FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Blaine's Comment on Democratic Heresies.

Daniel Webster's View of the Union—Sharp Criticism of Alex H. Stephens' Book—A Democratic Substitute in the Army—The Military at the Polls in Delaware—Unpleasant Incidents.

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 19.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to Mr. Bell's resolution calling for information with regard to the direct tax imposed on the States and Territories in 1861.

Mr. BELL explained briefly his reasons for calling for the information. He said the whole amount of the tax was $20,000,000, of which there was now due and uncollected $3,000,000 from a portion of the States and Territories. He said that some speedy and effectual method should be adopted for the recovery of the same. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The President *pro tem.* also laid before the Senate the report of a commission in relation to the adoption of an automatic signal telegraph system, to communicate alarms of fire in the several Departments of the Government.

Mr. JONES (Fla.) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the House bill for the appointment of a commission to lease a building for the use of the Washington City Post-Office at a yearly rental of $5,000.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till December.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Messrs. PLUMB, TELLER, and PADDOCK respectively offered similar amendments providing that the claims of arrearages of pensions shall be settled and determined as rapidly as possible, and as fast as determined. But they were ruled out under the rules, and because they were in the character of new legislation.

At the suggestion of Mr. Beck it was agreed that the vote on the political part of the bill shall be taken to-morrow at four o'clock.

Mr. BLAINE replied to the remarks of Mr. Eaton, delivered last week, respecting the views of Daniel Webster on the Constitution of the United States. He said that on a previous occasion the Senator from Connecticut had stated that, Mr. Webster had called the Union a confederation of States, but on Friday the Senator said he had not been able to find that Mr. Webster used this language, but that he had called it a compact between the States. The Senator held in his hand when he made his speech the book of Alexander H. Stephens, entitled "The War Between the States." The work should have been called "The Rebellion Against the United States."

The Senator derived his facts, if not his inspiration, from that book, which was mischievous in title and preface, from the opening to the closing chapter. It was mischievous because it was an absolute tissue of deliberate misrepresentations, and it was the more mischievous because it came from a sincere man. Mr. Stephens had undertaken to show that Mr. Webster had changed his views, and had declared in his Capon Springs speech, in 1851, that the Union was a Union of States, founded on a compact. The Senator from Connecticut and those acting with him know the importance of terms, as on them hang the division of the two parties now striving for the mastery, and the construction of the principles on which the Government should be administered—whether the Government shall have power to maintain itself or whether it shall depend for its existence on the States. It would be seen by reference to the life of Webster, by Curtis, that Mr. Webster had denied the construction given to his Capon Springs speech. Mr. Webster maintained that the Union was not a league or a confederacy between the people of the States in their sovereign capacity, but a government properly founded on the will of the people, with relations between itself and individuals. Mr. Webster did not make use of the term "compact," but said the people of all the States, and not the States, entered into it.

After further remarks, in which Mr. Blaine argued that this was a nation, he said the Senator from Connecticut had failed in maintaining his leading proposition. He had not shown that the Union is a compact between States. The Constitution repudiates that idea in its preamble.

Mr. BLAINE then replied to the remarks of Mr. Hill, of Georgia, on a former occasion, reading from the proceedings of the Georgia convention that passed the ordinance of secession to show that Mr. Hill voted for it though he had previously told his constituents that he would consent to a dissolution of the Union as he would consent to the death of his father, namely, from necessity, and then with sadness of heart. He saw by complimentary biographies of other gentlemen, that they did not willingly go but were dragged into secession by their States, while the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Williams) was dragged into secession because his State did not go out of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked Mr. Blaine whether he did not hire a substitute instead of going to the war himself.

Mr. BLAINE replied that in the conscription law passed by the Congress of which he was a member, there was no exemption of members of the Legislative Department. He was among the first men drafted, and, not caring to resign as a member of Congress, he sent a substitute. What would the Senator from Kentucky have done if he had been drafted?

Mr. WILLIAMS replied that he should have gone to the war if he had been on the Republican side.

Mr. BLAINE. But it was not your fight on that side. The honorable Senator went into rebellion because his State did not go out of the Union.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Did your substitute go?

Mr. BLAINE. No; he was a scaly fellow, and a Democrat, and a bounty-jumper.

A voice: Did you pay half price?

Mr. BLAINE. No; full price; more than an average Democrat is worth. (Laughter.)

The Senator from Georgia (Mr. Hill) said the Union was saved, not by the Republicans, but by the Democrats. If Connecticut it was not Buckingham and Hawley, it was the Senator (Mr. Eaton) who did it. In New York it was not Seward, but Governor Seymour. In Ohio it was not Chase, but Vallandigham. But President Lincoln did not think the Democrats were helping him along as rapidly as the Senator from Georgia thought.

Mr. EATON. Does the Senator desire to make a personal attack on me?

Mr. BLAINE. Not the slightest.

Mr. EATON. If so, let him make it.

Mr. BLAINE said he had been showing the mistake in supposing that the Democrats of the North saved the Union, and then referred to the Democratic committee who came to Washington to effect the release of Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, but who would not sign a paper pledging their loyalty, which was suggested by President Lincoln, as a preliminary to the revocation of the military order that held Mr. Vallandigham in arrest.

Mr. BLAINE referred to the letter of President Lincoln addressed to Mr. Corning, of New York, in which he gave a little advice, saying that the army could not be maintained if deserters only suffer death. "Must I," President Lincoln asked, "shoot a simple-minded boy, while I could not touch a hair of men who would encourage him to desertion who would fight in the bad cause and impede the operations of the Administration by inflammatory appeals and other means? To silence the agitation and save the boy is mercy."

Mr. BLAINE next referred to the State of Delaware, and read the oath demanded by the military at the polls, which, he said, was merely one of loyalty, and made remarks in this connection.

Mr. BAYARD, in reply, merely wished to say that the State of Delaware was one of the original thirteen States. Her sons gave their blood to build up the Government and to achieve independence from British rule. When independence was achieved, Delaware sent to the national councils good men and true, who loved the country in peace, as they had loved and served it in the war, and from that day to this no State or set of men had greater claims of fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the Union than the people of that State. The Senator from Maine could not read history from the beginning to the end without seeing that the people of Delaware were patriotically devoted to the Union and the Constitution—devoted to everything for which the Constitution and the Union were ordained.

The late civil war came upon them. From the beginning to the end no thought or act showed that the people were unfaithful to the Union. He repeated—they were faithful from first to last. He felt insulted by the imputation or suggestion of the Senator from Maine that the people of his State were unfaithful to the Government of their fathers. It was a foul slander to say the people were unfaithful to the laws. Their State constitution gave them the right to fix by law the qualification of voters, but they justly denied the interference of outside parties. They did not believe that any military or civil power could impose a new test of qualification. The imputation of the Senator was unfit for this place, and unmerited and unworthy. He was proud of having been born on the soil of Delaware, where there always dwelt a law-abiding community. He objected to the Senator casting an imputation on a State dear to her children. No man could do so without having his acts recoil on himself. (Applause.)

Mr. BLAINE said he had done nothing more than to quote from the acts of the Legislature of Delaware. If there was anything more prominent than another during the war it was to deal tenderly with the border States, and the step was taken with reluctance and hesitation. General Schenck, after consultation with President Lincoln, issued his order requiring persons suspected of disloyalty to take an oath of allegiance before voting, as there were evil-disposed persons in that State, giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. BLAINE read a resolution submitted in the Senate on the 30th of March, 1861, by James A. Bayard, namely; "That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has full power and authority to accept the declaration of the seceded States; that they constitute an alien people to conclude a treaty with the Confederate States of America, and acknowledge their independence as a separate nation." Mr. Blaine said the Senator who offered that resolution resigned his seat in the Senate rather than take the test oath.

Mr. BAYARD replied that if the Senator from Maine would consult history he would find that his honored father did take the oath, protesting he did not take it beyond the constitutional requirement, and then resigned his seat. He reappeared in the Senate after an absence of two years. It would also be seen that there were many prominent statesmen who agreed with him that the oath was unconstitutional.

As to the resolution asserting the power of Congress, it was a question in the minds of many men, including leading Republicans, whether the war could be brought to a successful issue. The resolution merely expressed an opinion. He deprecated the revival of differences heretofore existing; but when such things were alluded to, and the man connected with him by blood was arraigned, he could not fail to reply to the Senator from Maine.

Mr. BLAINE said he would accept the statement of the Senator, as he made it on his own personal knowledge respecting the taking of the oath. He then returned to Mr. Eaton, quoting from that Senator's remarks the following: "I say, then, that this man (meaning the President) has thrown down the gage of battle, and has said to the Congress of the United States, 'I will, if I choose, use the army at the polls.'" Mr. Blaine said that those who did not see the veto message would believe that these words were actually uttered by the President.

Mr. EATON replied he did not revise his speech, and the quotation marks ought to be struck out.

Mr. BLAINE said the Senator ought to strike it all out, and then referred to the two veto messages to show the contrary of what Mr. Eaton had asserted.

Mr. EATON read from the same messages, and maintained that he had given the proper interpretation of the President's position, and said that whatever others might do he would not vote a dollar for such a nefarious purpose.

Mr. BLAINE said the scene had shifted. At first it was the Senator from Kentucky who said the Democrats would in a certain contingency deny supplies. Now the proclamation came from the North. The Senator from Connecticut represented Hartford, where the convention met during the war of 1812 to resist the conflict with Great Britain. Mr. Blaine said he was a man of courage.

Mr. EATON said he had never taken a great deal of stock in the Hartford convention. It belonged to the fathers of men on the Republican side of the Chamber.

Mr. BLAINE expressed his sorrow that the Senator denounced that convention. He should, to be consistent, carry out its principles. He then argued that the Democracy of to-day were seeking to carry out the principles of Calhoun and Breckinridge, not those of Jackson and Douglas. He then spoke of the distinctive character of the school books of the South, in which principles hostile to the Government were inculcated; and he gave the following from one of the Southern arithmetics as a case in point: "If ten cowardly Yankees have to run, knowing that Confederates are following, how long would it be before they were overtaken?" And he referred to an address of John S. Prescott, of South Carolina, at the University of Virginia, in which the speaker remarked that the Mayflower was filled with horrors and crimes; the Jamestown with freemen loyal to the country and to God, and saying other things in denunciation of the Mayflower and in praise of the Jamestown immigrants.

Mr. MORGAN said he doubted if such school books were used in the South. If so he would have heard of them. There was some other literature which ought to be made known. He read from the minutes of the twelfth annual session of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, held December, 1878, in Alabama, to show that one of the members was charged with voting the Democratic ticket, and the conference, on considering the case, decided that the jurisdiction belonged to the North Alabama conference. [Laughter.]

Mr. BLAINE, resuming, read an extract from a speech of Senator Hampton, and said that if that meant anything it meant a great deal. It meant the preparation for another conflict, or it was idle rhetoric. Such was the character of the literature throughout the South.

Mr. HAMPTON replied that the words quoted by the Senator did not name another rebellion. If the language was idle rhetoric, it was not such as the Senator pointed out. "Peace hath her victims not less renowned than war."

Mr. BLAINE replied, yes; but peace did not prevail at the battle of Waterloo, to which the Senator alluded. He repeated the language was either idle rhetoric or a prodigious menace. In conclusion he said the laws, to secure fair and free elections, ought not to be repealed. The only object in repealing them was to grasp political power. Every step taken by the Democrats was in the same direction. They want to strike down the Federal and to exalt State power. Other measures are to follow. What they were he did not know. The Republicans would resist by every constitutional means, and the Democrats, despite the threats of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beck) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Eaton) would be obliged to submit in the end. The power of the Government was not to be put down by a threat or compulsion by a political party. It failed to be put down by rebellion. It could meet a more serious one which the Senator from South Carolina seemed to foreshadow.

Mr. VANCE said he was requested to state that the partisan school-books referred to by Mr. Blaine were used only during the war, and had now wholly disappeared. He regretted that there were any references to the rebellion in the debates of the present day. He contended that many Southern men opposed secession, but were drawn into it. These men should have been conciliated at the close of the war, and the control of the States intrusted to them.

It seemed to him that after being forced back into the Union it was hard for Southern States to be twitted with sending Representatives to Congress to legislate according to their views. A little while ago they had been invited and urged to come back, and visitors were sent down South on that errand.

Mr. LOGAN. I went down once and didn't find you.

Mr. VANCE. I came as soon as I could. I came here once and you wouldn't open the door for me. [Laughter.]

Now, continued Mr. Vance, we are told it is unbecoming to play the MacGregor and make the head of the table wherever we sit. The brave old Scotchman would never have invited guests to his board and then scolded them for accepting his offered hospitality. As far as he was concerned he would exert his rights as long as he was here in spite of such remarks.

Mr. LOGAN, as a reply to assertions that under the Democrats the army was not used to keep the peace, read an extract from a speech by Hon. George H. Pendleton, in the House of Representatives in 1858, defending the President's use of troops in Kansas and Utah for that purpose, and the tenor of which is that governments have never been overthrown by military power, unless a civil weakness and corruption had preceded.

Mr. LOGAN offered an amendment, in effect that persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States because of disabilities resulting from wounds or diseases incurred therein shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices and positions in the Government Departments, if qualified to discharge the duties of such positions.

This amendment was ruled to be not in order as changing existing law.

Mr. TELLER offered an amendment intended to secure the prompt payment of claims for arrears of pensions, when allowed, out of the money directed by the bill to be used for that purpose. He stated that his object was to render delay in payment impossible after a claim was adjudicated. The amendment was ruled to be out of order as new legislation.

The bill was then reported back to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the whole agreed to, except that authorizing the employment of three additional clerks in the Post-Office Department, which was disagreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 26. The political clauses remain to be acted on.

The Senate then (at 4:50 p. m.) went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was not in session to-day.

GEORGETOWN NEWS.

Collected by Republican Reporters.

The officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and a number of private individuals who happened to be in the vicinity of the canal were yesterday astonished at the sight of a most peculiar-looking boat, denominated the Experiment. The singular craft came bearing down the stream like a floating barn, with a turret on top and a revolving paddle behind. The Experiment is certainly unique.

Two well-known individuals of Georgetown, named Albert Brown and R. Rolland, celebrated for their pugilistic proclivities, indulged in a hand-to-hand encounter at Rosslyn yesterday, just as the shades of night were falling. Mr. Albert Brown, it appears, got the worst of the contest, receiving as his portion of the spoils a bloody nose and two decorated optics.

The remains of the late Mr. Walter A. King, arrived last night on the nine o'clock train from Denver. On account of the time the remains have been on the road, it was deemed advisable to take them at once to the chapel at Oak Hill. Services will be held to-day at the cemetery at five o'clock.

The property known as the Wilson estate, situated on Gay street, and owned by Mrs. Wilson, was sold yesterday afternoon at auction, for $3,100, to Mr. William A. King. There is a fine, large, three-story brick house on the ground.

Mrs. McFarmon, residing at 224½ High street, died last evening at the extreme old age of eighty-eight years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at Oak Hill.

William Dyer, the young fugitive from the Washington Orphan Asylum, has been reclaimed by Mr. R. A. Charles, of that institution.

District Courts.

Supreme Court of the District.—Trueworthy vs Murtagh; judgment below affirmed. Mr. Robert B. Mitchell, of Ohio, was admitted to the bar. Smith vs. *Chronicle* Company; the claim of the landlord for rent, was decreed precedence. Roane, executor vs. Denver & Peck; decided in this court Nov. 29, 1875, finding a large sum due from defendants to complainant. The Supreme Court of the United States reversed the judgment and remanded the case and commanded this court to enter a decree according to the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States. Bartley vs. Hebron; on hearing.

Circuit Court—Justice MacArthur.—Miller vs. Quigley; referred to Mr. John E. Norris. Gatchell vs. Shepherd; plaintiff called and suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Clark vs. Goldstein; submitted to court and judgment for defendant for costs. Gorsdorffe vs. McGill; verdict for plaintiff for $40 and costs. Shepherd vs. Lloyd; plaintiff takes a nonsuit. Woodward & Co. vs. Adamantine Brick Company; garnishee of Curry & Bro.; judgments for garnishee. Vogelweyd vs. Warner; judgment for defendant for costs. Hurdle vs. Talbot; verdict for defendant for costs. Fenwick & Stewart vs. Bradford; plaintiff called and suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost. Smith vs. Beveridge; verdict for plaintiff for $63. Clark vs. Johnson's administrators; certiorari quashed.

Criminal Court.—Justice Hagner.—Colonel William A. Cook gave notice that to-day he would move to quash the indictment against R. H. Marsh for perjury. Colonel Cook asked that an early day be assigned for hearing the trial of Samuel G. Emery, Jr., indicted for manslaughter. District-Attorney Wells stated that there were a few more jail cases he desired to dispose of first. He was ready in the Emery case, and would consult with Colonel Cook and settle upon a day for the trial. Letha Matthews, perjury; motion to quash the indictment on the ground of imperfection granted; a second indictment was found during the day. Clara Alias Sarah Smith, indicted for grand larceny; a plea of guilty of petit larceny accepted; six months in jail. George Price, resisting a police officer; guilty; one year in the penitentiary. Isabella Dowling, convicted of assault; motion for a new trial filed. George Galen, assault with intent to kill; guilty; four years in the penitentiary. Henry Charlton, petit larceny, second offense; on trial.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court of the District.—No. 471, Brown vs. Dyer; No. 43, Cole vs. Reid; No. 49, Bartley vs. Hebron; No. 50, Manson vs. Manson; No. 51, Schneider vs. Schneider; No. 52, Bride vs. Wright; No.—Newman vs. Hexter; No.—Meridian Silver Plate Company vs. McFadden; No. 53, Lansdale vs. Smith; No. 54, Secor vs. Gross; No. 55, O'Neal vs. District of Columbia.

Circuit Court—Justice MacArthur.—No. 185, Crouse vs. Nyce; No. 189, Ford vs. Bates; No. 192, Browning vs. Wallingford; No. 193, Godey vs. Cahill & Desmead; No. 194, Haywood vs. Solomon; No. 198, District of Columbia vs. Wilmer; No. 204, Byron vs. Cook; No. 206, Hill vs. Clark; No. 207, McIntosh vs. Haywood; No. 209, Beavans & Shaw vs. Wright & McCormick; No. 211, Savage vs. Knobling; No. 212, Moore vs. Gleason; No. 213, Shea vs. Larner & Davis; No. 217, McAvoy vs. St. Dominick Mutual Relief Society; No. 220, Hoff vs. Kurtz; No. 222, McDermott Bros. vs. Solomon; No. 223, Downing vs. Nesbie.

Criminal Court—Justice Hagner.—Edward Perkins, grand larceny; Duschwa B. White, keeping bawdy house; Henry, alias Mick Johnson, assault with intent to kill; Adam Brooks, petit larceny, second offense; Edward Perkins and James Logue, larceny; Edward Donaldson, assault and battery; George McCauley, larceny.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

NOTICE TO MOUNT VERNON PASSENGERS.

The steamer W. W. CORCORAN which has been recently built and furnished—L. L. BLAKE, Captain—is the only boat allowed to land passengers at Mount Vernon Wharf. Round trip, $1, including admission to Mansion and Grounds. Steamer leaves Seventh Street Wharf DAILY (Sunday excepted) at 10 a. m. and returns about 3 p. m.

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4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF 1,000	20,000
50 PRIZES OF 500	25,000
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6:50—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, Frederick, and Way, via Relay.)
8:00—BALTIMORE AND LAUREL EXPRESS.
8:10—Point of Rocks, Piedmont, Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way Stations.
8:30—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Parlor Car to New York and Philadelphia.
8:35—ST. LOUIS, 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—On Sunday only—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way.
10:00—BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Bladensburg, College, Relysville, 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—Baltimore and Way.
2:30—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 Sunday to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.
4:40—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
5:30—PHILADELPHIA, NORFOLK, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Norfolk, except Sunday. Norfolk passengers taken in the cars direct to boat at Canton. Stops at Bladensburg and Laurel.
6:30—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
7:00—Baltimore and Way Stations.
8:10—*BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Ellicott City, via Relay.
8:15—CHICAGO, COLUMBUS, AND PITTSBURG EXPRESS. Sleeping car to Chicago, Pittsburg, except Sunday.
10:15—*NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE EXPRESS. Stops at Bladensburg and Laurel. Sleeping car to New York, and special sleeping car to Philadelphia.
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1879 GREAT 1879
PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE
TO THE NORTH, WEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
DOUBLE TRACK, STEEL RAILS,
SPLENDID SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT.
IN EFFECT MAY 12, 1879.
TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON from Depot, corner of Sixth and B streets, as follows:
For Pittsburg and the West, 10:30 a. m. daily, with Parlor Car to Pittsburg and Sleeping cars from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago; 7:40 p. m. daily with Palace Car to Chicago.
BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.
For Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West, 10:30 p. m. daily (except Sunday), with Palace Cars to Canandaigua. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, and Watkins, at 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For New York and the East, 1:30 and 10:15 p. m. daily, with Palace Cars attached. Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Brooklyn, New York, all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.
For Philadelphia, 1:30, 3:30, and 10:15 p. m. daily. Limited Express 9:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
For Baltimore, 6:35, 7:30, 8:15, 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 Popes 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 Alexandria, 6, 7:15, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1:15, 3, 4:20, 5, 6, 7, and 11:40 p. m. On Sunday, 9 a. m., 1:15, and 7 p. m.
For Richmond and the South, 6:50 a. m. daily, and 7:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.
Trains leave Alexandria for Washington, 6, 7:10, 8, 9, 10, 11 a. m. and 1, 3, 4:20, 5, 6, 7, and 12 p. m.
On Sunday at 8 and 10 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Tickets of 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.

J. R. WOODSIDE, General Ticket Agent.
GEO. W. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT
OF
BUCHU.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs—Nonretention 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, Prostate Gland, whether affecting Male, Female, or Child.

FOR WEAKNESS arising from excesses or disipation, 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, Rush of 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. 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.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

HAS NO EQUAL in diseases peculiar to females, Chronic Inflammation of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

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 hesitating of its valuable remedial properties.

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

H. T. HELMBOLD,
PROPRIETOR,
TEMPLE OF PHARMACY,
830 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW YORK,
SOLE AGENTS.
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All work entrusted to his charge promptly, faithfully, and artistically executed. jy31-1y

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DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS
BEEF, LAMB, VEAL, MUTTON, &c.
CORNED BEEF A SPECIALTY.
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Manufacturers of specialties in Light Hardware and metallic goods generally. Government and Giant Paddlocks, Sewing Machine Locks, Piano Locks, Organ Locks, the *automatically made Gem Sash Chain*, superior to every other and very much cheaper. No special pulley required. The Smith & Egge Manufacturing Company also give special attention to the making of estimates for the cost of the manufacture of patented inventions and all the necessary tools, and the manufacturing of the same on royalty. All communications treated confidentially. de15-eod-6m

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

E. A. McINTIRE, Real Estate Broker
918 F street northwest.

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 805, 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., together with the improvements thereon.

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,
CHAS. G. GLOVER, } Trustees.
J. T. COLDWELL, Auctioneer. my19-eod&ds

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

By virtue of a deed of trust, dated June 30, 1873, 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 (23), in a recorded subdivision of original lots numbered 15, 16, and 17, in square numbered 37, commencing for the second at the southeast corner of said lot 23, and running thence west 108½ feet; thence north 24½ feet; thence east 109½ feet, and thence south 15½ 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 the property sold, or all cash, at option of the purchaser. 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. my17-eod&ds

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

TRUSTEES' SALE OF TWO UNFINISHED THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS ON THE EAST SIDE OF TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETW