NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Is published every morning (Sunday excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH, northeast corner Tenth and D streets, fronting Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 60 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; and $1.50 for three months, *invariably in advance*.

The National Republican.

VOL. 8--NO. 196. WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1868. PRICE 3 CENTS.

Auction Sales.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST, DATED on the 8th day of June, 1866, and recorded in Liber R.M.H., folios 332, 169 and 161, one of the land records for the county of Washington, I shall sell at public sale, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of July next, at six o'clock p. m., Lots numbered 17, 18 and 19, in subdivision of square numbered 949, together with the buildings. Terms of sale: cash. All expense of deeds and stamps at cost of the purchaser. One hundred dollars will be required to be paid down to bind the sale.
BARNET VANFLEET, Trustee.
J. B. WHEELER & CO., Auctioneers.
je24-30t

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.
At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, consisting of hospital and other tents, clothing, blankets, harness, army wagons, wagon covers, cooking utensils, flags, and numerous other articles, all to be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Sale to take place at Fort Gibson, C. N., on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock, a. m.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds; to be paid on the day of sale.
Successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.
By order of Major General Sheridan.
A. F. ROCKWELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
je24-td Chief Q. M., Dist. Ind. Ter.

SALE OF CONDEMNED SUBSISTENCE STORES.
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, FORT GIBSON, C. N., June 11, 1868.
At public auction, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, on the 15th day of July, 1868, at 8 o'clock a. m., consisting of—
130 barrels of Flour.
500 pounds of Soda Crackers.
16 gallons Cucumber Pickles.
470 do Cabbage and Onion Pickles.
165 do Mixed Pickles.
200 do Onions.
615 do Sauer Kraut.
The above stores to be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.
The successful bidders to remove stores within twenty-four hours.
By order of Major General Sheridan.
A. F. ROCKWELL,
Bvt. Lieut. Col., A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
je24-td Chief Q. M. and C. S., Dist. Ind. Ter.

Pawn Brokers.

475 LICENSED BY AUTHORITY. 475
B. BURNSTINE'S
LOAN OFFICE, 475 Thirteenth street, 3d door south Pennsylvania avenue. Money loaned on time to suit customers on Real Estate, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Plate, Pianos, Furniture, Mechanical Tools, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel of all descriptions.
Old Gold and Silver bought.
ap8 B. BURNSTINE.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 22, 1868.
Proposals will be received until 12 m. of July 22, next, for furnishing Postage Stamps for a term of four years, commencing 22d of September next.
Bidders will state the price per thousand Stamps, deliverable in packages of ten thousand each, at the Post Office Department in Washington.
Also, the price per thousand in similar packages deliverable to the agent of the Department at the place of manufacture.
Also, the price per thousand delivered in larger packages, as required either at the Department or place of manufacture.
Also, the price per thousand separated in such quantities as may be daily ordered for the use of post offices, never less than two hundred stamps, and securely packed in tin cases, suitable binders' board boxes, with muslin or other equally strong covers, or in suitable envelopes, according to the quantity and distance to be conveyed, as may be required by the Department, stating the difference, if any, between the cost of delivery to an agent at the place of manufacture and at Washington, D. C. All such packages, before mailing, to be re-examined and recounted by an agent of this Department.
Bidders will also give the additional cost for directing packages for the mails and preparing blank receipts, under the direction of an agent of the Department, either at the Department or manufactory.
Proposals must be made for the Stamps in sheets, perfectly gummed, and perforated in such manner that each separate Stamp can be readily detached and used.
The denominations of Stamps now in use are one cent, two cents, three cents, five cents, ten cents, twelve cents, fifteen cents, twenty-four cents, thirty cents, and ninety cents; and five cents, ten cents, and fifteen cents for periodicals. The superfice of the periodical Stamps will be about ten times that of the letter Stamps. On all of the Stamps the denomination must be given distinctly, in figures as well as letters, and the whole work must be executed in the best style.
The Stamps must be prepared in such a manner that any attempt to remove them from a letter or packet will so mutilate them as to render them useless.
Special proposals for Stamps on embossed paper, as now in use, are invited.
The whole number of Stamps furnished to the Department during the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, was 371,396,606.
From past experience it is supposed that the number of packages mailed will average above two hundred daily, varying in size from two half sheets, or 200 stamps, up to the 300 half sheets, or 60,000 stamps; but by far the larger proportion of packages contain not more than 20 half sheets or 2,000 stamps.
Each bid is to be accompanied with a specimen of the style of engraving and quality of the paper to be furnished, which will be submitted to competent persons, to be selected by the Postmaster General, for examination; and the accepted bidder, before the final consummation of a contract, will be required to prepare designs and furnish proof impressions of the engravings of the several denominations of stamps. There should be variety in the sizes as well as the designs of the stamps.
Specimens of board and tin boxes and envelopes for the transmission of stamps must also be submitted with each bid. It is necessary to protect the boxes by muslin or other covers in the most effectual manner against wet or abrasion.
The contract will require all dies and plates to be prepared and kept in repair, and that new dies and plates shall be made, either for the present denominations of stamps or others, without charge, at the pleasure of the Department; and all such dies and plates are to be the property of the United States for the service of the Post Office Department.
No bids will be considered except from parties who have been actually engaged in the business of copper-plate printing and steel engraving, and are thus engaged at the time of bidding, and who are occupying suitable fire-proof premises, and provided with all the necessary facilities to execute the work promptly, and give the requisite protection to the stamps, dies, and plates in their possession.
Parties not known to the Department will furnish proof as to these points with their bids.
The Postmaster General reserves the right of deciding which bid, in its practical results, may be most to the interest of the Department, having reference to the style of the work, security, mode of packing, &c., as well as to the terms, and also of rejecting any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Department require it.
Proposals should be carefully sealed, and marked "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.
ALEX. W. RANDALL,
je25-F4t Postmaster General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1868.
On the petition of WILLIAM THORNLEY, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 19th day of September, 1854, for an improvement in Safety Washer for Securing Wheels to Axles for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of September, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent office on MONDAY the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Age*, Philadelphia, Pa., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
je23-Th3t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.
On the petition of ANNER WHITELEY, formerly of Springfield, Ohio, now of Platte county, Missouri, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 19th day of September, 1854, for an improvement in Grain and Grass Harvesters, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of September, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Evening Chronicle*, Cincinnati, Ohio, once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
je24-W3t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Wines.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

If you have an invalid wife or daughter, step into
CHARLES F. PERRIE & CO.'S,
Corner of Ninth and I streets, and get a bottle of
PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S
CALIFORNIA WINES.
You cannot send a more acceptable present to the "old folks at home," than a few bottles of their nice "Port Wine" or "Grape Brandy."
Lovers of "Hock Wines" will find a bottle of California White Wines an acceptable accompaniment to their dinner.
CLERGYMEN desiring a PURE and agreeable Wine for Communion purposes will find all they could wish in
CALIFORNIA WINES.
Henry Erni, late chief chemist in the Department of Agriculture, has just made a critical analysis of these Wines, at our special request—made in order that we might be reassured in regard to them—and reports them
PURE WINES,
and suitable for family and medical use.
This analysis, in conjunction with that of the Surgeon General of the United States, together with the numerous other evidences of their purity presented during the past eight years, has convinced us that these are
THE BEST WINES
now before the public.
For sale in any desired quantities by
C. F. PERRIE & CO.,
Grocers, corner Ninth and I streets.
je30-eo6t

Builders and Material.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large and full stock of MARBLE MANTELS, of new designs and superior finish, for sale low at
JACOB VEIHMEYER'S,
mh31 Corner Fourteenth and C sts.

LUMBER, LIME AND CEMENT!
150,000 best quality of White Pine Steam Kiln Dried Lumber.
500,000 Bangor Laths.
200,000 feet of White Pine and Spruce Scantling.
Also, Fence Pickets, Hemlock, Boards, Rails, Joist, &c., &c., just received and for sale at our wharf, foot of Seventh street.
S. P. BROWN & SON,
de2 466 Ninth street, bet. E and F.

Hotels and Restaurants

EMPIRE HOUSE,
No. 466 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOUR-AND-A-HALF STS.
First-class Boarding, with all the comforts of a hotel. Accommodations for 100 guests. (No liquors sold.) Board $2 per day. Regular monthly boarders at reduced rates. my22-tf

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
(FORMERLY BROWN'S HOTEL,)
POTTS & SHELLEY
PROPRIETORS,
Pennsylvania avenue. ap15-1y

SEATON HOUSE,
LOUISIANA AVENUE,
BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JOHN H. SEMMES, PROPRIETOR.
This House is entirely new, elegantly furnished, and supplied with water and gas throughout. It also contains superb Billiard and Bathing Rooms. Rooms on the first and second floors reserved exclusively for transient guests.
ma4-tf TERMS: $2.50 PER DAY.

Stables.

COOK'S BOARDING STABLES,
ON EIGHTH STREET,
Between D and E, No. 467.
Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses. Large, airy and comfortable stables. The proprietor is well-known as one of the best feeders in this District. Owners of poor horses can have them fattened and well cared for.
CARRIAGES can be had at all hours for Parties, Weddings, and Funerals. je25-tf

Insurance.

R. H. MARSH,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
ROOM NO. 4,
INTELLIGENCER BUILDING. a14-tf

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 20, 1868.
On the petition of ANN WINTER, of Rondout, N. Y., administratrix, and WILLIAM WINTER of said Rondout, administrator of the estate of Archibald Winter, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Archibald Winter, the 19th day of September, 1854, for an improvement in Machine for Sawing Fire Wood, &c., for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 19th day of September, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 14th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Atlas*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
jy8-W3t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 30, 1868.
On the petition of JULES DEBAUVAIS, of New York, N. Y., executor of the estate of Victor Beaumont, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Victor Beaumont, the 3d day of October, 1854, for an improvement in Steam Gauge, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 3d day of October, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 14th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Atlas*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
jy8-W3w Acting Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1868.
On the petition of HORACE W. PEASLEE, of Malden Bridge, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 2d day of January, 1855, antedated September 24th, 1854, reissued January 8th, 1856, and again reissued March 19th, 1867, for an improvement in Machines for Washing Paper Stock, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 24th day of September, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 31st day of August next, at 12 o'clock m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Atlas*, New York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
je4-Th3t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Attorneys.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office N. E. corner of Seventh and F streets,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
will practice before the United States Supreme and Circuit Courts, and give prompt attention to Land, Internal Revenue, and Patent Office business. References: Hon. Henry Wilson, Hon. James R. Doolittle, Hon. William P. Fessenden, and Hon. John M. Brodhead. my14-3m

LAW OFFICE.
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
WARD H. LAMON. C. F. BLACK.
BLACK, LAMON, & CO.,
COUNSELLORS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
THE COURT OF CLAIMS,
THE COURTS OF THE DISTRICT,
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND
COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.
Office: 466 Fourteenth street, directly opposite Willards Hotel. de18-tf

N. H. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Practices before all the Courts and the Departments in the District of Columbia.
OFFICE: NO. 35 LOUISIANA AVENUE, NEAR CORNER OF SIXTH STREET.
Prepares all kinds of legal documents, such as Leases, Deeds, Wills, Powers of Attorney, Landlord and Tenant Notices, &c., &c.
Particular attention given to the Collection of Debts and Claims. ap16-tf

Watches and Jewelry.

JEWELRY.
H. O. HOOD, No. 338 Pennsylvania avenue, dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, DIAMONDS, fine Gold JEWELRY, Solid Silver Ware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors, Gold and Silver Thimbles and every variety of Silver-Plated Ware, &c., at the very lowest prices. de17

Bookbinders.

EDWARD LYCETT,
BOOK-BINDER AND PAPER-RULER,
No. 271 Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, south side.
Books elegantly or plainly bound. Periodicals and Newspapers carefully attended to.

Carriages

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES,
CARRIAGES.
On hand a large number of first-class Carriages, at reduced prices. All work sold warranted to be as represented. Persons in want should examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Repairing promptly attended to.
ROBERT H. GRAHAM.
Repository 374 D street, between Eighth and Ninth; shop 477 Eighth street, near D. jy8-3t

Pianos and Music.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN PIANOS
WHICH HAVE BEEN USED.
One 7 octave Rosewood, Knabe & Co., $600.
One 7 " " Lighte & Newton, $175.
One 6¾ " " Firth & Pond, $150.
One 7 " " Reichenbach, $150.
One 6 " " Andrew Stein, $60.
For sale upon easy terms to make room at the warehouse of W. G. METZEROTT & CO.,
Sole agent of Steinway's Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs. jy12-3t

DESSAU & CO.,
PIANO
MANUFACTORY AND WARE-ROOM,
NORTH SIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, BETWEEN TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREETS.
my8-15f Second Floor.

Gas Fixtures.

GAS FIXTURES. — WE HAVE, IN ADDITION to our regular business of Plumbing and Gas Fitting, opened and fitted up a large Show-Room at No. 483, Ninth street, between D and E streets, adjoining Union Hall, where may be found the largest and most complete assortment of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PORTABLES, &c., in the city, at prices to suit all.
BROWN & POWER,
Nos. 477 and 483 Ninth street,
jy30-tf between D and E streets

Real Estate Agents.

JOHN R. ARRISON,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Directly opposite south wing of the Capitol, Capitol Hill.
CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, on Capitol Hill, for sale on monthly payments.
HOUSES and LOTS in all parts of the city for sale and rent. jy7-tf

Commission Merchants.

E. L. FAY. J. F. BAILEY.
E. L. FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Ninth Street Wharf.
Vessels unloaded with dispatch.
Ample warehouse accommodations. je27-3m*

PETER BERRY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
SIXTH STREET WHARF, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Large storage and wharfage accommodations for loading and unloading vessels. ap15-3m

Druggists.

G. G. C. SIMMS. JNO. L. TOOLE.
SIMMS & TOOLE,
DRUGGISTS AND PHARMACISTS,
Cor. New York Ave. and Fourteenth Street.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS
carefully compounded
With Strictly Pure Medicines.
Keep constantly in store a general assortment of FIRST-CLASS DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and TOILET ARTICLES. je28-tf

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1868.
On the petition of JOEL F. KEELER, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 26th day of September, 1854, for an improvement in Platform Scales, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 26th day of September, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Post*, Pittsburg, Penn., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
jy3-F3w Acting Commissioner of Patents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1868.
On the petition of GARDNER S. BLODGETT and PAUL T. SWEET, of Burlington, Vermont, praying for the extension of a patent granted to them the 5th day of December, 1854, for an improvement in oven for baking, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 5th day of December, 1868;
It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday the 16th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, m.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the REPUBLICAN and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Burlington Times*, Burlington, Vt., once a week for three weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
A. M. STOUT,
jy10-F3w Acting Commissioner of Patents.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Fortieth Congress—Second Session.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868.

SENATE.

Mr. Vickers presenting the credentials of Mr. Pinckney Whyte, appointed as Senator from the State of Maryland to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, expiring March 4, 1869.

The credentials were read and Mr. Whyte then came forward and was sworn in.

Mr Trumbull called up the bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Departments.

The Judiciary Committee reported an amendment that in case of temporary vacancy in the office of Commissioner of Patents, it shall be temporarily supplied by appointment by the President of one of the Examiners-in-Chief.

Mr. Edmunds offered a further amendment that no appointment, designation or assignment shall be made otherwise than herein provided except in case of vacancy during the recess of the Senate. Adopted.

The House amendment, which is in the nature of a substitute, was then agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Cattell called up the bill to authorize the issue of three per cent. temporary loan certificates to redeem the compound interest notes; the question being on the amendment of Mr. Trumbull to provide for monthly sales of gold by the Treasury Department not exceeding $10,000,000 per month, and to commence in August; said sales to continue until the amount of gold in the Treasury is reduced to forty millions.

Mr. Trumbull could see no use of keeping this gold in the Treasury; if it had been sold last year it would have saved the Government at least ten millions.

Mr. Cattell said the provisions of the bill were so simple and its advantages so obvious that he wondered at the opposition of the Senator, [Mr. Trumbull.] It is a proposition to convert a debt upon which we are paying six per cent. coin interest into a debt to pay three per cent currency interest, and it certainly should be the aim of Congress to reduce the interest on the public debt as much as possible. Suppose there is more gold in the Treasury than there ought to be, that furnishes no reason why such a bill as this should not pass. But the Senator is incorrect as to his figures. It is true that on the first of July there was nominally $99,000,000 in gold in the Treasury, but from that there must be deducted the cash payments in gold interest, and other liabilities of the Government would actually reduce the coin in the Treasury to $37,000,000, which is below the limit mentioned by the Senator. It would be unsafe to depend upon our receipts from customs and internal tax to pay the thirty millions compound interest notes which come due between now and October, and hence the simplest and easiest way was to adopt this measure, which had been unanimously agreed upon by the Finance Committee.

Mr. Trumbull thought it was a strange way to ascertain the amount of coin in the Treasury to state only the liabilities and not say anything about the receipts. He thought twenty-five millions would be ample to keep in the Treasury, although in reference to the views of others he had placed the limit at forty millions. It was a fact that during the last year the amount of coin kept idle in the Treasury had averaged eighty-three millions per month

Mr Cameron advocated the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, and again expressed his wish that Congress would allow the whole financial question to go over until next fall.

Mr. Morton was in favor of fixing a time when the Government would resume specie payment

The committee of conference report on the bill to incorporate the Washington Target Shooting Association was concurred in.

Mr. Howe took the floor in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Williams, in referring to the amount of gold in the Treasury, said the very fact that seventy-five to eighty millions of gold were constantly in the Treasury, tended in a great manner to a feeling of security among the creditors of the Government and the people generally.

Mr. Morton moved an amendment that the surplus gold now in the Treasury, and what may accumulate during the present and next fiscal year, shall be applied to the payment of the legal-tender notes, and gave it as his belief that in the adoption of such a measure as he proposed the premium in gold would go down to one half.

Mr. Conkling favored the spirit of the amendment, but regarded it as inoperative and should not vote for it.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said the doctrine enunciated on the floor yesterday by Mr. Morton was calculated to do more injury to the credit of the Government than anything else which possibly could be done He did not think it just to the American people to intimate that they were unwilling to pay their obligations in coin.

The amendment of Mr. Morton was rejected, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Corbett, Edmunds, Morton, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ramsey, and Wade—8.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conness, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, McCreery, McDonald, Morgan, Patterson of New Hampshire, Rice, Ross, Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Vickers, Welch, Whyte, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—30.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Trumbull.

After further discussion, Mr. Sherman insisted that the regular order, the funding bill, should be proceeded with.

The funding bill was then taken up.

Mr Hendricks spoke of the great expenses of the Government for the last three years, and said the people in the coming canvass would want to know of the majority in Congress what had become of all the money.

In the course of his remarks Mr. H contrasted the Chicago platform with the New York platform; the man who runs may read the latter. There is no mistake as to what it means in any section of the Union. The former is full of equivocation; it may mean one thing as well as another. The financial clause, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. Frelinghuysen] would no doubt interpret one way, and his colleague [Mr. Norton] would interpret it another.

Mr. Sherman asked whether the Democratic platform counseled the payment of the five-twenties in gold or greenbacks.

Mr Hendricks would read the resolution [Laughter on the Republican side.] It spoke for itself, and could mean only one thing. Mr. H. then read the resolution, and maintained that it meant distinctly that the debt should be paid in coin where expressly stipulated by the law, and not otherwise.

Mr. Sherman asked what was the opinion of Gov. Seymour and Mr. Belmont and the New York *World* on this subject.

Mr Hendricks had no authority to speak for other gentlemen, but Mr. Seymour had said that he stood on the platform, and that was sufficient.

By unanimous consent. Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the committee of conference on the appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

Mr. Stewart took the floor in reply to Mr. Hendricks, and quoted from the speeches of Governor Seymour to the New York draft rioters in 1863, and styled him a representative of the treasonable peace democracy, and that he sneered at all the efforts of the Government to put down the rebellion.

Mr. Cattell argued in favor of the bill, when the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Wilson, reported yesterday, when it was rejected.

Mr. Howard moved an amendment to the section making gold contracts valid, providing that it shall not apply to the renewal or extension of any contract previously existing.

Mr. Sherman suggested to Mr. Howard to amend, that where the interest on coin is intended as a device to gain usurious or unusual interest, it shall not be valid.

At 4:35, the Senate went into executive session, and after some time spent therein adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7:30 p. m

The bill to provide for the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up, and the House amendments thereto concurred in.

Mr. Howe called up the bill appropriating $20,000 for Mrs. L. T. Potter, of Charleston, S. C., for services rendered by her to the Union cause during the rebellion, and attending to the Union prisoners.

Mr. Stewart objected to the passage of such a bill as this without a quorum was present.

Mr. Harlan called for the reading of the report in the case, from which it appeared that Mrs. Potter had spent of her own fortune over $40,000 in ministering to the sick and wounded Union prisoners.

Mr. Harlan desired to call attention to this class of claims. It was true that this was only the second one so far, but there were a thousand such cases. We had thought that the reward which our noble women received for their attention to our brave men was laid up in a higher place. If the nation was to pay for the charity that was bestowed upon our soldiers during the war, where would it stop?

Mr. Doolittle asked that some general provision be inserted in the bill to remove the political disabilities from all those citizens of North Carolina who had been lately elected to offices. It was very improper to pass a bill of this kind. This list was, of course, furnished by those who had their own particular friends, and it was not just that all others should be excluded.

Mr. Stewart said that could be done in some other bill, and appealed to Mr. Doolittle to let this bill pass.

The bill was then passed.

The pending bill was then taken up, the motion being on the amendment of Mr. Howard

Mr. Cameron, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to remit the duties on a certain statue intended to surmount the soldiers' monument at Harrisburg, Pa. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Williams moved an amendment to Mr. Howard's amendment, that no coin interest shall be exacted on loans in currency, which was accepted by Mr. Howard, and the amendment as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Ramsey then moved an amendment that the section shall not take effect until January, 1870, which was rejected.

Mr. Ferry moved an amendment to the first section, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the payment of the outstanding five twenty bonds otherwise than in coin.

Mr. Ferry alluded to the views of Mr. Sherman, the chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. Morton, that the five-twenty bonds were redeemable only in greenbacks; and if we should have a Secretary of the Treasury who held the same views as these two Senators, it might be that the holders of these bonds would be forced to accept compulsory payment in greenbacks. If the party in favor of the New York platform came into power, such might be the case.

Mr. Sherman hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, as it was very unwise. Even if the amendment was adopted it would not settle the question, and would prevent the passage of the bill. He deprecated the idea of introducing the question into the bill.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected—yeas 9; nays 34.

After a lengthy debate the bill was passed, and the Senate at 10:40 p. m., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McCarthy, of N. Y., from Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to build a wagon road for the use of the Military Academy at West Point. Passed.

Mr. Koontz, of Pa., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, asked leave to report a substitute for the Senate bill to provide for lighting the streets of Washington with gas.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., objected.

Mr. Koontz hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objection.

Mr. Washburne said he did not make his objection in any factious spirit, but this matter had been fully discussed in Committee of the Whole, and it was decided that Washington city should light her own streets. He had no objection to the substitute being read, but would reserve his right to object.

[The substitute was read. It authorizes the corporate authorities of Washington to levy a tax upon property in said city, to enable the lighting of the streets and avenues with gas, with six-feet burners, twenty one nights in each month, from dark until daylight. The Mayor of Washington and the Secretary of the Interior are appointed a commission to enter into a contract with the Washington Gaslight Company for the term of fifteen years for all the illuminating gas required, the price in said fifteen years not to exceed what is charged the citizens of Washington for gas; and the said Secretary of the Interior and Mayor of Washington may annul said contract at the end of ten years upon giving two years' notice to the Gaslight Company. The Mayor and City Councils may increase the number of street lamps at any time, and levy a special tax therefor at any time. If the corporation fails to levy and collect the tax, the power of doing so is conferred upon the Secretary of the Interior, who may levy and collect the tax until the corporation passes the proper law.]

The bill was objected to, and was not considered.

The regular order of business having been demanded, the Speaker announced that to be the consideration of the Alaska bill in Committee of the Whole, without debate.

On motion of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon that bill, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, in the chair.

The Chair stated that the pending question was upon an appeal from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, had submitted an amendment to reserve $500,000 of the amount appropriated until Russia agrees to submit to a commission the claims of certain American citizens. Upon this amendment, Mr. Banks made the point of order that it was not in order, as it imposed a condition The Chair sustained the point of order, and Mr. Butler appealed from the decision of the Chair, and that was now the question before the committee.

The vote was taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The question was then taken upon the amendment hitherto offered by Mr. Loughridge, of Iowa, which recognizes the treaty with Russia and declares in favor of the payment of the money, but recognizes the right of the House to participate in the treaty-making power and gives the assent of Congress to this treaty.

Mr. Loughridge's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, suggested that an amendment ought now to be adopted declaring as the sense of this House that all members of the House ought to be taken into the secret sessions of the Senate when they come to consider a treaty. [Laughter.]

Mr. Eliot, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment by adding a proviso so that hereafter there shall be no acquisition of foreign territory until Congress has made an appropriation for the purchase money. This was adopted

Mr. Butler again renewed his amendment imposing as a condition that certain claims should be first settled, and it was again declared out of order.

The committee then rose, and the bill and amendments were reported to the House.

Mr. Banks then rose to close debate, and having an hour yielded to various gentlemen portions of his time.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, made an argument admitting the right of the President and Senate, generally, to make treaties; but he insisted that additional territory could not be acquired nor could our people be changed except by consent of the House, which was a co-ordinate branch of the Government.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, argued in favor of the bill, but believed the House had a right to participate in the treaty power.

Mr. Stevens, of Pa., thought the amendment of Mr. Loughridge, which had been adopted in Committee of the Whole, was a most extraordinary amendment. The President and the Senate had the right alone to make treaties, he contended, and nowhere was a right reserved to the House to participate in the making of that treaty. The agreement made by the President and Senate with Russia either was or was not a treaty. If it was a treaty under the Constitution, the House had nothing to do with it except to carry it into effect. No condition precedent was named that the treaty should be ratified only after the House had made the appropriation. The Senate and President made a perfect obligation, and it was the duty of the House to carry out that obligation without further question.

Mr. Banks, of Mass., closed the debate in favor of the bill.

Mr. Banks argued that as the President and Senate was recognized as the treaty making power of the country the House could do nothing else than make the necessary appropriation.

Debate was closed at 2 o'clock, and the vote was then taken upon the bill and amendments.

The question was then taken upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Loughridge, and it was agreed to by a vote of 98 yeas to 49 nays.

The question was then taken upon Mr. Eliot's amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of 78 yeas to 80 nays.

The question then recurred upon the passage of the bill as amended by Mr. Loughridge, and it was passed by yeas 114, nays 42.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, in relation to the number of troops on the Union Pacific railroad between Omaha and Salt Lake city. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, communication from the same, in relation to the best means for the protection of the harbor of Galveston, Texas. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Also, communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking an appropriation of $15,000 for the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for charities in the District of Columbia, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations by Mr. Spaulding, and was made the special order for to-day.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, opposed the bill first to be considered, which was for the support of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. He said the Government had no real interest in this institution. It was proper that we should educate the deaf and dumb of the District of Columbia, but this was made an asylum for the deaf and dumb of the whole country. Mr. Washburne then had read the report of the minority of the Committee on Appropriations, protesting against this appropriation. He insisted that the Government had no control whatever over this institution. It was virtually and in fact a private corporation, conducted by private enterprise, and Congress had no right to appropriate the people's money for its support; for an examination of the appropriations hitherto made will show that each one of these pupils cost the Government $7,000 each. He was therefore opposed to keeping up this establishment.

He recognized the right of the Government, however, to take care of these deaf and dumb pupils, but he would not sustain this institution, as we had no control over it. He therefore proposed an amendment to appropriate enough money to educate these pupils at one of the State institutions, where they could be supported for $240 a year each. But he insisted that the Government should have some control over the money appropriated for charitable purposes, and he therefore proposes another amendment, constituting a commission, with the Secretary of the Interior at the head, who shall have the disbursement of all moneys appropriated for charities in this District.

Mr. Spalding, of Ohio, denied the argument of Mr. Washburne, and said this was not a private enterprise. It is true the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was started by private enterprise, but it was soon ascertained that private enterprise could not keep it up, and Congress was therefore applied to and passed a law establishing this institution for the education of the deaf and dumb pupils of this District, and who were children of army and navy officers. There were at this time one hundred pupils in that institution, and they had all been well educated. He had seen evidences of their attainments, and would say here now that he would not be ashamed to put any one of these pupils in competition with the most learned members of Congress in mathematics and the higher branches.

The institution has conformed to the act of incorporation strictly. It has some pupils there not from the District of Columbia, and not the sons of army and navy officers, but they are principally from Maryland, and are supported by their friends and by the State. Mr. Spaulding showed that Congress should support this institution because it was here at the seat of Government, and one of the purposes of the institution was to educate teachers for other deaf and dumb institutions. The gentleman [Mr. Washburne] says let the States provide for their deaf mutes. The States do so, but not in that illiberal spirit manifested by the gentleman from Illinois; but no State could afford to erect buildings for the education of deaf mute teachers. That must come very properly from the Congress of the United States

Debate was then exhausted, and the question was taken upon the bill and amendments.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to increase the number of pupils from the States in the Collegiate Departments from 10 to 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The question then recurred upon an amendment submitted by Mr. Washburne to strike out all after the enacting clause, and appropriate a sufficient sum of money to educate the deaf and dumb pupils at some institute in the States, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The amendment was rejected.

The question then recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Washburne, authorizing the appointment of a committee to have charge of the disbursement of all moneys appropriated for charities in the District of Columbia.

Pending consideration of the amendment, the House adjourned until 7.30 p. m., a session having been ordered for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7.30 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, of N. Y., a resolution was adopted in relation to the wrecked steamer Scotland in New York harbor.

Messrs. Boutwell, Wilson of Iowa, and Marshall were appointed a conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, on the bill for deficiencies in the Executive Departments.

Mr. Van Trump, of Ohio, made a speech upon the "visible admixture bill" of Ohio; Mr. Scofield, of Pa., upon the political situation, and Mr. Butler, of Mass., in favor of taxing U. S. bonds, and the House then, at 9:30 p. m., adjourned.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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Is published every morning (Sunday excepted) by W. J. MURTAGH, northeast corner Tenth and D streets, fronting Pennsylvania avenue, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at 60 cents per month.

Mail subscribers, $6.00 per annum; $3.00 for six months; and $1.50 for three months, *invariably in advance*.

PEN, PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

BERLIN has fifty-nine solid men worth more than a million thalers each.

MISSOURI has gained 350,000 in population since the war.

CAPITAL punishment has been abolished in the Kingdom of Saxony.

GEN. HOOKER and wife are sojourning in Watertown, New York.

THE canker worm is making and havoc in the eastern part of New Hampshire.

JAY COOKE is making his way overland from Lake Superior to St. Paul.

LONGFELLOW has been elected a member of the London Reform Club.

EDWARD EVERETT'S son William is coming out with another book.

THERE were fifty-five brides at Niagara last Friday.

ENGLAND extended a generous welcome to Bierstadt, the American artist.

GUILLOUT, the maccaroni-baker of Paris, uses twelve thousand eggs every day.

GEN. HANCOCK was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824. He graduated at West Point in 1844.

BREMEN has had a dreadful fire, that consumed property worth a million and a half of thalers.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, accomplished the feat of swimming nine miles in one hundred and fifty minutes.

THE Menken is to revisit Paris and play in the drama of Theodore of Abyssinia. She will wear the strictest Abyssinian costume.

ONE of London's favorite songs is: "Captain Jencks of the horse marines, who feeds his horse on corn and beans.

FOG WHISTLES, worked by small steam engines, are suggested as an improvement for the fog bell now in use along the coast.

IT is said that the present is the longest session of the French Chambers on record. It has lasted eight months.

FRANK THORNTON, an ambitious youth, attempted to walk a tight-rope at Franklin and fell to the ground, a distance of thirty feet, breaking his leg above the ankle.

TWO LADS, aged respectively 7 and 12 years, were drowned while bathing at Scranton. It was the old story—one trying to rescue the other, and both lost.

A YOUNG MAN riding on an Allegheny Valley railroad train thrust his arm out of the window, and had it broke as a reward for his foolishness.

A MAN participated in a sack race on the 4th at Pottsdam, Penn. He got the purse and died the following night from the effects of over exertion.

THE mortality in Algeria during the last sixteen months, from the cholera, has been very great, amounting to over one-fifth of the people inhabiting the affected region.

VICTOR HUGO is going to publish a weekly paper, with headquarters at Paris. He will write every article in it, and the paper will be called *The Sinai*.

THERE are increasing complaints of continued drouth in the eastern counties of England. In some parts of West Norfolk there has been no rain for eight weeks.

SOME of the Russian papers are not a little alarmed at the proportion of Polish officers in the Russian army. They still amount to one-seventh of the whole number.

THE favorite target for shooting matches in France is an egg shell placed on a water jet of a fountain where it dances fantastically, challenging the utmost skill to hit it.

FRIENDS of Admiral Rous, of the London Jockey Club, who is to be prosecuted for slandering the trainer of Lady Elizabeth, are raising a fund to defend him.

A LADY seventy years old, in Berlin, Hardin county, Iowa, recently surprised herself, her husband and the neighborhood by giving birth to a lively nine-pound baby.

ENGLISH journals announce, after the fashion of fashionable marriages, one between James Grimshaw, the famous jockey, and the daughter of the trainer employed by Baron Rothschild.

EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM GRAYSON, of Maryland, died at his home in Queen Anne's county, last week. He was formerly a whig, but had taken no part in politics for many years. His age was eighty-one years.

A MRS. ZOLLINGER, of Mansfield, Ohio, is in jail for putting too much arsenic in a biscuit baked for her daughter-in-law. The latter and her brother ate the biscuit, and were pretty nearly killed with the dose.

A SERVICE of plate worth $12,500, presented to Sir Humphrey Davy in 1817, by several coal mine proprietors, for his invention of the safety lamp, reverts, by his will, to the Royal Society of London, by the death of H. John Davy.

A FACTORY girl in Fall River, returned a day or two ago, a roll of bills amounting to nearly $300, which had been inadvertently done up in a package of goods she had purchased in a store in that city. She refused to accept any reward in money, but was prevailed upon to take a good dress pattern.

A FENIAN paper gives a charming glimse of the manners and customs which prevail in Brecknock, South Wales. A soldier died there, the band of his regiment accompanied his remains to the grave, where it played a selection and then returned and serenaded the widow.

IN FRANCE there are about eight hundred Protestant Sunday schools with about forty thousand scholars. The Empress recently presented a banner and silver medal to the Sunday School Union. These were displayed at the annual festival of Sunday school children held in Paris.

EASTERN FLORIDA is being laid out in large farms, for the purpose of cultivating fruits and early vegetables for the northern markets. Jacksonville, the chief shipping port of the State, is but four days from New York by steamer, and still less by railroad.

MISS FRANKLIN, a young lady of Bradford, Pa., was in a wagon, when the horses ran away. She jumped out, but her crinoline caught in the step of the vehicle, and she was dragged with head and body on the ground, a distance of nearly a mile. She was terribly bruised, and died almost recently after being rescued from the horrible position.

THE proprietor of the *International*, a French newspaper published in London, has been sentenced by a Paris police magistrate to a fine and imprisonment for publishing an article about one of the officers of the Credit Foncier, of France. English journals wonder how the police magistrate acquired jurisdiction of an act committed in England.

THE eldest son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, Victoria's grandson, speaks English as fluently as German. His grandfather, the old King, often uses the little boy as an interpreter when promenading with him in the gardens of Sans Souci, and conversing with English or American tourists.

ENGLISH society was very much disturbed lately, by a serious question. The Queen gave a breakfast in Buckingham Palace garden, and no one could decide what kind of dress it would be proper to wear. The anxiety was relieved so far as gentlemen were concerned, by the announcement that they were to wear evening coats with morning trousers, but the perplexity of the ladies was as great as ever.

ZANESVILLE was visited by a terrible storm on Wednesday, the most severe that has ever swept over that part of Ohio. During its continuance some laborers took shelter under a shed which was erected beneath the shade of a large sugar tree. The storm snapped the tree off near its roots and it fell on the shed killing two of the men and wounding the others more or less. Barns were struck by lightning and many buildings were blown down in the wicked storm.