Mark Young's mill, and which was destroyed by fire on the morning of July 4, 1877.

The collector of customs has received a letter from Assistant Secretary French, of the Treasury Department, stating that the collector of New York has been instructed to permit goods in bond to be shipped to Georgetown.

The fishermen on the Virginia shore above the Chain Bridge succeeded in catching with a dip a large number of tailors yesterday.

A. Z. Collins, of Vermont; D. Maloney, of Ireland, and James Rick and bride, of Virginia, have apartments at the West End Hotel.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

FINANCIAL.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 21, 1879.

The imports of dry goods for the past week were $1,786,583, and the amount marketed was $1,914,021.

Money was active and loaned up to 7 per cent, but closed easier at 5.

Foreign exchange was unsettled, with a limited inquiry at 486@486¼ for long and 488@489 for demand.

Government bonds were weak and ¼@¾ lower.

State bonds were dull.

Railroad bonds were weak. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre consols assented felt off from 52½ to 48½. Wabash secon 's (ex coupon) from 82¼ to 81, do (St Louis division, ex matured coupons) from 87 to 86, and Cincinnati and Springfield (C C C & I guaranteed) from 92¼ to 91¼. Ohio and Mississippi consolidated sinking funds declined to 109, New Jersey Central assented consols to 83½, Central Pacific firsts to 108, Union Pacific land grants to 111½, Denver and Rio Grande firsts to 89, and Delaware and Hudson coupon 7's of 1891 to 109½. Delaware and Hudson registered 7's of 1891 advanced to 98½, St Paul sinking funds to 103, Louisiana and Nashville consols to 91, and Iron Mountain firsts to 110½.

The stock market was generally weak in the early dealings and prices fell off 1@2½ per cent, the latter Michigan Central, which sold down to 81, against 86½ last night. Union Pacific was also notably weak, dropping from 72 to 70, ex dividend. The speculation subsequently assumed a firmer tone and an advance of ¾@1½ per cent was established, Michigan Central making the greatest improvement. Toward the close there was a fractional reaction in a portion of the list, Michigan Central losing ¼ per cent of the late improvement. Erie was firmly held and closed at a advance of ⅝ per cent on the day, Western Union fluctuating between 103 and 102½, ex dividend, closing at the latter for regular settlement; shares were weak. The transactions aggregated 450,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Erie, 18,000 were Lake Shore, 9,000 were Wabash, 21,000 were Northwest, 9,000 were St. Paul, 10,000 were Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 6,000 were New Jersey Central, 6,000 were Michigan Central, 4,000 were Western Union, 3,000 were St Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and 2,000 were St Louis and San Francisco.

The following were the closing prices:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

1881's, coupons	105¼	New fives	104½
1867's	102¼	Ten-forties	101¼
1868's	102¼		

STATE BONDS.

D. C. 3.65's	81	Levee 5's	37
Tenn. 6's, old	34	Alabama 5's	64¼
Do, new	29	Do 5's	49
Va. 6's, old	31	Ga. 6's	104
Do, new	23	Do 7's	109
Mo, consolidated	75	N. C. 6's	18½
Do, deferred	7½	Do, new	11½
La. C's, old	37	Do, special tax	1½
Do, new	27	S. C. 6's	25
Levee's	27	Do, new	10

STOCKS.

N. Y. Central	112¼	Chicago and N.W.	55¼
Erie	24¼	Do, preferred	85½
Lake Shore	70	Rock Island	129
Illinois Central	89½	Western Union	102¼
Pittsburg	127		

SUB-TREASURY BALANCES.

Gold	$117,939,850
Currency	46,737,979

Pacific Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21, 1879.

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

Alpha	18½	Hale & Norcross	13½
Ala	5½	Julia consolidated	4½
Belcher	7	Justice	3½
Best & Belcher	16½	Mexican	33½
Bullion	9	Northern Belle	2½
Caledonia	2½	Ophir	29½
California	5½	Overman	10½
Chollar	4	Raymond & Ely	6
Consolid'd Virginia	8½	Savage	11½
Crown Point	4½	Sierra Nevada	44½
Eureka consolid'd	21	Union consolidated	61
Exchequer	4½	Yellow Jacket	15
Gould & Curry	9½	Bodie	6
Grand Prize	4		

COMMERCIAL.

Washington River Front.

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1879.

ARRIVED.

Riley's wharves—Schooners Charin, Starr, Norfolk, with shingles to Willett & Libbey; William Mosee, Ward; Chief, Lewis; Julia A Thomas, Hayden; Virginia Lee, Dorman, and Seeley, Laye ch, all from the Chesapeake Bay, with oysters to market.

CLEARED.

Riley's wharves—Steamer Mary C. Spedden, Georgetown, to finish discharging cargo of lumber; schooners Cora Delphine, George; Golden Rule, Laughon; M Gertrude, Beeson; Octavia, George; John W Gray, Swann; Union Belle, Johnson, and Discovery, Sears, all bound down, light.

Georgetown Commercial News.

GEORGETOWN, March 21, 1879.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat—The market for wheat continues quiet and inactive, owing to the limited supply and the absence of any important dealings. We write an active milling inquiry, however, for all descriptions at full market valuations.

Corn—The supply of corn is not fully adequate to present local wants, and we continue to note a firm and steady market at 43@45c for yellow and white.

FORT.

Cleared—Steamship John Gibson, Traverse, New York, with a general cargo of merchandise to New York merchants.

Baltimore General Market.

BALTIMORE, March 21, 1879.

Cotton firm, active, and higher. Middling, 10c.

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

Wheat—Southern dull. Western dull. Southern red, $1 10@1 12; do amber, $1 16@1 17; No 2 Pennsylvania red, $1 15@1 15¼; No 2 Western winter red, spot and March, $1 13; April, $1 14; May, $1 13¼@1 13½.

Corn—Southern quiet and steady. Western steady, firm, and quiet. Southern white, 42c; do yellow, 43@44c; Western mixed, spot and March, 43¼c; April, 43½c; May, 43½@43¾c; steamer, 40c.

Oats firm and steady. Southern, 35@36c; Western white, 36@36c; do mixed, 33@34c; Pennsylvania, 35@36c.

Rye quiet at 56@58c.

Hay steady. Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, $11@12.

Provisions steady. Mess pork, $10 50@10 75. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3¾@4c; clear-rib sides, 4⅞@5c; packed, 4½c and 5½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 4¾c; clear-rib sides, &c. Hams, 9@10c. Lard, refined tierces, 7¾c. Butter steady; prime to choice Western, 18@20c; roll, 15@16c. Eggs steady; fresh, 10½@17c.

Petroleum quiet. Crude, 7½@8½c; refined, 9½c.

Coffee firm and active. Rio cargoes, 10¾@16c.

Sugar quiet. A soft, 5¼@5½c.

Whisky dull at $1 07@1 07¾.

Freights to Liverpool per steam steady. Cotton, ⅝d; flour, 3s 6d; grain, 7½d.

Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 31,300 bu; corn, 83,200 bu; oats, 1,300 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 142,400 bu; corn, 140,600 bu.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

The Most Famous Book of the Day.

BISMARCK IN THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

Gleanings of Past Years. Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The Age of the Antonines. By W. W. Capes. Student's Commentary on the Bible. Spiritual Manifestations. Charles Beecher. Bessie Harrington's Venture. Mathews. American Almanac for 1879.

BOOKS FOR THE LENTEN SEASON.

EASTER CARDS IN GREAT VARIETY at

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STEAMSHIP LINES.

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FOR POTOMAC RIVER LANDINGS.

Steamer JOHN W. THOMPSON leaves Sixth street wharf every Monday at 7 a. m. for Nomini; Thursday for Currioman, and Saturday for Leonardtown, stopping at intermediate landings going and returning.

STEAMERS FOR NEW YORK.

The steamers JOHN GIBSON and E. C. KNIGHT alternately leave Pier 41, East River, New York, every Saturday, at 4 p. m.; Georgetown Saturday morning, and Alexandria same day.

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If THESE SYMPTOMS are allowed to go on very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected with organic weakness it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which HELMBOLD'S BUCHU does in every case.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICKS, CEMENT, LIME, AND SAND FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE PATENT-OFFICE BUILDING.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT, WASHINGTON, March 17, 1879.

Proposals will be received at room No. 24, Corcoran building, until 12 m. on the 27th of March, 1879, for furnishing building materials as above stated. The specifications may be obtained on application to

ADOLF CLUSS,
mch18 eo31 [Star] Engineer and Architect.

NAVY-YARD, GREEN WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1879.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," will be received at this office until 12 m. the 29th day of MARCH, 1879, for the below-described coal, to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C., free of any expense to the Government, and subject to the usual inspection, viz:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

Five hundred tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Cumberland Coal, best quality, free from dust, sulphur, or other impurities.

Fifty tons (2,240 pounds per ton) White-Ash Egg Coal, best quality, dry, free from slate and dust.

All to be delivered by April 10, 1879. The contractor is to place it in carts provided by the Government at the Navy-Yard wharf, the quantity is to be paid for at the weight of the Navy-Yard scales.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. Responsible security required on the bids for the prompt and faithful delivery of the coal. Blank forms for bids at this office. The contractor to pay the cost of inspection.

J. A. SMITH,
mar17 Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR CAR-FASTENINGS, FOR USE ON CARS TRANSPORTING BRAZIL BOND, AND FOR SEALS FOR USE ON PACKAGES OF DUTIABLE GOODS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 6, 1879.

Sealed proposals are invited, until 12 o'clock m. on MONDAY, March 31, 1879, for furnishing the Treasury Department Fastenings for Car-doors and Seals for Packages, in such quantities as the Department may from time to time require.

For the information of bidders it is stated that there are two classes of common carriers, viz: Those bonded to transport appraised goods and those bonded to transport unappraised goods. At present the same fastenings, viz: lead seals, are used on the cars, &c., of both classes, and unless a superior device, combining equal facility, security, and comparative cheapness is presented, the Department will continue the use of lead seals.

For securing packages lead seals, which are attached with cords, are used, and, as in the case of car-fastenings, will be continued unless a more desirable device is submitted.

Proposals will be accompanied by samples of the articles proposed to be furnished, and will state the price at which the same, boxed and marked for shipment in such manner as may be required by the Department, will be delivered at the office of an express or freight company at the place of manufacture.

Bidders will state in the case of lead seals, which must have wires at least ten (10) inches in length attached, with one end fastened in the seal, the price per thousand.

It is estimated that about 1,000,000 car-seals and about 200,000 package-seals are required per annum.

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

Due examination will be made of, and full consideration given to, the merits of all locks, seals, and other devices which may be submitted.

Printed forms of proposals are not furnished, nor are they necessary.

Proposals may be made for furnishing either or both of the articles named, to be marked, "Proposals for Car-fastenings," or "Proposals for Package-seals," as the case may be, and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

mar20-tf JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1878, at 5:20 A. M.

A. M. Leave Washington:

5:05—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Elliott City, on Sundays to Baltimore only. Stops at Shipley's, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, Hanover, and Elk Ridge. Breakfast at Relay.

6:50—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way via Relay.)

7:30—BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRES