National Republican.

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CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Forty-First Congress--Second Regular Session

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. Revels presented a memorial from the colored men of Philadelphia for the passage of the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution for the better observance of Sunday in the military and naval academies. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Presbyterian church in the city of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Howell then took the floor in support of his resolution, that in every grant of lands to railroads a proviso shall be inserted securing the rights of actual settlers, and made an able argument; after which the resolution introduced by him was adopted.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill to give rank to civil engineers, and assistant naval constructors in the navy. Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the funding bill.

Mr. Ferry gave notice of an amendment to be inserted as an additional section:

SEC. —. Whenever proof shall be exhibited to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury of the loss or destruction of any registered bonds of the United States, issued under authority of any act of Congress, it shall be lawful for the said Secretary, upon receiving bond with sufficient security to indemnify the United States against any other claim on account of the bond alleged to be sold, lost or destroyed, to issue to the person who had lost it or in whose possession it was destroyed a new registered bond of the same value as the one lost or destroyed.

Mr. Corbett offered as a substitute for the first three sections the bill introduced by him on December 13, and argued in support of the same.

The Senate then, at 2 p. m., went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill to increase the pay of grand and petit jurors in the Circuit Courts of the United States. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

A number of bills were offered, but objected to, and finally Mr. Brooks demanded the regular order, and the resolution extending the time for removing whisky out of bond was taken up, the question being upon Mr. Prosser's amendment to make the additional amount to be paid per proof gallon half a cent per month. The amendment was rejected, and the proposition emanating from the Ways and Means Committee to make it one cent per month was agreed to.

The resolution passed.

Mr. Cake, of Pa., from the Committee on accounts, in compliance with a resolution offered by Mr. Dawes, in December, submitted a report of the account of money drawn from the contingent fund of the House by chairmen of committees authorized by the present Congress to make investigation of matters submitted to them. From this statement it appears that during the existence of the present Congress the Committee on Elections has expended $26,416.05; Ways and Means, $5,772.52; Foreign Affairs, $6,807.80; Judiciary, $3,584.09; special committee on decline of American commerce, $3,000; Committee on Ninth Census, $3,143.18. Of this amount $26,000 has been paid, and appropriation will be required to pay the balance. The Committee on Accounts was directed to audit the accounts of the committees and make the required recommendation in the premises.

Mr. Logan, of Ill., from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report on the case of Mr. John T. Deweese, of North Carolina, who is charged with selling appointments. The committee find him guilty, and that he was influenced by improper motives, and recommend the adoption of a resolution that Mr. Deweese's conduct shows him to be unworthy of a seat in Congress and unworthy to be a Representative of the people.

The testimony is reported also. First is the testimony of Mrs. M. H. Bean, who resides at the United States Hotel in this city, and whose son was appointed to the Naval Academy by Deweese. The appointment was procured by Captain Coombs, a mutual friend of Deweese and young Bean, and the sum of $500 was subsequently paid by Frank D. Bean, a brother of the boy appointed. Deweese received this money, but subsequently, and after this investigation was commenced, he returned the money to young Bean.

The statement of Deweese himself to the committee was read. He admits having appointed young Bean, but says if guilty of a wrong or a crime he was innocently guilty, and supposed he was only doing what others had done before him. He made the appointment at the suggestion of Capt. Coombs, who was his friend, and had done him many favors in times past. He says he was offered $1,000 for the appointment, but declined it, and returned the $500 which was handed him by young Bean.

The question was then taken, and the resolution reported by the committee in Mr. Deweese's case was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Logan said he now desired to get the opinion of the House in relation to a farther investigation. Under the resolution the committee was directed to investigate all sales of cadetships, and this would carry the investigation back to 1842. The committee have evidence against members of former Congresses, and would be ready to report, but they thought it desirable to get the opinion of the House upon the subject. If directed they were prepared to report at any time, but if all old cases were to be brought up a new appropriation would be required.

After some discussion on the subject, a resolution, which seemed to be acceptable, was offered, directing that the investigation should be confined to members of the Forty-first Congress and executive and judicial officers of the United States. To this a proviso was offered that the investigation of all cases of former members that had been commenced should be continued until completed. The proviso was rejected, and the resolution confining the investigation to this House was adopted.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, submitted a report in relation to the September gold panic.

Mr. Cox presented the report of the minority.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, demanded the reading of the report, but as there was much opposition he withdrew the demand.

The reports were then ordered to be printed, and the House at 3:45 adjourned.

AN EXCHANGE states that the first daily newspaper printed in Virginia was in 1780, and the subscription price was $50 per annum. The first religious newspaper issued was the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, which was published by Mr. Elias Smith at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1808.

According to the Philadelphia *Proof Sheet* there are now published in the United States 543 daily, 4,425 weekly, and 237 monthly journals. New York publishes 675, Pennsylvania 496, Illinois 418, Ohio 327, Indiana 269, Missouri 240, Iowa 228, and Massachusetts only 219. Great Britain has but 89 dailies, of which one fourth are issued in London.

A CURIOUS TEMPERANCE PARTY met in Preston, England, lately. They were life teetotallers or abstainers for twenty or more years. There were 180 persons present, of whom 75 were life teetotallers, and 105 total abstainers. Among those present were Mr. Thomas Yates, life teetotaller, aged fifty-eight and a half years, and Dr. Bowes, life abstainer, aged thirty-five. The Toulmin family, who were all present except the oldest and the youngest, comprised twenty individuals, whose aggregate teetotal age amounted to between 400 and 500 years.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC educational institution, called the National Institute of America, has recently been formed in Philadelphia, the object of which is "the cultivation of every species of learning, as well as every social, political and financial interest which can be rendered subservient to the cause of the Church in America."

THE White Mountain Medical Society of New Hampshire has adopted a by-law that any member who advertises himself by "reporting his operations in newspapers," shall first be reprimanded, and for the second offence expelled.

THE COURTS.

IN CHAMBERS — *Before Judge Cartter.* — Richard Hall alias John W. Spencer, arrested and held on the charge of stealing a horse from Thomas B. Berry, in Charles county, Md., on the 19th of February last, was ordered to be delivered, on the requisition of the Governor of Maryland, to the sheriff of Charles county, and was so delivered.

ORPHANS' COURT — *Judge Purcell.* — This court was occupied as follows yesterday:

Anthony Bowen qualified as administrator of Townly Johnson, giving bond in $3,000, with Samson Nutter and Enoch Ambush as sureties.

William H. Clagett qualified as administrator of Charles W. Boteler, giving bond in $3,000, with J. W. Boteler and C. Boteler as sureties.

GUARDIANS.

L. S. Blagden gave bond in $6,000 as guardian of Thomas Blagden, with Elizabeth Silliman and S. Blagden as sureties.

A number of small accounts were filed and approved.

Adjourned.

CIRCUIT COURT — *Chief Justice Cartter.* — This court was engaged as follows yesterday:

Sherry vs. Brady. This is an action to recover value of work and materials used in repairs, &c., to house. This case was begun on Monday, and reported in the proceedings of that day.

The argument was continued yesterday by Mr. Bradley, and concluded by Mr. Norris. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for $800.

Downing vs. Corporation of Washington — second suit — continued.

Green vs. Mayor of Washington. Ordered to be placed on calendar.

Fague vs. Kimball. This is the second trial of an action of replevin. The defendant (county constable) made a distraint for rent alleged to be due the plaintiff, who denies that any rent is due, replevied the goods, and hence this case is to decide if any rent was due. The jury found for the plaintiff, thus deciding that no rent was due. McCutchen for plaintiff; Riddle and F. Miller for defendant.

Simmons vs. Corporation of Washington. The jury were sworn in this case, but before opening the case the court adjourned until this morning.

CASES TO-DAY.

The following cases were assigned for trial to-day: Nos. 251, 224, 7, 277, 75, 215, 115, 96, 118, 275, 40, 128, 250, 251, 67, 172, 276, 132, 200, 95, 414, 125, 91, 41, 59, 111, 142, 280, 438, 334, 261, 266, 280, 297, 258, 211, 12, 229 and 332.

Adjourned.

EQUITY COURT. — *Judge Wylie.* — This court began its March term yesterday, and made the following orders:

Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company vs. Alexandria, Washington, and Georgetown Railroad Company. Order that a rule be issued on Messrs. Bantly and F. P. Stanton to show authority for filing bill, and also to show cause why a motion for dismissal of the bill filed by them should not be granted. The Court also made an order setting the petition of Martin et al. in this case for hearing March 8.

Uttermehle vs. Munder. Order appointing Wm. F. Mattingly trustee to sell.

Fitch vs. Estes et al. Order overruling motion to show cause, with leave to amend bill.

State of Texas vs. White et al. Order on motion to dismiss bill and reasons, and certifying the cause to the general term.

Fant vs. Dussief. Order taking bill for confessed for want of answer, and for rule to show cause why the case should not be referred to the auditor.

Frolich vs. Wright. Order to renew rule heretofore issued in this case.

Burch vs. Tate et al. Order setting motion for injunction for hearing March 7.

Ambler vs. Rittenhouse. Order continuing motion for production of papers to Tuesday, March 8.

Willard vs. Tayloe. Decree confirming Master's report and for final adjudication of the rights of parties.

Lindsay vs. Barney et al. This is one of the addenda to the old "Barney case." Order allowing certain property to be sold.

Ambler vs. Whipple et al. This is the patent "petroleum gas generator case," heretofore reported. Order granting complainant further time to set down demurrer for a hearing.

In re W. N. Brown's bankruptcy. Order on marshal to show cause, &c.

Adjourned.

DISTRICT COURT — *Judge Wylie.* — This court yesterday gave a decision in the following prize cases:

In the matter of the bounty claims of D. G. Farragut and the officers and men of the Western gulf squadron — No. 191:

This proceeding was instituted on the 31st of December, 1867, by what is called "The libel of information of David G. Farragut, admiral in the navy of the United States, who prosecutes herein in behalf of and in the interest of himself and the officers and men of the Western gulf squadron of the United States navy, as constituted from the 23d day of April to the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1862," &c.

The claim is for the recovery of bounty claims at the rate of $200 a head for each person on board the rebel vessels of war which were sunk or otherwise destroyed by said squadron early in the morning of the 24th of April, 1862, in the Mississippi river, about seventy miles below New Orleans, in an engagement whose history is so well known to the country — and is based upon the eleventh section of the act of Congress of June 30, 1864, which is in the following words:

"*And be it further enacted,* That a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy, at the commencement of an engagement, which shall be sunk or otherwise destroyed by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, of one hundred dollars, if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and of two hundred dollars if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money; and when the actual number of men on board any such vessel cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, it shall be estimated according to the complement allowed to vessels of its class in the navy of the United States; and there shall be paid as bounty to the captors of any vessel of war captured from an enemy, which they may be instructed to destroy, or which shall be immediately destroyed for the public interest but not in consequence of injuries received in action, fifty dollars for every person who shall be on board at the time of such capture. All ransom money, salvage, bounty or proceeds of condemned property accruing or awarded to any vessel of the navy, shall be distributed and paid to the officers and men entitled thereto, in the same manner as prize money, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

This section is identical in substance with the 5th section of the act of July 17, 1862, except that the words "under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy" are not to be found in the act of 1862, in connection with this subject.

The 32d section of the same act is in these words, "That the provisions of this act shall be applied to all captures made as prize by authority of the United States, or adopted and ratified by the President of the United States."

And the 34th section provides "that this act shall apply to all prize proceedings now pending."

Prior to the passage of the act of July 17, 1862, followed by this act of 1864, the only law which had ever been passed by Congress providing for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of enemy's vessels was the act of April 23, 1800, the 7th section whereof is in these words, "That a bounty shall be paid by the United States of twenty dollars for each person on board any ship of an enemy at the commencement of an engagement which shall be sunk or destroyed by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States of equal or inferior force, the same to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize-money."

I find no decisions under either of these acts on the question whether they confer jurisdiction on the District Courts of the United States over the claims for bounty. The acts of 1800 and 1862 both declare that the bounty money in question shall "be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money."

The act of 1864, under which the present proceeding has been instituted, adds to these words the additional "under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy."

The British act, (45 Geo. III, chap. 160, sec. 6,) which provides for a similar bounty, (which they call head money,) requires that the treasurer of his Majesty's navy should pay the claims "on bills to be made forth by the commissioners of the navy," and contains many minute directions as to the proofs and vouchers required to support these bills, and then contains the following proviso: "That in any case in which doubts shall arise whether the party or parties claiming head money are entitled thereto, the same shall be summarily determined by the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, or by the judge of any other court of admiralty, in which the prize shall have been adjudged, subject, nevertheless, to an appeal to the commissioners of appeal in prize causes."

Head-money, or bounty, is not prize under the law; but is a gratuity which the Government has promised to distribute, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, in the same manner as prize money is distributed.

The only act which defines what prize shall be, so far as captors are concerned, is the act of 23d April, 1800. The 5th section of this act provides that "the proceeds of all ships and vessels, and the goods taken on board of them, which shall be adjudged good prize shall, when of equal or superior force to the vessel or vessels making the capture, be the sole property of the captors; and when of inferior force shall be divided equally between the United States and the officers and men making the capture. Until after sentence of condemnation has been passed by a judicial tribunal having jurisdiction, neither the Government nor the captors have title to the proceeds of the captured property."

It is different under our law as to the bounty money. It cannot be doubted, I think, that our acts of Congress, especially the act of 1864, under which the present proceeding has been instituted, have conferred full authority on the Secretary of the Navy to distribute the bounty of the Government without an adjudication of court. It belongs to the Government to give or to withhold; and if it give, to say by what agency and means the money should be distributed. It has given that power to the Secretary of the Navy, and it has not given it to the courts. It is quite true that in several instances during the recent rebellion this court did assume jurisdiction over questions of this character, but it was always upon the written request of the Secretary of the Navy, misled, perhaps, to some extent by the example of the prize courts in England, without having made a sufficiently careful inquiry in regard to the manner by which those courts acquired their authority.

The consent of the Secretary could not confer a jurisdiction not granted to the court by the law, and as the law declares that the bounty money shall be distributed by the Secretary of the Navy as prize money is distributed amongst the officers and crews, the Secretary would be at perfect liberty to disregard any decision the court might make, if such decision were not agreeable to his own opinion.

But the learned and able proctor for the libellant in the present case, relied in his argument very much on the provisions contained in the twenty-eighth section of the act of 1864, and for that reason I propose to transcribe it fully into this opinion. It is as follows:

"SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted,* That in case of any capture heretofore made, if by reason of its condition, or because the whole has been appropriated to the use of the United States, no part of the captured property has been, or can be sent in for adjudication, or if the captured property be entirely lost or destroyed, proceedings for adjudication may be commenced in any district the Secretary of the Navy may designate. And, in any such case, the proceeds of anything sold, or the value of anything taken or appropriated for the use of the Government, shall be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer in or nearest to that district, subject to the order of the court in the cause. If, when no property can be sent in for adjudication, the Secretary of the Navy shall not, within three months after any capture, designate a district for the institution of proceedings, the captors may institute proceedings for adjudication in any district. And if in any case of capture no proceedings for adjudication shall be commenced within a reasonable time, any parties claiming the captured property may, in any district court, as a court of prize, move for a monition to show cause why such proceedings shall not be commenced, or institute an original suit in such court for restitution, and the monition issued in either case shall be served on the attorney for the United States for the district, and on the Secretary of the Navy, as well as on such other persons as the court shall order to be notified."

This section of the act appears to have no application to any claim for bounty money, but only to the case of vessels which have been captured first and afterwards destroyed or lost or appropriated to the use of the United States, or in consequence of their condition not fit to be sent in; and directs how, and when, and where in such cases proceedings may be instituted for condemnation as prize.

The libel in the present case does not aver that any vessel of the enemy was captured by the squadron, nor that any was taken as prize, nor does it contain a prayer for condemnation of any as prize, or for prize money. Its whole scheme and structure, from first to last, are those appropriate only to a claim for bounty money under the eleventh section.

Whether a libel alleging that the destroyed vessels had been captured and were lawful prize could be maintained by the facts in this case, is perhaps more than doubtful. Bounty or head money, it would seem, is all that could be recovered in any case where the vessel of the enemy had not been captured, but simply destroyed.

It appears to be quite evident that this section has no reference to proceedings to be instituted for that object.

For these reasons, and for these only, am I of opinion that the libel of information should be dismissed.

In the case of David G. Farragut, for himself and others vs. the ship Metropolis et al., Judge Wylie delivered the following opinion:

This is a libel of information filed by Admiral Farragut on behalf of himself and the officers and men of the Western Gulf Squadron against a large number of armed vessels of war belonging to the late Confederate Government, as well as a large number of steamboats and other vessels not armed, and other property of large value belonging to citizens of said so-called Confederate States, all captured at and below the city of New Orleans, and on the river Mississippi, between the 23d of April and the 1st of May, 1862, during the late rebellion, praying that said vessels and other property may be condemned as prizes of war, and their proceeds may be distributed according to the law of prize.

The most of this property was appropriated after the capture to the use of the United States, some of it lost through accident, and some of it destroyed, so that no part has been brought in for adjudication.

The libel of information in this case has not been filed either by the District Attorney or on behalf of the Government, but solely on behalf of the captors, and by their own private counsel. The proceeding was instituted on the 28th of April, 1868, and monition issued and served on the Secretary of the Navy and on the District Attorney.

On the 10th of November, the District Attorney presented a petition to the court praying that an order might be made to admit the United States as a defendant in the cause, with leave to plead, and this petition was granted. On the same day he filed a demurrer on behalf of the United States to the libel of information in the usual form of a general demurrer to a declaration in action at common law. And it is in this shape the cause has been argued.

These steps, in pleading, seem to the court to have been inappropriate, to say the least of them. The demurrer ought not to have been received. Then it was improper to admit the United States to be a defendant in the cause, for the District Attorney possessed no authority to make such a motion on its behalf, or the court to grant. And, lastly, a formal demurrer to a libel of information is a form of pleading unknown to courts of prize.

We have then a case in which a libel of information has been filed by private counsel for the captors, against certain vessels of war belonging to a public enemy, captured on the high seas in contemplation of law, (as these libellants claim) — certainly captured within the limits of maritime and admiralty jurisdiction, in which there is a prayer that the property captured may be condemned as prize of war, and yet there is no appearance of the Government with the captors, and no mention of the Government's rights in the libel.

On the other side the United States appears by its representative in this court, and is made a defendant, and puts in a general demurrer to the libel, without asserting any claim to the property in itself.

I find it impossible to extricate the case from these embarrassments, except by returning upon our steps, setting aside the sentence of condemnation, striking out the appearance of the United States as defendant, as well as the demurrer which it has filed, and giving leave to the captors to amend their libel of information, so that the proceeding shall appear to have been instituted as well on behalf of the Government as of the captors.

To make war is the sole prerogative of the Government, and the acquisitions of war belong to it alone.

The form of adjudging prize is that the ship or other captured property is subject to confiscation and condemned for good and lawful prize to the United States.

There can be no valid condemnation as prize of war except to the Government.

The Government, however, has, by its own statutes, declared and promised that the proceeds of prize, when condemned, shall belong wholly or in part to the captors. But before condemnation the captors possess no title to the property. If it were otherwise, the captors might institute their proceedings on the instance side of the court, where there is jurisdiction to decide upon questions of private rights and interests, and the forms of proceeding and practice are widely different from those of the prize courts, which are courts established under the law of nations. In Lindo vs. Rodney (Dougl. R. 614, note) Lord Mansfield said the whole system of litigation and jurisprudence in the prize court is peculiar to itself. It is no more like the court of admiralty than it is to any court in Westminster Hall.

It is not to be inferred from this, however, that the Government may block out the captors from the courts of justice by simply refusing or neglecting to institute proceedings for condemnation, especially if, by any means, it has previously appropriated the prizes captured to its own use.

In the Maronitas, (1 Ch. Robinson, R. 61,) Sir William Scott said: "That although the king was undoubtedly the fountain of prize, he has conveyed his interest in it to various persons; to the commanders and crews of his own ships; to his other subjects by letters of marque; and to the Lord High Admiral of England. It has been declared by high authority that the interest of prize is vested in the captor, and that the captors may, against the wishes of the crown, proceed to adjudication."

It is quite true that this same judge subsequently, in the case of the Elsebe, (5 Rob. 188,) decided that "neither the order in council, the proclamation, nor the prize act give any property to the captors till adjudication." But I do not regard this last opinion as denying the right of the captors to use the name of the crown, if the case should occur, that the attorney or proctor for the crown should himself persist in declining to initiate the proper proceedings for condemnation.

The whole legislation of this Government on this subject has placed the control of prize proceedings, so far as its interests are or may be concerned, in the Secretary of the Navy. He is made by law the organ of the Government in this respect, and authorized to give its instructions to the attorney for the Government. It is made his duty not only to see that no wrong shall be done to the rights of captors, but is even authorized to employ special counsel "for the due protection of the interests of the captors, and of the navy pension fund; and under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy such counsel may institute and prosecute such proceedings in the case as may be necessary and proper for the protection of such interests." (Prize act of June 30, 1864, section 23.)

The same act further provides in section 28: "If when no property can be sent in for adjudication, the Secretary of the Navy shall not, within three months after any capture, designate a district for the institution of proceedings, the captors may institute proceedings for adjudication in any district."

Both these sections of this act are declared expressly to apply both to captures heretofore made, or that shall hereafter be made.

I am of opinion, therefore, that in the present case the captors are authorized by law to employ their own counsel, and to use the name of the United States in their proceeding, should that be deemed necessary for the protection of their interests, especially if authorized so to do by the Secretary of the Navy.

The embarrassment in the present case is understood to grow out of the fact that the proceeds of the property claimed for prizes have gone into the Treasury of the United States, and that the Secretary does not regard these captures as the subject of prize of war, but as belonging wholly to the Government, under the laws relating to captured and abandoned property in the rebel States, and that he has enlisted the district attorney on his side of the question.

It is not a matter of much surprise that under these circumstances there should have arisen the difficulties which have thus embarrassed the present case. But justice must be done to the captors and navy pension fund. If these have rights, or think they have rights, proper to be adjudicated in this matter, it is the duty of the court to see that they shall not be debarred from their assertion by the course of the District Attorney, or by any considerations belonging to the mere forms and technicalities of the proceedings.

It may be that the views of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the District Attorney are correct, but that is no reason why the captors should be denied the opportunity of having the question determined by judicial authority.

Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES — *Tuesday, March 1, 1870.* — No. 79. Richard W. Meade, appellant, vs. The United States. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Attorney General Hoar, of counsel for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. Cushing, for the appellant.

No. 101. John B. Frisbie, appellant, vs. Levy H. Whitney. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Dick, of counsel for the appellant.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: "How the whirligig of time brings around his revenges. For more than forty years the people of New Orleans have been importing their supplies of ice from the North. New Orleans now manufactures its own ice by steam, and recently the Louisiana Ice Company received an order from Philadelphia for fifty tons of ice. We shall be supplying Boston next."

A NEWLY MARRIED LADY in Chicago complained to her ma that on her reception day her card-basket was overrun with circulars from lawyers announcing terms for divorce. "So absurd, you know, ma, before our honeymoon is over." True, dear," replied ma, (who had been twice divorced,) "but I'll put them in a safe place; you may find them very useful in a year or two.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1870. — Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following quotations of Government securities:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6's, 1881	116⅞	116⅞
Five-Twenties, 1862	113⅝	114⅛
Five-Twenties, 1864	112⅝	113⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	113	113½
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '65	111⅜	111⅞
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '67	111⅝	112⅛
Five-Twenties, Jan & July, '68	111⅝	112⅛
Ten-Forties	108⅝	109

NEW YORK—FIRST BOARD.

U. S. 6's, 1881	116⅞	5-20's, Jn & Jy, '67	112⅛
5-20's, 1862	114⅛	5-20's, Jn & Jy, '68	112⅛
5-20's, 1864	113⅛	Ten-Forties	108⅝
5-20's, 1865	113⅛	Gold	115⅝
5-20's, Jn & Jy, '65	111⅝		

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 1—1:30 p. m.—Cotton inactive and drooping; prices nominally unchanged; middling, 25⅛ cents. Sugar quiet and steady. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady. Southern amber, $1.35. Corn quiet and weak; $1.01@1.04. Oats quiet and steady; 55@64 cents. Rye dull and nominal. Pork quiet and weak; $25.50. Gold 115⅞.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, March 1. — *Breadstuffs.* — We continue to report the Flour market quiet. There is no export demand at present, the decline in gold having occasioned the withdrawal of such orders as were here, but there is a fair local trade demand, and we have reported to-day sales of some 1,000 barrels Howard Street at $4.87½@5 for Super, $5.25@5.50 for Extra, and $5.75 for Family. No sales however of Western or City Mills.

Wheat.—Prime lots are firm and a fraction higher, but low grades are dull and unchanged. We report to-day sales of 1,000 bushels prime Virginia red at $1.35, 500 to 600 do. Maryland do. at $1.20@1.35, 1,000 do. prime to choice Pennsylvania do. at $1.20@1.25, and 300 to 400 do. prime white at $1.25@1.40.

Corn.—Was active and firm this morning. The receipts were about 12,000 bushels, and we note sales as follows, viz. 6,000 bushels yellow at 90 cents, 3,000 white at 94@96 cents, and 3,100 blue-eyed white at 91 cents.

Rye.—No receipts or sales to-day.

Oats.—Steady but dull. Sales 1,300 bushels at 55@56 cents.

Coffee.—The market is firm with a good inquiry, but to-day we have heard of no sales. We quote Rio in bond at 11½@12½ cents, gold, for good to prime, and duty paid at 16@17½ cents for good to prime, and 18@19 cents, gold, for choice to fancy lots. Stock here to-day 17,000 bags Rio.

Cotton.—Market continues dull and heavy. We hear of no sales, and we quote Upland nominal as follows, viz: 20 cents for ordinary, 21 cents for good ordinary, 22@22¼ cents for low middling, and 23@23½ cents for middling.

Molasses.—We hear of no sales since the lot of 158 puncheons Demarara on Saturday, but we quote as follows, viz: Cuba clayed at 40@42 cents, do. Muscovado at 43@46 cents, English Island at 50@60 cents, and Porto Rico at 50@60 cents per gallon.

Mill Feed.—We quote Brownstuff as scarce and higher; 25 cents per bushel. Middlings still sell at 30@35 cents for light, and 40@45 cents per bushel for heavy.

Provisions.—The market is dull, and prices have rather a declining tendency, though there is no change in rates. Bacon we quote as follows, viz: at 13½ cents for Shoulders, 15½ cents for rib sides, and 16½ cents for clear rib do., though some parties ask ½ higher. There is little Bulk Meat offering, but the demand for it is also very light. We hear of no sales, but we quote nominally Shoulders at 11 cents, and sides at 13½ cents for rib, and 14½ cents for clear rib. Lard 16@16½ cents, and Mess Pork nominal at $27 per barrel.

Rice.—We hear of no further sales of Rice, but we quote Carolina steady at 6¾@7 cents for good to choice.

Salt.—Liverpool is in fair supply and moderate demand, as follows: $1.65@1.75 for Ground Alum, and $2.50@2.70 per sack for Fine. Turks Island we quote dull and nominal at 45@50 cents per bushel for lots from store.

Sugars.—Are dull and weak under the continued decline in gold, but prices cannot be said to be lower. We report sales of 163 hhds. common Demerara for refining at 9¼ cents, and of 29 hhds. Demerara vacuum pan at 12⅞ cents, but we quote as before, viz: For fair to good refining 10@10¼ cents; grocery Cuba 10½@11¼ cents; Cuba Centrifugals 9⅛@12¾ cts.; do. Porto Rico 10½@12½ cents, and Demerara vacuum pan 11¼@13½ cents.

Refined Sugars.—Prices are quoted to-day again as follows: Hard Crushed at 14¼ cents, and Soft do. at 13¼ cents for A white; 13⅛ cents for circle A; 13¼ cents for B; 12¾ cents for Extra C, and 12⅞ cents for C yellow.

Syrups.—We quote as follows, viz: Calvert at 75@85 cts.; Baltimore Golden at 50@55 cts.; Maryland do. 60@65 cts.; Monumental 45@67 cts.; and Molasses Syrups at 30@50 cents per gallon.

Seeds.—Clover is more active and firm. We note sales to-day of 350 bushels fair at $8, 50 bushels good at $8.12½, and 75 bushels very choice at $8.37½ per bushel. Timothy and Flax quiet but steady.

Whisky.—High wines we quote firm at $1.01 per gallon, but the market is quiet, no sales being made to-day.

MARRIED.

HERRON—TITLOW.—On February 23d, at Middletown, Frederick county, Md., by the Rev. Father Gaffney, WM. A. HERRON, of Georgetown, D. C., and Miss EFFIE J. TITLOW, of Middletown, Md.

DIED.

HAWKINS.—On the 28th of February, 1870, of consumption, THOMAS E. HAWKINS, late Sergeant Major Sixth U. S. C. Infantry.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, ... Rhode Island avenue, on Thursday, March 3d, at 3 o'clock p. m.

RICHTER.—On the 28th instant, MARY CATHARINE, daughter of John and Veronica Richter, aged 8 months.

HUDSON.—On the morning of the 1st inst., ANNY HUDSON, son of James and Sarah Hudson, aged 3 years.

MORSELL.—On the morning of the 1st inst., at Montebello, his home, in Prince George county, Md., BENJAMIN KING MORSELL, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives of the family and friends generally are invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, the 3d inst.

ELDRIDGE.—On the 28th of February, 1870, EMMA IRENE, only daughter of W. W. and Barbara Eldridge, aged 1 year 4 months and 10 days. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from their residence, 310 Ninth street N. W., on Wednesday, March 2, 1870, at 11 o'clock, a. m. (Star.)

Attorneys, Agents, Etc.

REMOVAL.—JONES & ASHFORD have removed their Law Office to Rooms 5 and 6 (first floor) of BARBOUR'S NEW BUILDING, No. 490 Louisiana avenue, (south side,) just east of Sixth street. Special attention given to Chancery business and the Law of Titles. fe28 1w

HENRY LYLES, LATE ASSISTANT ASSESSOR INTERNAL REVENUE, No. 532 7, corner of Ninth street, N. W. Special attention given to INTERNAL REVENUE BUSINESS, and the making up of Income Statements. fe7-3m

E. C. WEAVER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, CONVEYANCER, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT, No. 1803 Seventh street, bet. S and T streets.

ANDREW B. DUVALL, Attorney-at-Law, Office No. 468 Louisiana av., cor. 4½ st., opposite City Hall. nov9-tf

L. G. HINE. THOMAS WILSON.

HINE & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 4 Four-and-a-half St., Washington.

RICHARD T. MERRICK, Counsellor-at-Law. Office removed from No. 430 D street to No. 260 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. (Chron.) sep1-tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, Pennsylvania Avenue, Near the Capitol. RATES REDUCED! Rooms can be had with or without meals. First class Table board at $7 per week. fe1-tf M. H. BEAN.

FORD'S HOTEL, RICHMOND, VA., ADJOINing the Capitol Square and Governor's Mansion. This splendid New Hotel is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and the Bill of Fare is not excelled in quality and variety by any house in the State. Special Suites of Rooms always ready for Wedding and large Traveling Parties. The arrangements are first-class in every respect. The price of Board has been fixed (owing to the great scarcity of money) at the reasonable sum of $3.00 per day. The patronage of my friends and the traveling public is respectfully solicited. A. J. FORD, Proprietor, Late one of the Proprietors of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Va. P. S.—My coaches run to and from all depots and steamboat landings. ja13-tf

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, COR. NINTH AND F STS. The most central location in the city. Immediately opposite the Patent Office and Masonic Temple, and one block from the General Post Office Department. Table D'Hote and Saloon on the European plan. Elegantly furnished throughout. The F street cars, communicating with the Capitol, Executive Mansion, Treasury, War and Navy Departments, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, pass the door. MRS. E. A. POLLARD, ja13-tf Proprietress.

C. C. WILLARD, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. ja13-3m

WILLIAM KLINE, RESTAURANT AND DINING-ROOM, Corner Sixth and F streets, opposite Patent Office. OYSTERS in every style. Jacob Seeger's celebrated LAGER BEER. Massey, Huston & Co.'s celebrated XX and XXX ALE ON DRAUGHT. MEALS FURNISHED TO GENTLEMEN at any time, from 6 a. m. until 12 p. m. de4-tf

Carriages.

ESTABLISHED 1833. JOHN McDERMOTT & BROS., COACH MAKERS AND CARRIAGE DEALERS. 310 Pennsylvania ave., near 3d street. CARRIAGES AND HARNESS RECEIVED ON STORAGE AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. CARRIAGES REPAIRED. feb7-1m

ESTABLISHED 1854. ANDREW J. JOYCE & CO., CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, 412, 414 and 416 Fourteenth street. Repairing in all its branches. All carriages left for Repairs, Storage or Commission are insured. Agents for Brewster & Co., (of Broome street,) Fifth avenue, New York. se24-tf

Personal.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE PRIvate consultations at No. 307 Massachusetts avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets west, with Dr. GARDNER, of the Eleord Hospital, United States Army—a gentleman of twenty-seven years' experience in this particular branch. N. B.—Upon the receipt of $10 advice and medicine will be sent free by express to any of the Atlantic States. se1-1y

NO. 486 Seventh Street. REDUCED PRICES AT MARKRITER'S. NO. 486 Seventh Street.

Having at this late season an unusually large and choice selection of PAPERHANGINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OVAL AND SQUARE PICTURE FRAMES, PICTURE CORD AND TASSELS, PICTURE RINGS, NAILS, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, SWISS BRACKETS, &c., &c. And to reduce the stock as much as possible prior to spring, we shall offer to CASH PURCHASERS All the above stock at REDUCED PRICES UNTIL THE FIRST OF MARCH NEXT.

Special Notice. The citizens of the District are respectfully informed that ROBERT FULTON & CO., 314 NINTH STREET, Between D street and Pennsylvania avenue, Have recently made extensive arrangements for LOANING MONEY ON Merchandise of Every Description AT THE LOWEST RATES. SUMS OF $1,000 AND OVER AT 2½ PER CENT. Open EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) from 6 a. m., to 7 p. m. N. B.—The only Christian Loan Office in the District. ly16-tf

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE Masonic Temple. Money can be saved by buying there.

Undertakers.

RICHARD F. HARVEY. ALONZO A. MARR. HARVEY & MARR, UNDERTAKERS. NO. 335 F STREET, Between Ninth and Tenth. de24-tf

Wood and Coal.

SAVE YOUR MONEY. CONTINUED REDUCTION IN PRICE OF WOOD AND COAL. In order to reduce our present stock of Wood and Coal we would inform our friends and the public in general that we will offer our present stock of Wood and Coal CHEAPER than any yard in Washington. Those who would save their money should call without delay. Remember the place, corner of Sixth street and Missouri avenue, on Canal. WM. H. CAMPBELL & SON, Cor. Sixth street and Missouri avenue, on canal. fe8-eotf

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL! 1,000 tons Lyken's Valley Red Ash. 1,000 tons best quality White Ash. The undersigned, in order to close out their heavy winter stock, will, from this date, sell at a great reduction on former prices. Oak, Hickory, and Baker's Pine wood, sawed and split Kindling, &c., constantly on hand. YARDS. 68 South A street, between First and Second sts., Capitol Hill; 477 South E street, between Six and Seventh streets, Navy Yard. WILLIAM H. BARBOUR & CO.

Printers.

GIBSON BROS. BOOK & JOB PRINTERS. 271 Penna. Avenue south side, near 11th St.

JNO. R. CUNNINGHAM. DAVID McINTOSH. CUNNINGHAM & McINTOSH, PRINTERS, Woodward Building, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. Book, Job, and Newspaper printing promptly executed. se27-tf

John G. Judd. F. H. Detweiler. JUDD & DETWEILER, CORNER Pennsylvania Avenue and Eleventh Street, (Over Mohun & Blanchard's Store,) SECOND FLOOR, JOB PRINTERS. Low Rates Terms Cash

Confectionery.

SHAFFIELD'S FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, 1335 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, Between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets. PARTIES, WEDDINGS, SUPPERS, RECEPTIONS, DINNERS, &c., &c., furnished at short notice and moderate terms. First-class Waiters, handsome table ornaments, silver ware, &c., &c., furnished to parties. The best Creams and Water Ices, several new Creams in handsome fancy moulds for Parties. JOSEPH H. SHAFFIELD. fe10-1m

Stoves, Etc.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES, RANGES, &c. CAN BE HAD AT BOYD'S STOVE FACTORY, 470 NINTH STREET, Between D and E. BRING NAME AND NUMBER OF STOVE. ROBERT BOYD, 1y27-tf 470 Ninth street, between D and E.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF. POST COMMISSARY, NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 17, 1870. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 17th day of March, 1870, for supplying Fresh and Corned Beef to the troops, camps, hospitals, and all others supplied by the Government at Nashville and vicinity, and drawing supplies therefrom, for six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1870.

The Beef must be of good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be furnished at such times and places and in such quantities as the commanding officer shall designate.

Two sureties will be required, in the sum of $10,000, for the faithful performance of the contract when awarded.

The proposals must be made in duplicate, and will be opened at the Post Commissary at 10 o'clock, a. m., March 17, 1870, and the contract awarded, if a satisfactory bid shall have been received, the undersigned reserving the right to reject any and all bids if unsatisfactory. GEO. W. STEELE, mh2-6t Lieut. 16th Inf., A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH AND CORNED BEEF. HEADQ'RS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, OFFICE CHIEF C. S., LOUISVILLE, KY., February 16, 1870. Sealed proposals (which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each) will be received until 12 o'clock, m., WEDNESDAY, March 16, 1870, for supplying FRESH AND CORNED BEEF, in equal proportion of fore and hind-quarter meat, (necks, shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded,) for issue to troops and others supplied by the Government, at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Also, to furnish the officers stationed at Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind., with choice cuts of Fresh Beef.

The cattle slaughtered for Beef to be delivered under this contract must weigh not less than eight hundred (800) pounds, gross; the beef to be of good marketable quality. Beef from bulls, cows and heifers will not be received, nor will beef in any case be received unless it complies in all respects with the required conditions.

This contract to be in force for six (6) months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1870.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business, and address.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded, they will enter into bonds for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. A bond of $5,000 will be required, and a certificate from the Clerk of the County Court to the fact that each bondsman is worth that amount and over.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh and Corned Beef," and addressed to the undersigned. J. McL. TAYLOR, Brevet Colonel, C. S., Chief C. S., Dept. of the Cumberland. mh1-6t

PROPOSALS FOR ICE. OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, TREASURY BUILDINGS, WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1870. Proposals will be received for supply and delivery to the Treasury Department of ice for one year from the 15th of March next.

The ice to be of the best quality Kennebec, or equal to it, clear and free from snow or dirt, 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be delivered in such quantities, and at such times and places, as may be required.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of March, addressed to the General Superintendent of the Treasury Buildings, marked "Proposals for Ice," under cover to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to be considered binding for five days after that day, the Department reserving the right to reject all or any portion of the bids received.

No bids will be considered binding unless satisfactory evidence can be given of the ability of the parties to fulfill the contract. GEO. C. RICE, fe23-7t General Sup't Treasury Buildings.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL SUPPLIES. NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1870. Sealed proposals, to be indorsed "Proposals," will be received at this office until 12 m., the 8d day of March, 1870, for the following articles, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense and Government tax, at the Washington navy yard and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS. 400 feet 1¼ inch wrought Iron Pipe. 400 cubic feet white Oak Timber. 300 feet ¾ inch Lead Pipe.

BUREAU ORDNANCE. 200,000 hard burnt, hand-made Red Bricks. 200 barrels Potomac Lime. 300 barrels Hydraulic Cement. 200 barrels Building Sand. 20 gallons Alcohol, West's best, 95 per cent. 1 barrel Sperm Oil, winter strained. Miscellaneous Hardware, consisting of Bolts, Screws, Files, Tools, &c., as per schedule.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING. Blank Books, stationery, &c., for issue at Navy Yard (as per Schedule.)

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the articles can be delivered. Descriptive schedule with particulars to be seen at this office. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, in conformity with stipulations on the blank forms for bids to be had at this office, otherwise bids will not be entertained. EDWIN STEWART, fe28-3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR BRICK CISTERNS. OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY, February 23, 1870. Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until noon of March 25, 1870, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, of three (3) Brick Cisterns under ground, one to be 12 feet mean diameter and 12 feet deep, and two to be 8 feet mean diameter and 10 feet deep each.

These Cisterns are to be located at such places as may be designated by the A. A. Q. M. at the post; are to be well and substantially constructed of first-class material, and must be provided with the necessary pumps, pipes, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office ... days after acceptance of bid.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Cisterns," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, A. Q. M. General. WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army. fe26-6t

Interior Adornments.

HOW'S THIS! FAVORITE DOLLAR STORE, 306 Pennsylvania avenue, bet. 9th an 10th sts. CHROMOS, WORK BOXES, BRACKETS, TOILET SETS, VASES, SHELL AND AGATE SETS, TOYS, &c., &c.

ART REPOSITORY. No. 363 F street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. OIL PAINTINGS, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS AND LITHOGRAPHS, ARTISTS' MATERIALS of all kinds, STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS; the celebrated "ROGERS' GROUPS OF SCULPTURE," for which we are sole agents for the District. Statuettes, Passe Partouts, Parlor Brackets, Picture Mats, Cord, Tassels and Nails, and a general and complete assortment of everything in our line. Black Walnut and Gilt Oval and Square Picture Frames. dec10-tf SMITH & STRONG.

GEORGE WILNER, PAPERHANGER AND UPHOLSTERER, Importer and Dealer in FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPERHANGINGS and UPHOLSTERY GOODS. 434 Ninth st. west, bet. D and E sts., fe3 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Builders and Material.

LIME, CEMENT, SAND, PLASTER, AND ROOFING MATERIAL. ONE THOUSAND LOADS of the best down River Sand, and a large quantity of Lime, Cement, Plaster, and all kinds of Roofing Materials. Gravel Roofing done in the best manner and the shortest notice. THOS. FAHEY, fe3 1m Corner Tenth west and Canal.

A CARD. I will lay down my PATENT CONCRETE PAVEMENT in any of the Wards of this city—Sidewalk, Curb and Gutter, all complete—for one third less price per lineal foot than the corporation price, and guarantee all work for the term of ten years. Payment in three months after the work is completed, instead of being paid before the work is commenced. THORNTON SMITH, Office, corner Ninth and D streets, sep1-tf Christian Association Building.

ROOFING! J. F. NOLAN, Improved Fire and Water-Proof Felt Composition and Gravel Roofer, rendering walls of houses impervious to dampness, &c. Eighteen years of practical experience allows me to announce some improvements in workmanship, and increased facilities to fill all orders promptly. Work warranted for 12 years, and at only about one half the cost of other roofing. Felt for sale at any office. No. 380 C street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, and 600 E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. se2

Financial.

J. B. BRYAN, Pres. J. A. RUFF, Treas. Washington City Savings Bank, Corner of Seventh street and Louisiana avenue. PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS. Open daily from 9:30 a. m. to 3 p. m., and on SATURDAY EVENING, from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m. ja13-1y

JAY COOKE & CO. BANKERS, Buy and sell, at current market rates, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, AND SILVER. Orders for Stocks and Bonds promptly executed. Internal Revenue Stamps furnished. ja6-tf

Real Estate Agents.

SAMUEL CROSS. JAMES W. WALSH. CROSS & WALSH, REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 307 Pennsylvania Avenue, SOUTH SIDE, BETWEEN SIXTH AND SEVENTH STREETS WEST. ap6-tf

JOHN R. ARRISON, REAL ESTATE AGENT. First street east and Pennsylvania avenue, 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. 1y7-tf

Coke.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE. The price of COKE during the month of February will be reduced to six (6) cents per bushel. Cartage extra. fe9-dtmar1

Railroad Routes.

ALEXANDRIA, LOUDOUN AND HAMPSHIRE RAILROAD. On and after December 27, 1869, the trains on this road will be run as follows: The mail train will leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 a. m.; arrive at Leesburg at 11:10 a. m., and Hamilton at 11:40 a. m. Leave Hamilton at 11:50 p. m., and Leesburg at 12:20 p. m.; arrive at Alexandria at 3:50 p. m.

The accommodation train will leave Alexandria daily, except Sunday, at 4 p. m., and arrive at Leesburg at 8:00 p. m. Leave Leesburg at 7:15 a. m., and arrive at Alexandria at 9:45 a. m.

The 8:00 a. m. train from Alexandria and 12:20 p. m. train from Hamilton, connect at Hamilton with Kemp's Daily Line of Coaches for Purcellville, Snickersville, Berryville and Winchester; also, with Beemer's Line of Coaches, which leave Leesburg daily for Ball's Mill, Aldie and Middleburg. R. H. HAVENER, dec29-tf Ticket Agent.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1869. Trains between WASHINGTON and BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST, are now run as follows, viz: FOR BALTIMORE. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7.00, 8.00 and 9.30 a. m., and 12.45, 2.50, 4.45, 5.30, and 8.00 p. m. FOR ALL WAY STATIONS. Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7.00 and 9.30 a. m. and 2.50 and 5.30 p. m. FOR ANNAPOLIS. Leave at 7 and 9.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday. ON SUNDAY. FOR BALTIMORE. Leave at 8 a. m. and 2.50, 4.45 and 8 p. m. FOR WAY STATIONS. Leave at 8 a. m. and 2.50 and 5 p. m. FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST. Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7 a. m., 2.50, and 9 p. m. On Saturday at 7 a. m. and 3.50 p. m. On Sunday at 2.50, and 9.00 p. m. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, &c. Through tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office at all hours in the day. For New York, Philadelphia and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line." J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. GEO. S. KOONTZ, General Agent, Washington.

1869 GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE 1869 TO THE NORTHWEST, SOUTH, AND SOUTHWEST. On and after Nov. 14, 1869, trains will leave as follows: Washington ... 8.30 a. m. | Baltimore ... 12.30 m. ... 5.40 p. m. | ... 7.40 p. m. ... 9.00 p. m. | ... 12.30 p. m.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE, With ELEGANT SCENERY, Palace State-room day and night cars, with modern improvements, and saving from four to twelve hours in time over any other route. Two hundred miles saved to Western and Central New York. THREE DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS WEST. TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS NORTH. Through from Baltimore to ROCHESTER and PITTSBURG without change.

Passengers by this route from Baltimore have the advantage of making all changes in UNION DEPOTS, and no FERRIES.

Tickets by this route can be procured at the office, corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, under National Hotel, where reliable information will be given at all times.

Passengers procuring tickets at this office can secure accommodations in Sleeping Cars for Elmira or Pittsburg. PERCY G. SMITH, Ticket Agent, Corner Sixth st. and Penn. avenue, Washington, D. C. ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent, fe1-1y Baltimore, Md.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1869—noon. Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz: FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars. Leave daily (except Sunday) at 6.00 a. m., 12.45 and 9.30 p. m. FOR PHILADELPHIA. Leave daily (except Sunday) at 6.00 a. m., 12.45 and 5.40 p. m. ON SUNDAY. Leave for New York at 9.30 p. m. and Philadelphia at 5.40 p. m. Sleeping cars for New York on 9.30 p. m. train only. Through tickets to Philadelphia, New York or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours of the day. See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement for schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis and the West. J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation. L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent. GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent Washington.

Steamboat Lines.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAYS. Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent. For full information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y., or MIDDLETON & CO., ja14-tf Bankers, Washington.

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK. Hereafter the fine Steamships E. C. KNIGHT, JOHN GIBSON, and VALLEY CITY, of the MERCHANTS' LINE, will make regular SEMI-WEEKLY trips between NEW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, as follows: Leave NEW YORK from Pier 29, East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and leave GEORGETOWN every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 2 p. m. For full information, apply to F. A. DENHAM, Agent, office and wharf foot of Highstreet, Georgetown, or at the corner of Seventh street and New York avenue. J. W. THOMPSON, au31-tf President.

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN IMMENSE SPRING STOCK, STRASBURGER BROS. WILL SELL BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS of all kinds, cheaper than the cheapest. Give them a call at 906 SEVENTH STREET, feb26-tf Old number 373, bet. I and K.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR GENTS' DRESS HATS. Just issued, embracing the Trade and Broadway Styles. Particular attention invited to the $5 Hats. Hats altered and made into Spring Style. Just opened twenty-five different shapes and colors in boys' and children's Hats, prices from $1 to $3. B. H. STINEMETZ, Hatter, No. 1237 Pennsylvania avenue, fe18 Next to corner Thirteenth street.

Medical.

DR. PERKINS. WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. Cancers cured without the aid of the knife or pain to the patient. Cures guaranteed. All who are afflicted with this horrible disease should go at once and see Dr. Perkins, No. 437 Ninth street, near the corner of E street, Washington, D. C. Also, private diseases of all kinds to which the human family is heir to, treated with wonderful success, by which thousands of the unfortunate can testify, who have been saved from a premature grave. Remember the place; office 437 Ninth street, near the corner of E street, Washington, D. C. ja29-eotf

COLUMBIA DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, at the Columbia Hospital, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 12 to 1 p. m. Medicines and advice free of charge to the poor. PHYSICIANS ATTENDING: Monday ... Dr. L. W. Ritchie. Tuesday ... Dr. Louis Mackall. Wednesday ... Dr. Wm. Lee. Thursday ... Dr. Busey. Friday ... Dr. F. A. Ashford. Saturday ... Dr. D. W. Prentiss. Dr. Thompson will hold a surgical Clinique every Saturday at 3:30 p. m. au23-tf

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 11, 1870. On the petition of WM. CLAMSON, of Middletown, New York, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 25th day of May, 1856, for an improvement in Grinding Circular Saws: It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 26th day of April next; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 6th of May next, and that said petition be heard on the 11th day of May next. Any person may oppose this extension. SAMUEL S. FISHER, fe16-W3t Commissioner of Patents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870. Franklin Philip and Adolphus S. Solomons, trading as Philip & Solomons, vs. George T. Brown. No. 6531. At Law. On motion of the plaintiffs, by Mr. Phillips, their attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. True copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. fe23-W3w

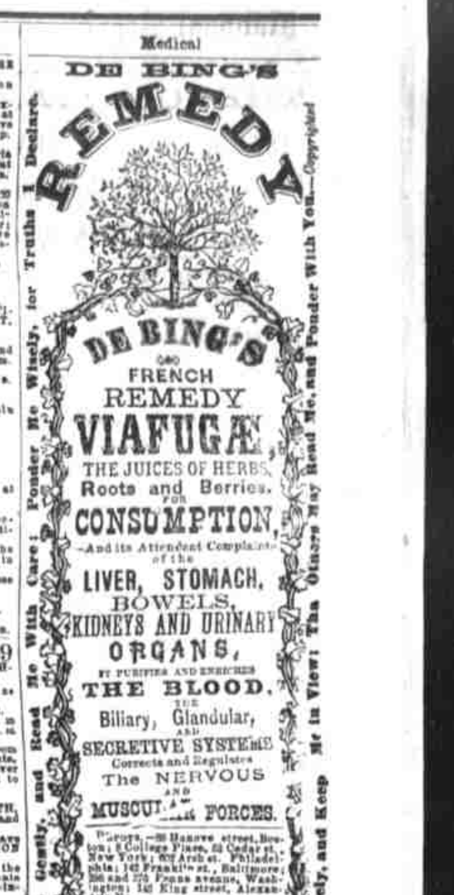
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870. Benjamin L. Jackson and William B. Jackson, vs. George T. Brown. No. 6532. At Law. On motion of the plaintiffs, by Mr. Phillips, their attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. True copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, fe23-W3w Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870. William Bradley, Elisha Bradley and Joseph F. Bradley, trading as William Bradley & Sons, vs. George T. Brown. No. 6531. At Law. On motion of the plaintiffs, by Mr. Phillips, their attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. True copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. fe23-W3w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Henry F. Turton vs. Ephriam Wheeler. 1768. Equity Dock. 8. The summons in this case to Creighton M. Wheeler being returned "not to be found," it is ordered this 9th of February, 1870, that said Wheeler enter his appearance on or before the first Tuesday of April, 1870; otherwise this cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. By the Court. A true copy—Test: R. J. MEIGS, fe23-W3w Clerk.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, THE 21ST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1870. Thomas Berry, vs. George T. Brown. No. 6537. At Law. On motion of the plaintiff, by Mr. Phillips, his attorney, it is ordered that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default. True copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk. fe23-W3w

Medical



VIAFUGÆ.

Daily reports are made of relief afforded by this remarkable remedy.

Persons in Baltimore, curious to learn of benefits from its use, may inquire at 40 South Entaw, 33 South Charles, 33 Hanover, 81 St. Paul, 142 Franklin, 200 Saratoga, 34 and 37 North Gilmore, 135 North Gay streets, also of druggists generally.

All the druggists, and hundreds of persons in Washington, D. C., Alexandria, Va., and the surrounding country, know of cures by this Wonderful Remedy.

Hopeless Consumption. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20, 1869. For several years I had been subject to a cough and spitting blood. One year ago last winter I took a heavy cold, which settled on my lungs. I had a bad hemorrhage. I used many cough mixtures, but found no relief. I was very sick all summer. I went into the country, hoping it would benefit me, but when I returned my cough was more violent than ever. I had a frightful hemorrhage, which lasted five days. I was very low and nervous, and suffered from shortness of breath. I coughed incessantly; could not sleep; had no appetite. I tried everything my friends recommended, but found no relief until I tried De Bing's Wonderful Remedy. I took this remedy, Viafugæ, about eight months and my friends and hundreds of acquaintances in Washington, who knew my supposed hopeless and bed-ridden condition, are surprised to see me attending to my household affairs and about the city, apparently as well as other people generally. I have recommended it to several afflicted persons during the year, who have been benefited by its use. MRS. LOUISA HUBBLE, 620 G street.

Incipient Consumption. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1869. I had a severe cough, resulting from a neglected cold. I tried various pectoral remedies without benefit. I had night sweats, and was somewhat alarmed. A lady friend induced me to try a bottle of De Bing's Viafugæ. In a few days I was entirely cured. I have had no return of the symptoms since. WM. W. DE MAINE, Assistant City Surveyor.

For All Throat and Lung Complaints, Pleurisy, Asthma, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sudden Colds, and Inflammation of the Lungs. dec4-tf

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL. ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY. THE ONLY PLACE WHERE A CURE CAN BE OBTAINED.

Dr. JOHNSTON has discovered the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for Weakness of the Back or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Tremblings, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secret and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrens to the Mariners of Ulysses, blighting their most brilliant hopes or anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

YOUNG MEN especially, who have become the victims of Solitary Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit, which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have entranced listening Senates with the thunders of eloquence, or waked to ecstasy the living lyre, may call with full confidence.

MARRIAGE. Married Persons, or Young Men contemplating marriage, being aware of physical weakness, organic debility, deformities, &c., speedily cured. He who places himself under the care of Dr. J. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentleman, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS Immediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored. This Dreadful Disease — which renders Life Miserable and Marriage Impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of improper indulgences. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful consequences that may ensue. Now, who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreation is lost sooner by those falling into improper habits than by the prudent. Besides being deprived the pleasures of healthy offspring, the most serious and destructive symptoms to both body and mind arise. The system becomes deranged, the Physical and Mental Functions weakened, Loss of Procreative Power, Nervous Irritability, Dyspepsia, Palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, Constitutional Debility, a Wasting of the Frame, Cough, Consumption, &c.

OFFICE, 7 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, left-hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner. Fail not to observe name and number.

No letters received unless postpaid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should state age, and send portion of advertisement describing symptoms.

DR. JOHNSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometimes with a derangement of the mind, were cured immediately.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE. Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by improper indulgence and solitary habits, which ruin both body and mind, unfitting them for either business, study, society or marriage.

These are some of the sad and melancholy effects produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Muscular Power, Palpitation of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, General Debility, Symptoms of Consumption.

MENTALLY.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded—Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Evil Forebodings, Aversion to Society, Self-distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c., are some of the evils produced.

Thousands of persons of all ages can now judge what is the cause of their declining health, losing their vigor, becoming weak, pale, nervous and emaciated, having a singular appearance about the eyes, cough, and symptoms of consumption.

YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body—should apply immediately.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, the pride of his parents, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequence of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons MUST, before contemplating MARRIAGE, reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with their own.

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability, can alone befriend him. He falls into the hands of ignorant and designing pretenders, who, incapable of curing, filch his pecuniary substance, keep him trifling month after month, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair leave him with ruined health to sigh over his galling disappointment; or, by the use of that deadly poison, Mercury, hasten the constitutional symptoms of this terrible disease, such as Affection of the Head, Throat, Nose, Skin, &c., progressing with frightful rapidity till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings by sending him to that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler returns.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE PRESS. The many thousands cured at this institution within the last eighteen years, and the numerous Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Sun," and many other papers, notices of which appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

Persons writing should be particular in directing their letters to his institution, in the following manner: JOHN M. JOHNSTON, M. D., Of the Baltimore Lock Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. ja6-1y

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, OPPOSITE Masonic Temple. Prescriptions accurately and honestly compounded, and at the lowest charges.