FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

A Sharp Debate in the Senate on Saturday.

n Hill's Apology for the Rebellion—He Went Into the Rebellion While Opposed to It—Present Affection for the Northern Democrats a Return for Sympathy During the War, &c.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 10, 1879.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes.

Mr. BECK, of the Committee on Appropriations, said the bill was substantially the same as that agreed to by the committee of conference at the former session of Congress.

Mr. EDMUNDS inquired whether what is called political legislation is the same as that proposed last year, or did it differ by enlargement or diminution.

Mr. BECK replied he was not prepared to answer, as he had not compared the two propositions.

The Senate proceeded to act on the amendments to the pending bill and agreed to those restoring the compensation of the Senate's officers, clerks, and other employees, which the House had reduced.

Mr. BECK moved that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, in order to afford Mr. Hill, of Georgia, an opportunity to address the Senate, as he intends leaving the city and may not return before the end of the present session.

Mr. HILL then proceeded to speak with reference to that part of the bill proposing new legislation with regard to jurors, supervisors of elections, &c. He asked why the discussion had been thrust upon the country, the legislation proposed being very simple—nothing but the repeal of some portions of the laws enacted during and since the late war. He had watched the discussion in order to arrive at the motive which prompted it, and was new satisfied that a party in this country had entered upon a well or rather ill-considered, but a determined purpose of reopening the sectional agitation which so long disturbed the people, with a view of consolidating one section of the country against the other for the benefit of a party, without reference to the public good. He then referred to the recent speech of Mr. Conkling, charging that its purpose was in that direction, and alluded to Mr. Edmunds as having in his speech yesterday taken the position that the bills to bill prohibiting military interference at elections would have the effect to change and modify all the laws to which the Senator from Vermont alluded.

The Senator must have known that the bill, if it should become a law, would not affect in any degree the legislation previous to 1865. If the majority in Congress declare from this time forward that the army and navy shall not interfere with elections, they but re-enact what the custom, practice, and law were before the act of 1865. The country was to be told that the Democrats wanted to destroy the power of the Government to enforce the laws. The speech of the Senator from Vermont ought to be studied, as it showed the great question of difference between the two great parties now struggling for the mastery, and the assumption that there could be no protection to the country save by the military arm. If this should unfortunately ever be believed by the country, the Republic would be at an end.

Mr. HILL continued his remarks, claiming that the South had been misrepresented for the purpose of antagonizing the North and to secure Republicans in the possession of power. The Southern men went to war in vindication of their convictions. The South did not secede from the Union because they were enemies of the Constitution and the Union. It was driven into secession by the extremists of the North. The Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling) called the Representatives of the South Confederates, and then notified the North that they ought to be alarmed because the legislation was proposed by the same kind of men who were here before the war. He (Mr. Hill) had been making a count, too, and, strangely as the Senator might think of it, of the nine Representatives and two Senators from Georgia, nine, certainly eight, were opposed to secession.

Mr. CONKLING asked when?

Mr. HILL replied: Till it came. And then they stood up in that dark hour like men for their convictions. They had no apology to make. Of the ninety-three Southern Representatives and Senators about seventy-five were opposed to secession. He mentioned this for the purpose of showing how sound the Southern people are. They were willing to be represented by men true to the Union. The people of Troupe County, in which the Senator (Hill) lived, requested him to serve as their delegate in the State Convention of Georgia. He accepted the trust in a letter, in which he said he would consent to a dissolution of the Union as he would to the death of his father, only from necessity; that bad and extreme men were fighting the Union, which never had injured any man, and that he would never ask more from those who were destroying the Government in their folly than to give his children a better one. In January he had the honor to make the last speech against the resolution in favor of secession. On the 19th of that month, after the ordinance was framed, he wrote to a friend, telling him that deed was done which meant that Georgia had left the Union. The streets were wild with excitement. A party came to serenade him as it had others, but his room was dark, his heart sad, and his tongue silent. No matter who was in the wrong, he said in that letter, the Union had fallen.

The Georgia convention sent him (Mr. Hill) to the Provisional Congress. The people believed that if there could be a delay of a few months war could be averted. Virginia had not then gone out of the Union, and she issued a proclamation for a peace conference. His heart warmed, and he hoped for success. Seven States had then gone out, and, therefore, they could not participate in such convention, but they watched every movement with interest. Those very men who make charges of infidelity against the Southern people went to Washington to defeat the purposes of Virginia. In proof of this he read the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, February 11, 1861.

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR: Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed to you on Saturday at the request of Massachusetts and New York to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates, but they are here now and cannot get away. Ohio, Indiana, and Rhode Island are coming in, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us for God's sake to come to the rescue and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope they will send stiff-backed men or none. The whole thing was got up against my judgment and will end in thin smoke. I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates. Truly, your friend,

"Z. CHANDLER.

"His Excellency, AUSTIN BLAIR."

To this letter a postscript was added, saying the Northern people think a fight would be awful, but "without a little blood-letting this reform will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush."

The Representatives of the South must be trusted. The South sought to divert the war while the extremists of the North tried to bring it on. He (Mr. Hill) knew the Republicans claim to have saved the Union; but if there had been no Republican party the Union would not have been in peril, and there would have been no secession, no returning boards and electoral commission.

Mr. HILL said it was through the very agency of the authority and sovereignty of the States, which you thought you had destroyed, that we are able to be here to-day—not through intimidation and fraud. It is not true that we are solid against the North. We are solid against the Republican party. Why should we not be? Can you wonder? I will not speak of the past. Do you think we are going to love you for the speeches you have made during the last four weeks, criminating and slandering us in every form? You may not know it, but we are men. Every vile story of fraud, no matter how unworthy of belief, is paraded against the Southern people; but no matter how much testimony of good men we bring to refute these falsehoods, that testimony is cried down.

We regard the Republican party as merely sectional. We join the Democrats of the North because we admired their course during the war.

If the South were solid against the Constitution it would be reprehensible, but they were not. We are solid for preserving the Constitution and its principles. It is not we, but Northern men who seek strife, and who are against the Union. It was not the Republicans, but the Northern Democrats, who saved the Union, and they will preserve it. We could not help them to save it, but we are here to help them to preserve it.

Mr. HILL said he was born a slaveholder, but never bought a slave, except one who asked him to do so, and he was not ashamed of that. He would never willingly deprive a human being of any of his rights. Born and reared amid the traditions of slavery, he yet wished when secession was proposed that slavery should perish rather than stand in the way of the maintenance of the Union. In disunion he saw anarchy, horror, the destruction of States, and only despotism. Disunion in any form was nothing but bloody waste and ruin to all races and conditions of men.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, by the consent of the Senator from Minnesota I shall occupy the time of the Senator for a moment.

Mr. President, this is the fourth time since 1861 that allusion has been made to a letter written by me to the Governor of the State of Michigan; first it appeared in a newspaper published in Detroit, a copy of which was sent to me and a copy was likewise sent to the late Senator Powell. The letter was a private note written to the Governor and no copy retained. Senator Powell approached me with his copy of the letter and asked if it was a correct copy. I told him I did not know; I had written to the Governor of Michigan a private note and had kept no copy and could not say whether this was correct or not. He told me that if it was a correct copy he would wish to make use of it, and if it was not he did not propose to make use of it. I said: "Sir, I will adopt it, and you may make any use of it you please." So to-day that is my letter. If not originally written by me, it is mine by adoption.

And, Mr. President, what were the circumstances under which that letter was written? I had been in this body then nearly four years, listening to treason day by day and hour by hour. The threat, the universal threat daily, hourly, was, "Do this or we will dissolve the Union; if you do not do that we will dissolve the Union." Treason was in the White House, treason in the Cabinet, treason in the Senate, and treason in the House of Representatives; bold, outspoken, rampant treason was daily and hourly uttered. The threat was made upon this floor in my presence by a Senator, "You may give us a blank sheet of paper and let us fill it up as we please, and then we will not live with you." And another Senator stood here beside that Senator from Texas and said, "I stand by the Senator from Texas." Treason was applauded in the galleries of this body, and treason was talked on the streets, in the street-cars, in private circles; everywhere it was treason—treason in your Departments, traitors in the White House, traitors around these galleries, traitors everywhere.

The flag of rebellion had been raised; the Union was already dissolved, we were told; the rebel government was already established with its capital in Alabama; "and now we will negotiate with you," was said to us. Upon what basis would you negotiate? Upon what basis did you call your peace convention? With rampant rebellion staring us in the face. Sir, it was no time to negotiate. The time for negotiation was past. We had offered everything we could in the way of negotiation, everything in the way of compromise, and all our pacifiers had been indignantly refused.

Sir, this was the condition of affairs when that letter was written; and after Mr. Powell had made his assault upon me in this body for it, I instantly responded, relating what I have related here now with regard to the letter, and I said, "I stand by that letter," and I stand by it now. What was there in it then, and what is there in it now? The State of Michigan was known to be in favor of the Constitution and the Union and the enforcement of the laws, even to the letting of blood if need be, and that was all there was and all there is in that letter. Make the most of it.

The Senator from Georgia says that I did not shed any blood. How much blood did he shed? (Laughter.) Will somebody inform us the exact quantity of blood that the Senator from Georgia shed?

Mr. HILL (Ga.) The difference between us is that I was not in favor of shedding anybody's blood.

Mr. CHANDLER. Nor I, except to punish treason and traitors. Sir, the Senator is not the man to stand up on this floor and talk about other men saving their own blood. He took mighty good care to put his blood in Fort Lafayette, where he was out of the way of rebel bullets as well as Union bullets. He is the last man to stand up here and talk to me about letting the blood of others be shed.

Mr. President, I was then, as I am now, in favor of the Government of the United States. Then, as now, I abhorred the idea of State sovereignty over national sovereignty. Then, as now, I was prepared even to shed blood to save this glorious Government. Then, as now, I stood up for the Constitution and the Union. Then, as now, I was in favor of the perpetuity of this glorious Government. But the Senator from Georgia was, as he testified before a committee, "a Union secessionist." I have the testimony here before me. Will somebody explain what that means—"a Union secessionist?" Mr. President, I should like to see the dictionary where the definition can be found of "a Union secessionist." I do not understand the term.

He says that they have a right to have a solid South, but a solid North will destroy the Government. Why, Mr. President, the South is more solid to-day than it was in 1857.

Several Senators. Eighteen hundred and sixty-one, you mean.

Mr. CHANDLER. Well, it was the same in 1857. It was just as solid in 1857 as it is to-day. It has been solid ever since, and it was in no quarrel with the North that made it solid. It was solid because it was determined either to "rule or ruin" this nation. It tried the "ruin" scheme with arms; and now having failed to ruin this Government with arms, it comes back to ruin it by withholding supplies to carry on the Government. Sir, the men have changed since 1857. There is now but one member on this floor who stood here with me on the 4th of March, 1857. The men have changed, the measures not at all. You then fought for the overthrow of this Government, and now you vote and talk for the same purpose. You are to-day, as you were then, determined either to rule or ruin this Government, and you cannot do either.

Mr. WINDOM obtained the floor, and gave way for a motion to adjourn. He will resume his remarks at 1.30 to-day. The Senate then at 5.30 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.), chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported a bill amending section 688 of the statutes relating to writs of prohibitions and mandamus. Passed.

Also bill construing act of March 9, 1878, so as to entitle the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 to pensions notwithstanding a second marriage, provided they were widows at the date of the passage of said act, or at the time of application. The bill was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS (Va.) also reported a bill defining the duties of reporter of the Supreme Court, fixing his compensation, and providing for the publication and distribution of Supreme Court reports. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on a point of order.

Mr. LOWE, from the same committee, reported a bill amending section 2299 of the Revised Statutes, so as to allow affidavits made in the entering of land to be administered by United States Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.), from the same committee, reported a bill repealing and amending certain sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the removal of cause from State courts.

Pending action, the morning hour expired.

Mr. LE FEVRE offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members to take into consideration such measures as might tend to promote the agricultural interests of the country. Referred.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Warner silver bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kelley.

Mr. REED applied himself to dissipating the prejudices of gentlemen who believed the demonetization act to be a fiendish outrage, and who talked about the act taking away the legal-tender qualities of the trade dollar as a trick.

Mr. HASKELL gave a brief and comprehensive history of the act demonetizing silver, showing that there was no secrecy about it, but that publicity was given to it in its various stages.

Mr. BOWMAN opposed the bill.

Several bills were introduced and referred, including the following: Relating to the public lands; for the appointment of a Mississippi River Commission; for the reduction and reorganization of the army.

The House then, at 4.25, adjourned.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The managers, or more properly speaking, the committee of arrangements of the High Tent of Rechabites, who have in charge the provision of all things necessary for the successful result of the convention to-morrow night, are turning things topsey-turvey in and among the sedate faubourg of Washington. The inordinate display of bunting and tooting of horns, which the committee propose ere the demise of another day, will be sufficient to appall the good people of Georgetown. The West End Hotel has been appropriated as headquarters for the more aristocratic of the order. No doubt enough excitement will be generated before the convention disperses to keep the ancient village from complete dormancy. At least for the sake of a distracted reporter it is to be hoped so.

The domestic infelicities of Conrad Soul's hearthstone are indelibly recorded upon Lieutenant Skippon's private register at the Georgetown Precinct Station. It seems that Conrad's soul does not beat in unison with his better half's. At least a disinterested party would infer not less from the threats of vengeance and subsequent beatings which he inflicted upon his wife yesterday afternoon. Conrad will interview Judge Snell to-day.

The ball to be given soon by the members of the Signal Corps stationed at Fort Whipple, Va., promises to be the best given at that place. Many who have attended their entertainments will look forward to this occasion with pleasure.

George E. Truett, Nashville; W. S. Penelberry, Alleghany City; William Smith and John Smith, Maryland, are enjoying the country air of this locality and the bill of fare of the West End Hotel.

The exuberant spirits of William Neal were yesterday temporarily held in check by Officer Trunnel, and William was escorted to the station, prior to his introduction to the court.

Peter Pascoe McAhill, and Jerome Shaw departed so far from the limits of propriety as to indulge in a good square drunk Sunday afternoon. Georgetown is booming.

District Courts.

Supreme Court of the District.—Appleby, receiver, vs. Grahamite and Trinidad Asphalt Pavement Company; opinion by Justice Wylie; judgment for defendant on demurrer. Edwards vs. Hickman; opinion by Justice Wylie directing decree in behalf of complainant as to title only. Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company vs. Brightwell; argued and submitted.

Circuit Court—Justice Cox.—McLaughlin vs. Woodhull; motion for judgment notwithstanding plea granted. Carr vs. Morrison; motion for judgment denied. Herring & Co. vs. Pierce; judgment on stipulation. Sawyer vs. Pyer; judgment by default. Citizens' National Bank vs. Thyson & Young; judgment against defendants. Hall & Hume vs. Sullivan; motion for judgment granted; appeal prayed. Brayfield vs. McGhan, administrator; referred to Benjamin G. Lovejoy to take testimony. Lloyd vs. Clark et al; motion to set aside judgment overruled. Moore vs. Douglass; exceptions signed. Shirley vs. Cresswell et al; exceptions signed.

Circuit Court—Justice Wylie.—The May term of this court will convene this morning, and Justice Wylie, it is expected, will relieve Justice Cox on the bench. In all probability the appeal calendar will be called first, as has been the custom heretofore at this term of the court.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur—Shepherd vs. F. S. & T. Co.; receiver appointed and injunction against complainants. Moore vs. District of Columbia; twenty days allowed to file an answer. Kendy vs. District of Columbia; stricken from the calendar. Murray vs. Ager; stricken from the calendar. Bakersmith vs. Meister; leave granted to file amended bill. Cassell vs. Stuart; sale set aside. Ford vs. Holden; motion to be heard next Wednesday. Beames vs. Baker; bill dismissed by complainant. Ellison vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; motion for pro confesso denied. Cahill vs. Cahill; time limited to take testimony to thirty days. Parker vs. New Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; auxiliary receiver appointed. Byrne vs. Blakney; auditor's report confirmed. Campbell vs. Dotson; reference to auditor. Evans vs. Freeman; J. H. McDaniels made party defendant. Sunday vs. Sunday; reference to Examiner Cruikshank to take proof. McCauley vs. King et al.; order of publication against defendant, E. T. Ford. Harrison vs. Davis; injunction made perpetual.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court of the District.—No. 16, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Grant; No. 27, Barry's estate; No. 38, McDaniel vs. Wright; No. 39, Truscott vs. Austin; No. 41, Hunt vs. Burche; No. 43, Cole vs. Reed; No. 44, Palmer vs. Drane; No. 46, Smith vs. *Chronicle* Company; No. 47, Rosch vs. Castleman; No. 47½, Brown vs. Dyer; No. 48, United States ex rel. vs. Rheos.

Equity Court—Justice MacArthur.—No. 7, Lee vs. Douglass; No. 10, Hewitt vs. Filbert; No. 12, Myers vs. Myers; No. 13, Lamborn vs. Lamborn; No. 14, Robinson vs. Robinson; No. 15, Ruppert vs. Caperton; No. 16, Moore vs. District of Columbia; No. 17, Pepper vs. Shepherd; No. 18, Menger vs. Posey; No. 19, Bates vs. Plummer.

Criminal Court—Justice Hagner.—Fanny Smith, alias Indian Fanny, perjury; Letha Matthews, perjury; Isabella Downing, assault and battery; Hattie Robbinson, larceny; Frank Williams, Frank Harris, Hugh Stroder, and George Galon, petit larceny, second offense.

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6:50—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way via Relay.)
7:40—BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRESS.
8:10—Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown and Way Stations.
9:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Parlor Car to New York and Philadelphia. Stops at Annapolis Junction.
9:32—ST. LOUIS, LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Frederick, Hagerstown, and Valley Branch, except Sunday. Through car to Staunton. Pullman cars to Cincinnati daily. Grafton to Sandusky daily, except Saturday.
9:00—Post Sunday only—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way.
10:00—HALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Bladensburg, College, Relsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction, Jessup's, and Hanover.

P. M.
12:10—Baltimore, Annapolis, Ellicott City, and Way.
1:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXPRESS. Stops at Laurel.
1:35—On Sunday only for Baltimore and Way Stations.
4:30—BALTIMORE, BLADENSBURG, AND LAUREL EXPRESS. Frederick via Relay. Stops at Annapolis Junction.
4:35—Point of Rocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Way Stations. On Sundays to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.
4:40—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
5:00—PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Ellicott City, Norfolk, except Sunday. Norfolk passengers taken in the cars direct to boat at Canton. Stops at Bladensburg and Laurel.
6:50—Hagerstown and Way Stations.
7:00—CHICAGO AND COLUMBUS EXPRESS. Sleeping cars to Chicago.
8:00—BALTIMORE EXPRESS.
9:00—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
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For Baltimore, 6:40, 8:35, 9:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 7:40, and 10:15 p. m. daily.

For Pope's Creek Line, 6:40 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

For Annapolis, 6:40 a. m. and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ALEXANDRIA AND FREDERICKSBURG RAILWAY AND ALEXANDRIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

For Accomac, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1:15, 3, 4:20, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 p. m. On Sunday, 9 a. m., 1:15, and 7 p. m.

For Richmond and the South, 6:50 a. m. daily, and 4:20 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1, 3, 4:20, 5, 6, 7, and 12 p. m.

On Sunday at 9 a. m., 1:15 and 6 p. m.

Tickets, information, sleeping and parlor-car accommodations can be procured at the offices—northeast corner of Thirteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, northeast corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and at the depot, where orders can be left for the checking of baggage to destinations from hotels and residences.

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COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

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A SPECIFIC REMEDY for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine; Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys; Stone in the Bladder, Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, Bright's Disease, Milky Discharges, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, or Prostate Gland whether affecting Male, Female, or Child.

FOR WEAKNESS arising from excesses or dissipation, attended with some of the following symptoms: Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Trembling, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pains in the Back Chest, and Head, Hurry of the Blood to the Head, Skin Eruptions Pale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

IF THESE SYMPTOMS are allowed to go on very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. What man can say he is free from diseases 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.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

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IS UNEQUALED by any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world to be used after confinement, and all enfeebled constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION,

HEADACHE, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the Blood of all impurities and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most skeptical of its valuable remedial properties.

Price $1 per Bottle, or Six for $5.

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FUTURE DAYS.

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PUBLIC SALE OF TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NEAR THIRTEENTH AND T STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated the 9th day of June, A. D. 1877, and recorded in Liber 866, folio 32, one of the land records for the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of May, 1879, at 4:30 o'clock p.m., lot numbered forty-five (45) in Mary C. Mitchell's subdivision of original lot four (4), in square two hundred and thirty-eight (238), in the city of Washington, D. C.

Terms: The amount secured by said deed of trust and the expenses of the sale in cash; balance in six and twelve months, at 6 per cent. interest.

BRAINARD H. WARNER, } Trustees.
CHAS. C. GLOVER, }
J. T. COLDWELL, Auctioneer. my10 eod&ds

JOHN SHERMAN & CO.,
Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers,
Bt. Cloud Building.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated June 30, 1875, recorded in Liber No. 787, folio 472, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and by the written request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1879, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., that piece or parcel of ground lying in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, known as the southern part of lot numbered twenty-three, in Willet's recorded subdivision of original lots numbered 15, 16, and 17, in square numbered 37, commencing for the same at the southeast corner of said lot 23, and running thence west 109½ feet; thence north 19½ feet; thence east 109½ feet, and thence south 19½ feet to beginning, together with the improvements thereon.

Terms: One-third cash; balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, secured by a deed of trust on property sold. Deposit of $75 at time of sale. Conveyancing at expense of purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with in eight days.

JOSEPH R. EDSON, } Trustees.
THOMAS HYDE, }
W. M. SMITH, Salesman. my7-eod&ds

GEORGE TRUESDELL, Auctioneer,
691 Seventh street northwest.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 1221 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST, IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

By virtue of a deed of trust dated March 28, 1879, and recorded in Liber 830, folio 232, &c., of the land records of the District of Columbia, and of a decree passed by the Supreme Court of said District, holding a special term on the 15th day of December, 1878, in equity cause No. 5929, and at the request of the party secured, I will sell at public auction, in front of the premises, on SATURDAY, the 17th day of May, 1879, at 5 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate and premises situate in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, known and designated as the south half of lot numbered fourteen (14), in John Davidson's subdivision of original lots five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and ten (10), in square numbered three hundred and ninety-one (391), as is comprised within the following metes and bounds:

Beginning for the same at a point in the line of Tenth (10th) street west, one hundred and eighty-four (184) feet five (5) inches south from the northwest corner of said square, and running east one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet nine (9) inches; thence south seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches; thence west one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet nine (9) inches; thence north seventeen (17) feet and two (2) inches to the place of beginning.

Also the south six (6) inches of lot numbered fifteen (15) in said subdivision of said square—said part of lot fifteen (15) fronting on the east side of Tenth (10th) street west, and running east with the same width one hundred and thirty-eight (138) feet nine (9) inches, the north line of said part of lot running through the centre of a party wall as now built, together with the Brick Dwelling House and improvements thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, and the balance in six, twelve, and eighteen months, for which the notes of the purchaser, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and secured by a deed of trust on the premises, will be taken; or the purchaser may pay all cash, at his option.

A deposit of $200 will be required at the time of sale, and, if the terms of sale shall not be complied with in ten days, the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. Conveyancing at purchaser's expense.

S. R. BOND, Trustee,
321 Four-and-a-half street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF U STREET NORTH WEST, BETWEEN FIRST AND SECOND STREETS.

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated March 10, 1872, recorded in Liber No. 678, folio 6, of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, I will sell, at public auction, in front of the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of May, 1879, at 4 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, viz: The east thirteen feet front of lot numbered twenty (20), of Kelly's subdivision of subdivision of part of square numbered three h