ANOTHER BANK CLOSED.

J. H. Squier & Co. Make an Assignment to Their Young Clerk.

Nature of the Business—Nothing to be Discovered About the Failure.

"Six per cent. interest paid on deposits" was the announcement made for several years on the front of J. H. Squier & Co.'s banking house, on Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's hotel. The announcement was made on a big black sign board in large gold letters which illustrated an eventual failure. Another announcement was posted on the door of the bank yesterday. It was on a small piece of white paper in very small letters, and informed the reader that "owing to heavy demands of late the firm considered it best for all concerned to make an assignment to Jay B. Smith." The sign of gold and the small piece of paper told the whole story—the bank had failed. The court record of Saturday showed that J. H. Squier & Co., bankers and brokers, had made record of an assignment to Jay B. Smith, for the benefit of their creditors. The assignee was directed to collect all moneys due the firm, and pay the same to the creditors. If there should not be sufficient to pay them in full, then they are to be paid pro rata.

The news of the failure did not cause as much excitement on the streets as the failure of Middleton's bank. It was discussed in banking circles, and many people remarked, "I thought so; a 6 per cent. bank cannot stand the pressure in this city."

The business done by the house was principally discounting notes and loaning money to army officers. The unsettled condition of the money market, and the fact that pay accounts are not considered very negotiable, are urged as the cause of the failure.

One of the largest depositors called at Mr. Squier's house, 1514 K street, yesterday afternoon.

The servant informed him that Mr. Squier was too ill to see anybody, but that Mr. Smith, the assignee, would be at the bank this morning. The same depositor went to the bank last Monday during the "run" on the Savings bank, and asked Mr. Squier if his bank was all right. The reply was, "I assure you on my personal honor that my bank is all right and as solid as granite."

A reporter of THE REPUBLICAN and several depositors visited Mr. Squier's residence last night a number of times and rang the door bell repeatedly, but received no response. There was no light in the house nor any other evidence that it was inhabited.

A depositor, upon hearing that the house was closed, said: "I thought he would leave town. The fact that Smith, a clerk in his office, was made the assignee, looked bad to me."

Up to a late hour last night it was impossible to find out the amount of either the assets or liabilities.

It is a matter of much wonder to those who were familiar with the character of the business carried on by Mr. Squier that it was necessary for an assignment to be made. For a number of years past the bulk of the business, it is well understood, was the cashing in advance of pay accounts of army officers, whom he charged a heavy discount of from 3 to 5 per cent. per month.

Squier first appeared in Washington during the rebellion, and was made a clerk in the treasury department, where he remained until 1867 or 1868, when he was removed by the secretary of the treasury for charging exorbitant interest to his fellow clerks for discounting their pay in advance. After his dismissal from public office he opened a loan or discount office on F street, near the treasury, and did a considerable business in advancing money to clerks at 10 per cent. discount, taking as security pay receipts bearing the initials of the pay clerk of the bureau to which the borrowed belonged. Later he began loaning money on army officer's pay accounts, and his business increasing, he removed about 1873 to the place on Pennsylvania avenue. His business among army officers was very extensive, and must have amounted to many thousands of dollars each month. The rate of discount charged officers was nominally 5 per cent. per month, but it is understood that to old customers but 3 per cent. was charged. The system of paying navy officers is such that he would rarely advance money to them, and then only on "allotments" which were paid at the treasury here through the fourth auditor.

It was his custom when needing more money in his business to procure monthly loans by depositing his army pay vouchers as security, borrowing about half their face value.

The voucher cashing business had almost entirely fallen into the hands of Squier, and numbers of officers, crippled by unexpected changes of station and other causes, have been compelled to cash their pay several months in advance, and being unable to get ahead, have been forced to rely month by month on obtaining further advances on new accounts for months still further in advance. So large was the business that it is known that his monthly collections from the payments at this point alone averaged nearly $20,000 a month. It is believed by army officers familiar with his business that his entire collections from army officers amounted to from $75,000 to $100,000 a month.

It is difficult to understand how it could be necessary to make an assignment, as the losses from defaulting officers have not averaged probably more than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

A number of army officers, who were fortunately beyond the need of Squier's accommodating loans, had taken what they supposed was advantage of his quite liberal 6 per cent. interest, and are now losers. Less than a year ago one army officer had no less than $15,000 invested with Squier. Whether he had drawn out any of it before the failure is not known.

Mr. Squier is a tall, slender man, with full blonde beard, a slightly stooping figure, and with something the appearance of a student. He is about 50 years old, and has a family to whom he has always appeared to be particularly devoted.

Dr. Rankin Will Resign.

At the conclusion of the children's day exercises yesterday morning at the First Congregational church it was currently reported that the esteemed and much beloved pastor, Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., had announced his intention of resigning.

Dr. Rankin was subsequently seen by a representative of THE REPUBLICAN, and made the following statement:

"I have received a unanimous call to the Orange Valley church, New Jersey, at a salary of $6,000. A council has been called to meet Friday evening at 6 o'clock in the social room of the Congregational church to sanction the dissolution of the pastoral relations between myself and the church. I have been pastor here fifteen years, but feel that my own health and the health of Mrs. Rankin demand a change. I will probably accept the call."

The large congregation that Dr. Rankin has built up during his long pastorate of the Congregational church and his host of other friends will most sincerely regret his departure from Washington should he conclude to accept the call that has been tendered him.

Soon to be Married.

The marriage of Mr. Edward L. Halm, the young representative of the Washington *Hotel News*, to Miss Emma, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Mr. Richard M. Sidner, is announced for to-morrow evening at Mount Vernon M. E. church. The ushers are Mr. Frank McDermott, Dr. J. Wilson Davis, Mr. Frank Lewis, Mr. R. P. Hackney, Mr. August Brinke, and Mr. G. E. Milligan. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel K. Cox, D. D., pastor of the church, after which the bridal party will repair to the home of the groom, where an elegant repast will be in waiting.

Mr. Outlaw Denies.

Mr. W. H. Outlaw, who acted as alternate to the Chicago convention from North Carolina, states that the reports implicating him in some trouble about ticket speculation, published here, do him great injustice. He states that a man named Dawson was arrested at his instance for stealing a ticket, which fact was the sole basis for the charge against him.

OBITUARY.

Death of William Gustave Metzerott—A Sketch of His Life.

Mr. William Gustave Metzerott, the well-known music dealer and highly esteemed citizen, died at his residence, on Twelfth street, Saturday afternoon. Mr. Metzerott was born Dec. 21, 1831, at Hilburghausen, in the duchy of Meiningen, Germany, where his father was noted for great skill as an engraver. His older brothers followed their father's art, but William early gave evidence of exceptional musical talent, and he was soon apprenticed to a noted piano maker of the locality to be at the same time thoroughly trained in music. When but a little over 18 years of age young Metzerott secured his father's permission to emigrate to America, and he arrived in New York in 1848. He soon enlisted the interest of Mr. Frank Bonneau, then foreman of the piano manufactory of Bacon & Rewer, where he was at once engaged, and worked for a number of years side by side with the Steinway brothers, between whom and himself a friendship was formed which death only severed as one by one has passed away.

In 1855 Mr. Metzerott came to Washington and bought out the music store of George Hilbus, jr., on the southwest corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Eleventh streets, in the building now occupied by Thomas Dowling & Co. By energy and tact his business increased so that in 1865 he removed to No. 925 Pennsylvania avenue, and taking Mr. Edward Droop as a partner, the firm of Metzerott & Co., which is so widely known, was established. His father, mother, and two elder brothers finally came to this country, but his mother did not long survive the voyage and lies buried in one of Washington's beautiful cemeteries.

In 1858 Mr. Metzerott married the youngest daughter of Mr. C. H. Eisenbrandt, of Baltimore, who, with five children, one daughter and four sons, the youngest but 8 years of age, survives him.

Mr. Metzerott was a public-spirited citizen, and was always identified with any movement to advance the prosperity of the city of his adoption. He was noted for his enterprise and integrity, and filled many offices of trust and responsibility. At the time of his death he was president of National Metropolitan Fire Insurance company, and also of the new Washington Safe Deposit company. He had been a director in the National Metropolitan and other banks, in several insurance companies, and other successful commercial and financial undertakings.

As a musical critic his opinions were highly valued, and visiting artists and managers invariably consulted him as to details for concerts and operatic engagements. His judgment in art matters was also singularly correct, and artists and connoisseurs often sought his advice. He was of a very retiring disposition, and performed numerous acts of unostentatious charity of which none knew save the grateful recipients of his bounty.

Mr. Metzerott had been in ill health for many years, but for the past year his strength had been manifestly failing. On May 20 he went to Vernersville, Pa., hoping to be benefited by the change, but finding that he did not mend he returned, and as Mr. Droop, his partner, assisted him from the cars and took him to his house, he exclaimed, "Thank God, I will die in my own home."

The date of the funeral has not yet been determined, but it will probably be at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at All Souls' church.

Ex-Marshal Hall to be Prosecuted.

The attorney general Saturday sent a letter to Representative Springer saying that criminal proceedings are about to be commenced against John Hall, late United States marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania. Examiner Ballin, who investigated Marshal Hall's account, has been ordered to go to Pittsburg to appear before the grand jury. The action of the attorney general is based on a letter from United States District Attorney Stone, of Pittsburg, who says:

I have investigated the reports of Mr. Ballin, examiner of the department of justice, and in many cases I have compared them with the dockets and with papers on file, and believe the reports of Mr. Ballin to be in the main correct, and that the emolument returns of Marshal Hall are incorrect as to the earnings and receipts reported from individuals, and that he has earned and received from individuals much more than he reported in his emolument returns made June 30, 1881, and Dec. 31, 1881, and June 1, 1882. These emolument returns are the only ones he has made within the past three years, and are the only ones for the making of which he can be prosecuted, the rest being barred by the statute of limitation. I am prepared to institute criminal proceedings against him at once.

Witnesses before Mr. Springer's committee during the present congress have testified that Mr. Hall has failed to account for from $300,000 to $400,000.

Prof. Greener Likes it.

Prof. R. T. Greener, secretary of the republican central committee, being asked about the proposed ratification meeting says: "It will, of course, be held and at an early date. Hon. A. M. Clapp, the president, not having arrived from Chicago, no call can be made at present." Porf. Greener is enthusiastic over the ticket and says it is the most popular one since Lincoln and Hamlin, and will sweep the country. It has been hard to unite brains and loyalty in the republican party, but they are now on top. The professor spoke highly of the devotion of the southern republicans to President Arthur. It was at once a high evidence of their fidelity, and a compliment to the President's admirable merited administration. The convention was harmonious; the battle was fought with brains and fairly won; the colored vote was recognized in the person of Representative Lynch, and there was no room for complaint. Prof. Greener and Minister Langston speak to-night at the ratification meeting of the colored citizens of Baltimore by special invitation.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Son.

A Severe Reprimand.

In carrying out the sentence of the court martial which tried Lieut. E. A. Field, of the Swatara, at Port au Prince some time ago for drunkenness, Secretary Chandler publicly reprimands that officer in a general order, and in doing so expresses his dissatisfaction with the sentence of the court, which was a suspension for two years, with a reprimand, and clearly states that the officer ought to have been dismissed from the service. The secretary concludes as follows: "The navy department can never safely again order Lieut. Field to the performance of sea duty. He will be an incumbrance upon the active list and ought to resign from a high and honorable profession, the appropriate duties of which he can never be allowed to discharge, except by putting in unjustifiable peril the ships and lives of the United States navy." Secretary Chandler has, in addition, addressed a scathing letter to each member of the court martial expressing the dissatisfaction of the department with the sentence, accompanied by a copy of Lieut. Field's medical record.

Gen. Babcock's Funeral.

The funeral of Gen. O. E. Babcock, who was drowned at Mosquito inlet, Florida, on May 21, took place Saturday morning from his late residence, No. 2021 G street northwest. The casket containing the remains rested in the front parlor, and was draped with the American flag, while choice emblems of flowers covered it. Rev. T. S. Wynkoop conducted the funeral ceremonies. The coffin was borne by nine soldiers from the barracks. Although the funeral was private, a large number of persons followed the remains to the cemetery. The honorary pallbearers were Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Adjutant General Drum, Chief of Engineers Newton, Commissary General McFeeley, Col. Benjamin, and Maj. Heap, of the light house board. The interment was made at Oak Hill.

The Star Route Investigation.

Mr. Merrick, who represented the government in the star route prosecution, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Springer committee next Tuesday.

PROF. A. J. DEXTER, the magnetic healer, contemplates opening a branch office in Baltimore; also, to continue his office here.

CONVENTION PICTURES.

A Few Gems Culled from the Productions of Artists of the Pencil on the Spot.

Chairman John B. Henderson is a man of tall and lean person, with a hungry countenance. He wears glasses, and bears the appearance of a man of study and ambition, not unlike an American copy of Carl Schurz, with whom he is extremely friendly. It is said that Mr. Schurz recommended him to the New York and Massachusetts delegations. Henderson lost his seat in the senate soon after his marriage to Miss Foote, of Vermont, the niece of Senator Foot, in whose place Mr. Edmunds was elected to the senate. Mrs. Henderson was an accomplished Washington beauty, and she has written a book on cooking and other compositions. Henderson lost his seat by the emeute engineered by Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz in the state of Missouri. Mr. Schurz obtained a seat in the senate for a brief time, and ever since the state has been in the hands of the rebel democracy."

Chairman Henderson is a little too deliberate. As he advances to the chair he is seen to be a tall, straight, businesslike man, who might be either a lawyer or a military officer. He wears a Prince Albert coat buttoned up, a gold fob chain, gray trousers, and a garrote collar. A long white silk, gold-fringed badge is on his breast. His head is rather round and his brown stubble beard is clipped close. He has a small mouth. He is of a nervous temperament, slightly embarrassed at first, as his voice seems rather low and husky, and he adjusts his glasses and string several times. As he reads, his voice becomes stronger.

Mr. Warren, of Buffalo, Mr. Arthur's manager, is a bald, gray-fleeced, long-lipped man, of a beaming, pale and red color, with deep eyebrows, a Roman nose, and gray beard cut short. He has rather a strong, decided countenance.

Ruth Gorber, the giant, was emphatically the biggest man in the convention, as he came in just before the session and made the round of the reporters' desks, smiling and blowing. He is a master of weight and flesh, but, unlike most giants, seems to be perfectly healthy. Indian looking, hair black and straight, he would appear to be over seven feet high, and probably to weigh 600 pounds.

Martin I. Townsend sits by Bob McCord, of New York. Townsend's hair is almost preposterously white, and still very thick, though he is well stricken in years. He has a square, broad, colorless face, a small, bird-like nose, and a mouth of decision and genial combativeness. He is fat, and watches the proceedings constantly.

Theodore Roosevelt has the Roosevelt look, red, full lips, white teeth, very fully exposed when he talks, rather glittering eyes behind his glasses, and a ready, instantaneous, boy-like expression.

William H. Robertson is a man of clear eyes, and pugnacious, if composed, face, with white hair and the tuft of a white goatee at his chin, and elsewhere smoothly shaved. He is affable to all men, speaks to Mr. Curtis cordially, and brings his tired, square body down into his chair.

Judge West, of Ohio, who is to put Blaine in nomination, is led in by a boy, a tall, thin blind man of a gentle, indeed happy, expression of face, and gold spectacles. He understands all the conflicts of men in this seeing world as well as John Milton did, and evidently has no such domestic pouts as Milton. A happier face is not to be seen in Chicago, and it is almost impossible to feel, as he looks at you, that he is not enjoying every linemark of your face.—*New York Tribune, June 5.*

The Rev. William H. Burroughs, a Presbyterian clergyman of Chicago, very tall, very thin, and very confident in tone and bearing, ostensibly led the audience to the pearly gates in prayer, but as a matter of fact nobody followed him except the shorthand reporters and one old lady in a bombazine wrap and three tiers of flowers on her hat, who sat near the correspondents and subsequently informed us that Mr. Burroughs was her pastor. Then she took a cardamom seed and subsided. So did the pastor; after which the buzzers took possession of the hall and the "what-do-you-hear?" corps put in their fine work in every section of the hall.

Heavens! how the rain fell at 7 o'clock! The sky was black with Chicago smoke to begin with, and when great, bulgy clouds, filled with water, rolled up from the lake and burst upon the city out came umbrellas, top coats, coupes, and hacks, and the vast multitude started for the Mecca of confusion. The hall was packed.—*New York Herald, June 5.*

The action of the convention this morning was simply the logical sequel of the defeat the fool Blaine men suffered yesterday. The anti-Blaine men want time, as they wanted time at Cincinnati in 1876 and here in 1880. Had they met equally able and skilful leaders on the Blaine side there would have been no preliminary anti-Blaine organization of the convention, to be followed by a defeat of Grow, the Blaine candidate for president in the permanent organization, and there would have been no anti-Blaine chairman on contested seats to hasten or delay action until the anti-Blaine element can unite for his final crucifixion. There was no reason why the several committees appointed early yesterday afternoon could not have concluded their labors last night and reported promptly at 11 this morning, except the single reason that the anti-Blaine men were not ready for the final conflict. They want time, and that is just why the Blaine men should have forbidden it by forcing the fight at every step. They have gained time and that is just why Blaine's nomination is now only possible and not probable. The Arthur-Edmunds combination managers carried out their programme to the letter in the morning session of the convention to-day. They had delayed their committees and that forced an adjournment until 7 this evening. That precluded the possibility of a ballot to-night, and the contest is delayed, leaving the platform and rules, &c., to consume much of to-morrow and making it possible to exhaust all of the balance of to-morrow in the speeches presenting candidates. It was for that reason that the committee of rules decided to refuse to limit speeches nominating candidates. If the Arthur leaders get ready for action to-night they will force the fight to-morrow, as the Blaine men should have forced it yesterday and to-day. But if they shall not have their anti-Blaine combination perfected to-morrow, they will be likely to continue the convention until Friday.—*Telegram from Col. A. K. McClure to the Philadelphia Times, June 5.*

As fast as a man makes a remark it is jotted down and committed to the handy paper store house for redumption later on. If a delegate rises in his seat a thousand pairs of eyes catch the motion in advance of the chairman. Watching the electric swiftness of intuition or anticipation one wonders how it is possible for the transmitters of news to follow the complicated proceedings of an immense convention like the one now in progress, and note every word and gesture correctly. The tables on which the newspaper men photograph the scenes and incidents and record the words are of plain pine. They are placed conveniently in front and a few feet below the speaker's desk. An army of messenger boys, with blue badges, are on duty within call, and as rapidly as the proceedings are taken by the reporters they are intrusted to the messenger, who employ their practical fleetness in transmitting them to the telegraph or local newspaper offices.

The general telegraphing is done under the wings, 100 feet away. On the stage occupied by the presiding officers twenty Associated Press reporters are at work, swelling the total number of reporters to something like 700. Access to the delegates is denied to members of the press. In fact, no one, not even the marshal of the hall, is permitted in the delegates' inclosure. As a consequence a reporter is obliged to know nearly every prominent delegate, and none of them do.—*Truth.*

Several colored delegates climbed to the platform and drank ice water from the chairman's swinging silver pitcher. Whitelaw Reid, Steve Elkins, and a man named Warner Miller, who had found his way into the hall on a guest's ticket, drank from the pitcher after the colored gentlemen retired.

They gathered around a long, thin man sitting on the edge of the Missouri delegation. His full beard was cropped, and there was a bald spot on the top of his head a little larger than a trade dollar. The distinguished political quartette went to the platform at a grave pace, G. Frisbie Hoar heading the august procession. When Mr. Henderson was introduced to the convention by his copper-colored predecessor as usher approached him with great deference, and pinned the immense gold-fringed badge of chairman of the eighth national republican convention upon his breast.—*New York Sun, June 5.*

BARBAROUS LYNCHING IN BRAZIL.

The Mississippi Kuklux Outdone—A Bad State of Society.

Rio Janeiro News.

One of the most barbarous cases of butchery which we have ever been called upon to record occurred at Rezende, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the 30th of March. A planter of that vicinity, named Jose Maria da Costa, had been killed by some of his slaves a few days previous, and three of them were lodged in the jail at Rezende. On the morning of the 30th a mob of some 500 armed men entered the town, surrounded the jail, and demanded the delivery of the assassins. The guard, composed of an officer and eight soldiers, demurred, when a shot was fired which slightly wounded the officer. The guard immediately fled. The keys were next demanded of the jailor, who at once delivered them up. The mob then entered the jail crying, "Kill the assassins!" and threw themselves upon the three helpless slaves. Pistol shots, blows of bill-hooks, and knife thrusts followed in quick succession. Two of the slaves were killed outright, while the third lived some three hours. The butchers then dragged the two dead slaves out into the open square, where they mangled their bodies in the most inhuman manner—cutting off their ears, slashing their heads and faces with hatchets and knives, and every other fiendish outrage that their savage impulses could devise. One of the bodies was literally cut in twain with hatchets. A more savage, remorseless butchery never occurred. The mob then paraded the streets giving cheers for "justice," for the "liberal and conservative parties," for "order" and "law," and God knows what else. A more shameless burlesque on the institutions of civilized society was never acted even by savages! Let it be understood that we have no defense for the three assassins, nor for any others who are guilty of crimes of this character. But when we consider how much of crime there is on every side, and how frequently the slave assassins have been bought, literally bought in courts of justice, by their masters to save them from being sent to Fernando de Noronha on account of their pecuniary value—when we think of all this we cannot help crying out against this monstrous injustice of butchering three helpless slaves in the Rezende jail simply and for no other reason than that the planters are infuriated with the progress of abolition, and have resolved to meet it by force. If this is their intention then there are sorry times in store. The slaveholders are playing with firebands which will inevitably be the cause of their own destruction. Immediately after the Rezende massacre troops and police officials were sent in to prevent a slave insurrection. No one proposed to arrest the butchers—we do not call them "lynchers," as "lynch law" is infinitely above outrages of this character—and no one seems to know who they are! And yet on the very day of the outrage the proslavery organ of this city published a call from six residents of the locality for a meeting in Rezende on the 3d to take measures for their own protection. At the present moment the whole country about that town is in a state of alarm for fear of a servile insurrection, and with good reason. It is not a question of abolition with the slaves; it is becoming purely a question of self-preservation. If the slaveholders wish to drive them to desperation, then let them continue these outrages, and then take the inevitable consequences.

The Vote in Virginia on Secession.

Among the papers of Mr. I. Louis Kinzer, who died at Alexandria some years ago, there was found a yea and a nay "blank form" with the vote in secret session of the Virginia convention upon the question of the passage of the ordinance of secession, each member's vote being checked off opposite to his name in print. To the bottom of the list is appended a note in the handwriting of Mr. George W. Brent, the delegate to the convention from Alexandria, setting forth that the said vote was taken at 1:20 p. m., April 17, 1861, the precise time at which it is well known the secession ordinance passed that body. Up to this time the vote upon that terrible scourge to Virginia and the whole country has been unknown to the public; no man outside of the oath-bound band knowing precisely what the majority for the passage was, or who did and who did not finally vote for it. So the discovery of this note among the papers of the former law partner of Mr. George W. Brent will enable the people of Virginia to know precisely who are responsible for bringing desolation upon them, and who steadily voted from first to last against the measure. Here is a copy of the vote:

YEAS—Wm. M. Ambler, Wm. B. Aston, Jas. Barbour, Angus R. Blake, Geo. Blow, jr., Jas. Bolseau, Peter B. Boost, Wood Bouldin, Wm. W. Boyd, Thos. Branch, Jas. C. Bruce, Fred. M. Cabell, John A. Campbell, Allenton T. Caperton, Wm. P. Cecil, John R. Chambliss, Munilus Chapman, Samuel A. H. Cox, John Critber, Harvy Haskins, J. B. Dorman, John Echols, Miers W. Fisher, Thos. B. Flourney, Wm. W. Forbes, Napoleon B. French, Samuel M. Garland, H. L. Gillespie, Samuel L. Graham, Fendall Gregory, jr., Wm. L. Coggin, John Goode, jr., Thomas F. Goode, F. L. Hale, Cyrus Hall, L. S. Hall, Lewis E. Harvie, James P. Holcomb, James N. Hughes, Eppa Hunton, Lewis D. Isbell, Marmaduke Johnson, Peter C. Johnston, Robert C. Kent, John J. Kindred, James Lawson, Water D. Leake, William H. McFarland, Charles K. Mallory, James B. Mallory, John L. Mayre, Senator Fleming B. Miller, Horatio G. Moffett, Robert L. Montague, Edward T. Morris, Jeremiah Morton, William J. Neblett, Johnson Orrick, William C. Parks, William Ballard Preston, Geo. W. Randolph, Geo. W. Richardson, Timothy Rives, Robert E. Scott, William C. Scott, John T. Seawell, Jas. W. Shelley, Charles R. Slaughter, Valentine W. Southall, John M. Speed, Samuel G. Staples, James M. Strange, Wm. T. Sutherlin, George P. Taylor, John T. Thornton, Wm. M. Treadway, Robert H. Turner, Franklin P. Turner, John Tyler, Edward Waller, Robert H. Whitfield, Sam. C. Williams, Henry A. Wise, Samuel Woods, Benjamin F. Wysorn—88.

NAYS—Edward M. Armstrong, John B. Baldwin, Geo. Baylor, George W. Bemis, Caleb Boggs, George W. Brent, Wm. G. Brown, John S. Burdett, James Burley, Benjamin W. Byrne, John Carlisle, John A. Carter, Sherrad Clemens, Robert Conrad, Robert Y. Conrad, James H. Couch, W. L. B. Custis, Marshal M. Dent, Wm. H. Dulany, Jubal A. Early, Colbert C. Fugate, Peyton Gravely, Algernon S. Gray, Ephraim B. Hall, Allen C. Hammond, Alpheus F. Haymond, Jas. W. Hodge, J. G. Holladay, Chester D. Hubbard, George W. Hall, John J. Jackson, John F. Lewis, Wm. McComas, James C. McGrew, James Marshall, Henry M. Masters, Samuel McD. Moore, Hugh M. Nelson, Logan Osburn, Spicer Patrick, Edmund Pendleton, George Mc. Porter, Samuel Price, David Pugh, John D. Sharp, Thomas Sittington, Burwell Spurlock, Alexander H. H. Stuart, Chapman J. Stuart, George W. Summers, Campbell Tarr, William White, William C. Wickham, Waitman T. Willey, John Jamney, (President)—55.

Excused—Benjamin Wilson.

The following members appear not to have been present, as there is no tally opposite their names in the list from which we quote:

Alfred Harbour, Robert E. Grant, Addison Hale, John R. Kirby, Paul McNeil, John Q. Marr, Thos. Martin, Peter Saunders, sr.

A Question of Personal Beauty.

Chicago News.

Dwight M. Sabin, chairman of the national committee, was said by a correspondent once to be the handsomest man in the United States senate. He is certainly very good looking, but not so handsome as Philetus Sawyer, of Wisconsin—so Senator Sawyer thinks, at least. Senator Sabin has a vigorous suit of black hair, a brown mustache, and a well-shaped head. He is of medium size and broad shouldered.

A Lady Inventor.

Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

Mrs. A. B. Watts, of Newton, Miss., has recently invented a wagon seat and an improved carriage step, and applied for patents. Some years ago she invented and had patented a traveling trunk that has proved a great blessing to the traveling community—the ladies especially. Mrs. Watts is not only an ingenious inventor, but a charmingly intellectual lady and a model housekeeper and farmer.

BLAINE Agents wanted for authentic edition of his life. Published at Augusta, his home. Largest, handsomest, cheapest, best. By the renowned historian and biographer, Col. Conwell, whose life of Garfield, published by us, outsold the twenty others by 50,000. Outsells every book ever published in this world, many agents are selling fifty daily. Agents are making fortunes. All new beginners successful; grand chance for them; $45.50 made by a lady agent the first day. Terms most liberal. Particulars free. Better send 20 cents for postage, &c., on free outfit, now ready, including large prospectus book, and save valuable time.
ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Me.

Our First Clearing Sale of the Season.

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814 Seventh Street N. W.

From Monday, June 2,

Until further notice, our first Clearing Sale of the season will begin. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of Fashionable, Stylish, and Desirable Millinery to be slaughtered in season to accommodate our customers.

Come to King's Palace to purchase your Hats, Bonnets, Tips, Plumes, Flowers, Ribbons, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, and Lace Caps.

We have also an elegant line of Lisle Thread Gloves, worth 50c, at 20c.

Elegant Silk Gloves at 45c.

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