National Republican

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

FRIDAY MORNING ..... MARCH 11, 1870

Nos. 519 and 521 Tenth street, near Penna. Av.

W. J. MURTAGH ..... Editor and Proprietor

RECEPTIONS.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTIONS.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to announce that the Tuesday afternoon receptions of Mrs. Grant will be discontinued until further notice.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S RECEPTIONS.

SPEAKER BLAINE'S next reception will be on Friday evening, March 18th, from 9 to 11 o'clock.

MRS. BLAINE'S RECEPTIONS.

Mrs. Blaine's receptions will be held every Wednesday of the season, between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m.

CONCERNING A SCALLAWAG.

The Pharisee holding up his hands and praying to Heaven that he was not as other men find an apt illustration in the political history of the cadetship-jobber Dewees. It is not a pleasant sight to see the political and commercial morality of even a scallawag Congressman exposed thus mercilessly to public view. It may be, however, that Mr. Dewees will find some consolation for the disgrace of his expulsion, in the fact that Whittemore considers it a very trifling affair, one which his constituents will regard with pride rather than shame. Dewees was neither a man of genius nor a scholar, but as an average type of his class, he was selfish and ambitious in the highest degree, while his confidence in his own virtues knew no bounds. On the other hand, his confidence in the virtue and moral honesty of those who stood in his way was very small. To be short, he was a firm believer in the virtue of brass, which if cleverly used, would gain a man any official position, no matter how high.

Now, if any of our readers be anxious to see how magnificently Dewees could "assume a virtue and have it not," we beg them to return with us to the *Congressional Globe*, of February 6, 1869. The appropriations for the army being under discussion, Mr. Dewees made a speech, in which he denounced the officers of the quartermaster and commissary general's departments in this city as a set of the most corrupt men on earth. Here is an extract of the remarkable speech:

Mr. Dewees. I see we are called upon to appropriate $5,000,000 for the quartermaster's department. This money goes into the hand of various officers to be disbursed for a great variety of purposes. I know nothing of the condition of affairs in the western Territories. I know nothing of swindles carried on by army officers there, and to which our attention has been called to-day, as well as on many other occasions. But I can bring the matter down to my own town, and show a state of things existing there not one whit better in character, though perhaps less in degree. In my town wood is brought in and peddled about the streets, and people are begged to take it at three dollars a cord. Yet in the very same place the officers of the Government pay five dollars a cord for the wood that is purchased for the use of the Government. And in regard to other articles it is the same thing. Any man in my town can go to market and buy beef for his own use at ten cents a pound. Yet Government officers there contract for beef for the Government and pay twenty eighteen cents a pound, seventeen and five-eighths cents. And the same practices are carried on there in regard to other articles. It was only a week ago yesterday that I had to put my hand in my pocket and pay $2,500 for a defaulting quartermaster who had been engaged in some fraudulent transactions. The commissary general showed conclusively that vouchers for those very articles had already been paid, and this defaulting quartermaster had forged other vouchers and put them out.

Gentlemen here cry out for retrenchment, and tell us that the expenditures of the Government must be lessened. Let us begin by cutting down the appropriations in this bill. If the Indian department is carrion, around which all the vultures of fraud and peculation gather, all *I can say is, from my slight experience as an army officer, that the quartermaster and commissary departments will vie with them in their swindling operations, and not one dollar in ten of all this $5,000,000 will ever reach those entitled to it.* An Indian agent cannot cheat and swindle without connivance on the part of some one else, generally of military officers. I am informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that it is necessary for a military officer to be present when any money is paid out to the Indians. In my town is one brigadier general, an acting major general, a quartermaster, a commissary, a paymaster, a surgeon, and sundry other officers, drawing on an average $175 per month each of pay, and all the troops they have to command are four little skeleton companies stationed there; yet they are there drawing their money and spending it—a great many of them in the rum shops.

These officers need no defence from us. But to those who know their high character, and how faithfully they have discharged their duties while protecting the Government against the swarm of thieves always besetting them with fraudulent claims, it will seem very strange that a member of Congress should rise in his seat and make such scandalous charges. A little explanation will expose the motive, and also show that Mr. Dewees in making these charges was true to his own character.

During the war Mr. Dewees was an officer in the volunteer service, and after its close succeeded in securing a captain's commission in the Eighth infantry, and was assigned to duty in North Carolina, where he began to dabble extensively in politics, even while wearing the shoulder straps. In short, he soon discovered what a very easy matter it would be to get into Congress. A little tact and a good deal of brass would do the thing exactly. And then it would be such a pleasant thing for him to hear his voice in the Capitol of the nation. If he could only convince the innocent colored man what a sincere friend of his he was, how long and how extensively he had admired him, and how, if elected, he would surely be his Moses, not only getting him out of the big swamp, but placing him on the highest pedestal of social equality. Dewees secured the prize by using the means we have described, and in due time threw aside the shoulder straps, and assumed the more lucrative and honorable character of a Congressman. But unfortunately for him he run up a score of $480 with the commissary of his military post, which debt remains unpaid to this day, notwithstanding payment has been repeatedly pressed by the commissary department, and the delinquent informed that such debts were regarded as sacred by the officers of the regular army, who considered their honor involved in them and never permitted them to remain unpaid.

There was, however, another little matter which showed Mr. Dewees in his true character. No sooner had he got into Congress, than his love for turning a penny began to develop itself, having purchased a claim for fresh beef, amounting to $2,500 or thereabouts, against the Commissary Department of one of his constituents for about one half its face. This he presented at the department in this city for payment, only to be informed that it was bogus. The man who sold the claim to Dewees had indeed furnished the beef, but he had long since received pay for it, the department holding the vouchers, properly receipted. Still Dewees pressed payment, contending that the Government could better afford to pay the claim again than he could to suffer the loss. When informed that such sentiments came with very bad grace from a member of Congress, he left, threatening to have such a satisfaction as his position would give him the opportunity of taking. Such is the man who set himself up for a saint and used his position in Congress to defame officers of the army he had disgraced because they had performed their duty honestly and fearlessly. Dewees is a fair example of his class. Is it any wonder, then, that a brave and proud people should rebel against the policy that fastens such men on them, only to misrepresent and disgrace them, while it denies them a voice in their own affairs.

NAVAL BANK.

With the return of General Stevens from New Hampshire, the House Committee on Naval Affairs will resume consideration of the question of naval rank, and we sincerely hope they will push it to a conclusion. In further advocacy of the rights and just claims of the staff, we publish the following letter written by a senior surgeon of the United States navy, and invite for it a careful perusal. It was written on February 19, and its publication has been delayed in consequence of a pressure upon our columns, but as the question is to be now again taken up in committee we make room for it to-day:

FEBRUARY 19, 1870.

To W. M. Wood, esq., M. D., Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have read with pleasure the published letter of General Sherman, of the 15th instant, on the subject of "staff rank," and your letter to General Sherman, of the 17th inst., "thanking him for his just and liberal views."

General Sherman's letter sets the question of positive staff rank, and by happy opportune statements when Congress is about to confer actual rank on staff officers of the navy, as it did some years ago on those of the army. The statement of the General, that "in the army all our staff officers have actual rank," and his opinion that, "on the whole, our army system seems to work well in practice," affords encouragement to the staff officers of the navy to hope that Congress will complete its good work by applying to them the legislation, which, we are assured on the highest authority, "seems to work well in practice" in the army, surely a safe precedent for legislation, for aught that has been shown to the contrary. Well, then, might you express to General Sherman the satisfaction which you and other officers of the staff corps derive from his exposition of his views, and the usages of the army, as sustaining all, and more than the naval staff corps have ever asked.

When, in 1846, Mr. Secretary Bancroft conferred rank on medical officers, (which rank was legalized in 1854 by Congress,) line officers objected to the degree of rank given, as unjust to themselves, but chiefly to any staff rank, as lessening command, and thereby interfering with the "absolute control of line officers," this too notwithstanding the provisions securing precedency and command to the commanding officers.

The staff rank, whatever it was, was sometimes respected by line officers, in which case every thing went on smoothly on shipboard; but, unfortunately, it was sometimes ignored on one fanciful pretext or another, to the disturbance of harmony and good feeling among the officers. Line writers affected to ignore the military character of staff officers by calling them civil officers, non-combatants, auxiliaries, &c., and to belittle their rank by speaking of it as assimilated, or relative only, not positive nor actual, none of which terms are affixed to them by the law, which, as has been repeatedly pointed out to the line, names them "staff officers," giving the designation "civil officers" to an entirely distinct class of officers. The law knows no rank as assimilated rank, and no officers as auxiliaries. This persistent nickname of staff officers and their rank up to the present time is a persistent discourtesy, not to say insubordination.

The rank given to staff officers was "rank with," which line critics contend is less than "rank of," the former from its conferring no command, being harmless to discipline and therefore no otherwise objectionable than as it encouraged in the staff claims not worth the line's respecting; whilst the latter embodied command, and could not safely be given to the staff. This is a late discovery; for, till now, "rank with" had always been as strenuously objected to, as involving command and impairing discipline, as "rank of" now is. One may think, and the critical objectors will be all right. The army has grown accustomed to the positive, or actual, rank of the staff, which works so well in practice that the contentions and misunderstandings which frequently occurred prior to its creation, are no longer heard of. No reason has been shown why similar legislation for the navy should not result in similar benefit.

Line critics have been unfortunate in the choice of a disparaging epithet for staff rank by calling it assimilated. If it is, what they have always contended that it was, shadow not substance, pretence not reality, a mere worthless name, meaning nothing and conferring nothing, they should have called it ASSIMULATED rank, counterfeit, spurious rank a cheat, a fraud. Line rank in the navy can be assimilated to line rank in the army; that of admiral to that of general, because of like character their likeness constituting their assimilation; but dissimilars cannot be assimilated. All rank, be it ever so absolute, must, in one sense, be relative. A lieutenant's rank is relative to a captains', like his height or age, whilst, *per se*, it is absolute. Line writers, therefore, were mistaken when they chose the word "relative" to disparage and belittle the rank of staff officers, as if its relation to line rank necessarily implied that it was less. The relation is mutual, and each cannot be less than the other.

The dictum that rank involves commands (the alleged objection to staff rank) has been so often refuted that the line are probably left alone, to enjoy a monopoly of their belief, if, indeed, there are not some dissenters even among the gentlemen claimed to be of their own persuasion.

But they cannot conveniently dispense with the dictum, which continues to be a necessity, how often soever refuted; for, disarmed of this weapon, what other have they with which to fight down staff rank. When what they have variously called "relative" or "assimilated" rank was given us, they denounced it as interfering with their commands, and predicted much insubordination as the consequence. Happily their command was not interfered with, and no insubordination resulted, notwithstanding the provocations offered by their frequent ignorings of staff rank. Now that, in consequence of this ignoring of our former rank, Congress is about to give us substantive or actual rank that cannot be ignored, (instead of the former imaginary or assimulated rank) the line drop their opposition to the latter, as now harmless, and depreciate only the positive or actual staff rank, as so blighting to naval discipline, by its interfering with the command of line. The day is probably not distant when they will come to believe the latter as harmless as they have already come to believe the former, and will drop their opposition to it also, under the conviction that actual staff rank will work as well in practice in the navy, as we are assured, on the highest authority, that it does in the army.

When rank was first given to staff officers so nice philological questions were raised, nor refinements of words discussed, in order to guard against misconception or evasion. The sole purpose was to define and establish their place in the military organization of which they were essential members, to the language always employed in such definition. Rank is the accepted and well understood term in every organization, whether civil or military, its meaning being the same in all. Hence (so called) military rank is merely the definite position of a military man, relatively to others in the military institution of which he is a member; whilst (so-called) civil or social rank is the position of a civilian in society. Any other view of rank would imply as many different kinds of rank as there are different relations in which men can stand to each other, and would, from their number, multiply the meanings of the word rank indefinitely, or rather so strip it of meaning, as a general term, as to defy definition. But rank is, in itself, everywhere the same, whether it be military, social, ecclesiastical, judicial, ministerial or political, and means merely relative position, with its conventional and well recognized privileges and immunities.

Staff officers accepted in good faith the rank first given them, and were surprised when they were told by their wiser friends of the line that they had been duped, and had got the name only—the shadow, not the substance—a nullity merely, worse than valueless because a positive evil. Like Tantalus in the reign of poetic punishment, they suffered the pains of constant disappointment. They knew as well as the line could tell them that no rank carries command, but they did not suspect that when an old staff officer was given to "rank with" commander, his claim would often be ignored, whilst if he had been given the "rank of" commander it must always have been respected. They supposed that when rank was given them it was real, not imaginary rank that was given, which did not need the prefix positive nor actual to make it rank. They did not suspect that there was a rank that was not positive nor actual till when too late the line told them that there was, and that it was the negative and non-actual rank which, unfortunately, they got. By all means, then, let us have the actual and the positive, unless the line should come hereafter to discover that in practice this too should be as worthless as the other. We think, however, that the Pandora's box, which, as the line say, the non-positive staff rank opened into the navy, sprang from the insubordination that ignored it in practice, and not from the unoffending rank itself. If positive rank is to unstrung the captain's authority the sooner lieutenants dispense with it the better.

General Sherman's letter is conclusive of the fallacy of the dictum, on which hinges the whole question of staff rank, that rank and command are inseparable and independent, that the former involves and confers the latter, that command necessarily follows the order of rank, and that a law which should confer high actual rank on a staff officer might, in practice, interfere with the control of the properly commanding line officer, from the fact merely of the former's seniority or higher rank. Had such been the case, staff officers would never have preferred a claim to high rank, certainly to none that could touch on line command. Nor, according to General Sherman, does the high actual staff rank in the army interfere with the command of line officers who may be of inferior rank. After citing the sixty-second article of war, which, he states, "clearly establishes who is to command," he remarks:

"Therefore, (and it frequently happens,) when a captain or lieutenant of Rank himself senior, he commands the whole, although there may be under him surgeons, paymasters, quartermasters, &c., with commissions of colonel or major, who must obey his orders. So long as a line officer is present for duty he must command. He cannot even waive it, for the Government holds him personally responsible for whatever duty or enterprise the command may be engaged in."

Line officers thus know, on the highest authority, that this system works well in the army; but they do not know with certainty that it might not possibly work badly in the navy. The unknown is set against the known; knowledge against ignorance; the possible against the actual; the future against the present. "He," says Dr. Johnson, "who will determine against that which he knows, because there may be something which he knows not; he that can set hypothetical possibility against acknowledged certainty is not to be admitted among reasonable beings. If the conviction of what we know cannot be opposed but by referring us to something that we know not, we have all the evidence that human intellect can admit. If that which is known may be overruled by that which is unknown, no being, not omniscient, can arrive at certainty."

But we are not left to the example of the army to show that there may be actual rank without command, for, in the navy, a large majority of the line officers with acknowledged permanent rank have at this moment no command. Difference of source implies separability. Congress gives rank, which is ubiquitous and as permanent as the commission that confers it. The President gives command, which is held at his pleasure, and is limited in time and place—a general's to his army, a colonel's to his regiment, an admiral's to his fleet or station, a commander's to his ship. Each has command of those only over whom he is "set" by the President while the latter wills it. But over rank the President has no will without taking away the commission.

As in military life, so everywhere out of it. A king, with permanent and ubiquitous rank, has no authority beyond his realm; a viceroy beyond his province; a Governor beyond his State; a judge beyond his circuit; a bishop beyond his diocese; a priest beyond his parish; yet the rank of these dignitaries is acknowledged and respected wherever they may chance to be.

"The object of all rank," says General Sherman, "is not so much to confer power or honor, as to fix responsibility." This must be news to those who have invariably contended that rank involves command as a necessary attribute, and as its most important. Whilst, therefore, every scheme and plan of rank proposed by staff officers has expressly provided that the rank conveyed no authority to interfere with military command, we should be glad, in order to quiet the apprehensions of the time on this score, and to make "assurance doubly sure," to see a provision corresponding to the 62d article of war, as quoted by General Sherman, incorporated into the law, and why should the people of the United States, economic Good Men and Good Women, object to the extension of the same respects the staff officers have to the advantages of their rank?

It is important that Congress should now remember that two line boards in 1863 and in 1864 proposed schemes of rank, giving to sundry senior staff officers the rank of commodore. What was just then cannot be unjust now. Those boards took statesmanlike and liberal views, founded on justice and the interests of the service, such as, we trust, will commend themselves to the approval and adoption of Congress, which, we doubt not, sincerely desires to promote the general welfare of the navy.

The assimilation of line and staff rank, proposed by the latter of these boards, (constituted of two captains and a commander, all since promoted,) is substantially the same that medical officers have sought ever since the 16th of July, 1862, when the present line grades were established by law; but the line have ever stood as a lion in the path. It is the same substantially that they sought in a carefully prepared bill approved by the department and by the whole Naval Committee of the House, which was defeated in January of last year, on irrelevant *ad captandum* issues.

On the only just principle that officers of equal age should have equal rank the board prepared a "table of assimilation" ranking every officer in the navy (the scale of assimilation reaching from commodore to master) in the order of estimated age, calculated from a common starting point; "the commencement of the assimilation of rank" being, as set forth in the report of the board, "the period of qualifications for usefulness to the service." The master, first assistant engineer, assistant surgeon, and assistant paymaster, having finished their preliminary studies and become prepared for work were advanced together to the rank of commodore, which was the goal of the last three, the starting point of all four, or commencement of assimilation of rank, being, as already stated, the period of qualification for usefulness. From this they were to run side by side till they reached the highest grade provided for staff promotions, viz: that of commodore; a plan which the board conceived would conduct to the harmony of the service, surely no unimportant object. An legislation that shall fall of that object, which can be secured only by justice to all, will assuredly fail of every other, and leave the navy in a worse state than that in which it found it, only at a future day to invoke wiser legislation. A legislative victory at the expense of justice, must assuredly be short-lived, and lead only to renewed agitation.

The sentiment of justice, which is a human instinct implanted for the common good, is as universal and enduring as man. It should enter into every transaction of life; underlie every subject of legislation; preside over every deliberation, and determine every decision. It is the great moral principle of our being, ever operating and resistless, controlling all our action, as binding and eternal as a natural law, and no more to be ignored nor legislated down than a rainbow or an eclipse, a cyclone or an earthquake.

I have been led by the letter of General Sherman to occupy you with remarks such as have been put forth by yourself and scores of other staff officers, on a subject which, though worn threadbare, has lost thereby none of its interest and importance, as it concerns the welfare of the navy. That letter confirms, as you think and as I think, to their full extent, all the views and claims that staff officers have ever urged in regard to the separability of rank and command, and to the practicability of conferring on staff officers the former without imparting the latter to the line. The navy would be in a pitiable state if any one corps could justly claim a monopoly of patriotism and of regard for its honor and interests, virtues which happily are held in copartnership by all.

Imputing, as I do, no other than worthy motives and sincere convictions to those who oppose the claims of staff officers to the actual or positive rank that they have asked, I may be permitted to assert like motives and convictions in my advocacy of those claims. The time has gone by when I personally can be much affected by whatever legislation on the subject, which, as regards myself, is a matter nearly of indifference. I think it just to staff officers and conducive to the discipline, harmony, and efficiency of the navy, that they should have the rank and privileges that they are now asking at the hands of Congress, and I have therefore said so.

I should be unjust to my convictions and sentiments were I not to say to you personally, in conclusion, that the part you have borne in this unhappy controversy commends itself to my especial admiration. At a time when your corps is dying out because scarcely a young physician of character, talents, and attainments can be found who is willing to enter it in its present humiliating condition, which is an offence to the medical profession and a by-word in the country, and when two hundred physicians are now rapping at the Surgeon General's office for admission into the army, you have vainly endeavored, by every means in your power, to attract medical talent and culture to the navy.

In your recent very able and exhaustive report to the department on "the difficulty of officering the medical corps of the navy, its causes and the remedy," you have set forth those general principles and elements, having the force of natural and moral laws, "that make medical staff rank a law of necessity in military service," and you truly say that "it is a subject of much regret, and perhaps of reproach, that the United States naval service alone should continue the agitation of failing experiments, whilst every other military service in the world has reached harmony and efficiency by a full acknowledgment of the principles of medical staff rank."

You therefore earnestly invoke the legislation of Congress to remove the only "difficulty in honorably officering the medical corps," by giving to it the honorable position which is accorded to the medical corps of all other navies. In this manly effort you have merited the approbation, not of your own corps alone, but of the entire navy.

Your sincere friend,

A SENIOR SURGEON, U. S. NAVY.

THE INCOME TAX.—The internal revenue bureau is preparing for the most thorough assessment of the income tax that has ever been made. Special instructions are being issued to assessors to see to it that every person believed to be in the receipt of income or property on which tax should be paid be notified of the Government demand, and required to answer the questions of the tax list in a full and satisfactory manner. The intention of Mr. Delano is to secure the collection of this tax, as far as possible, without evasion, so that its burden may be more equally borne than hitherto. People of all classes, therefore, who have made anything over and above the usual exemption during the past year, may as well begin to get their answers ready, as assessors will begin during the present month, and will prosecute with vigor.

GEN. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, in a legal argument at Lexington, denounced the Ku-Klux banditti as idiots or villains, and offered his services to arrest and bring them to justice. This is no more than might have been expected. Gen. Breckinridge was a fighting rebel, but never a burglar nor an assassin, as these cowardly villains are who, having skulked while he was fighting, now seek to prove their devotion to the rebel cause by midnight raids in overwhelming force on the cabins of defenceless negroes. His denunciation will do more to shame and disperse these base villains than a brigade of cavalry could accomplish.

THE VERDICT of New Hampshire is an endorsement of Grant's administration. As in the initial race for the grand sweepstakes of 1868 New Hampshire, in leading off with Grant, gave the Republicans the inside track and the lead which they held throughout, so now, in planting themselves upon the platform of Grant's administration, the New Hampshire Republicans have shown their party throughout the country how to win.

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—JOSHUA WHITNEY & CO., 1329 Seventh street, between G and H, want good Real Estate and Commercial Notes at Market rates. mh11-1f

FOR SALE—A LOT 25 FEET BY 85, FRONTING on Connecticut avenue, opposite Mr. Corcoran's Garden, and near to the corner of street. CHARLES C. MOYE, Court of Claims. mh 11-3t

FOR RENT.—SIXTEEN DOLLARS A MONTH. A small House of four rooms and summer kitchen, with water, gas and sewer, one square from the Treasury Department. Apply at Union Hall, Fourteenth street, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street. mh11-3t

PERSONS WHO RECEIVED OR BY MISTAKE got wrong clothing at the Reform Club-house, on the evening of the 1st instant, are earnestly requested to return the same to Leonard Shoemaker, Temple Temple, in order that they may get their clothing. By order

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

CARRIAGES!! CARRIAGES!!! CARRIAGES!!!!

On hand, a large assortment of first-class CARRIAGES, of every pattern. Also, a large assortment of second-hand CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., very cheap, in order to make room for new stock. Repairing promptly and cheaply done.

ROBERT W. ABRAHAM, Corner Ninth and G streets, Factory 410 Eighth street. mh11-3t

5,000 FISH. Pounds large COD FISH. 50 Kits Extra Mess MACKEREL. 50 " Large No. 1 " 50 Boxes Scotch herrings. SMOKED SALMON. SMOKED HERRING. SMOKED SHAD. SMOKED BLOATERS. Just received and for sale by

VAN BROS., No. 603 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. mh11-3t

SUGAR-CURED HAMS HAMS. BREAKFAST BACON, &c.

1,000 Sugar-cured MARYLAND HAMS. 5,000 pounds Twin Sugar-cured BREAKFAST BACON. SMOKED BEEF, BEEF TONGUES. LEAF LARD in 1-, 2- and 3-pound packages. Just received and for sale by

BRYAN BROS., No. 603 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. mh11-3t

CHEAP BLACK GOODS.

We are selling GOOD SILKS at $1.75 per yard. Very Good Silks at $2 per yard, and Heavy Mourning Silks at $2.50, worth $3. COTTONS. Good Alpacas, 37 cents. Superior " 37 cents. Very Fine Mohairs, 37 cents. 12½ cents buys a "WHITE TOWELS," 12½ yards long, 50 cents. A large assortment of Cambric Edgings and Insertings, very cheap. LUTTRELL, WINE & CO., Corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. mh11-3t

BY W. L. WALL & Co., Auctioneers, New Marble Building, Nos. 900 and 902 Pennsylvania avenue and Ninth street.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR CORNER OF SIXTH STREET WEST AND F STREET NORTH, IN WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

By virtue of a decree of Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in chancery, made on the 11th day of March, 1870, in the cause of Thomas vs. Cassard, No. 1,621, Docket No. 16, the undersigned will expose for sale at auction, in the premises, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 28th day of March, 1870, at 5 p. m., certain Real Estate, being parts of Lots 1 and 2, in square 49, and described as follows: Commence, being part of Lot 1, on the south side of F street, 111 feet from the northwest corner of said L street and Sixth street west, and running thence west on said F street 22 feet; thence of that width, north 85 feet; the other piece being parts of Lots 1 and 2, beginning on sixth street west 48 11-12 feet from the southwest corner of Sixth street west and F street north, and running thence north 31 1-12 feet, and back of that width and west 111 feet.

Terms of sale: One-third cash; balance in six, twelve and eighteen months. Deferred payments to be secured by the purchaser's notes or bonds, with a surety or sureties to be approved by the trustee.

If the purchaser shall fail to comply with the terms of sale within five days after the day of sale, the trustee reserves the right to resell the said property at the risk and cost of such defaulting purchaser, after having given ten days notice, by public advertisement of the time, place and terms of sale.

A deposit of $200 will be required at the time of sale.

All conveyancing and stamps at the cost of the purchaser. CHARLES C. COOPER & C. VINES, Aucts. mh11-eod3t&4ds

GOVERNMENT SALE.

BUREAU R. F. AND A. L., OFFICE SUP'T OF EDUCATION, VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., March 4, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 8, 1870, at 10 A. M., the following public buildings at Petersburg, Va., viz:

One Frame Building, 40 by 20, 1 story.
One Frame Building, 36 by 18, 1 story.
One Frame Building, 24 by 16, 1 story.
One Frame Building, 100 by 26, in sections, 2 stories.

Terms: Cash in United States currency, on the day of sale, with deposit of ten per cent. from each purchaser, for each building so struck off.

Further conditions made known at time of sale. By order of Brevet Major General O. O. Howard, Commissioner, etc. E. M. MARTIN, Superintendent of Education, Bureau R. F. and A. Lands, State of Virginia. mh11-4t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1870.

On the petition of ISAAC A. DUNHAM, of North Bridgewater, Mass., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 15th day of June, 1856, for an improvement in Shoemaker's Edge Trimmer.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 20th day of MAY NEXT; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be fixed to the 1st day of June next, and that said petition be heard on the 8th day of June next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents. mh11-F2t

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1870.

On the petition of MARY ANN McCORD, of Memphis, Tenn., administratrix of David McCord, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said David McCord on the 15th day of June, 1856, for an improvement in Non-elastic Shoes for Soles of Cotton and other Fibrous Materials.

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 17th day of MAY NEXT; that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 1st day of June next, and that said petition be heard on the 1st day of June next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents. mh11-F2t

Special Notices.

MATINEE MUSICALE.—DR. J. H. RANKIN will lecture on Address at the Washington Congregational Church, in the New Hall, First Congregational Church, on SATURDAY (to-morrow) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2.30. Free. mh11

THE THIRD MONTHLY MEETING OF THE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION, for the current year, will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on SATURDAY EVENING, March 12th, at 7½ o'clock. JOHN H. ELWARD, mh11 (Star) Secretary.

SECOND WARD THIRD REPUBLICANS.—A meeting of the Third Republicans, of the Second Ward, will be held at Union Hall, Fourteenth street, near U, this (Friday) evening. By order of the COMMITTEE. 11

EQUAL, NO. 1, TRIBE OF JOSEPH.—Members are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock in the rooms of the Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets. W. F. TRULOS, Recorder. Marion 11th, 1870. 11

ADDRESS TO TEACHERS.

Hon. S. S. FISHER, Commissioner of Patents, will deliver a Lecture to the Teachers of the Public Schools on SATURDAY, March 12, at 10 a. m., precisely. Subject, "Teaching as a Profession." All the Teachers are requested to be present. E. MARTIN, Supt. Public Schools. mh11-2t

FIRST TO RESCUE SPECIE PAYMENT.

Our friend Sullivan, of the "EXCELSIOR," 307 Fourteenth street, opposite Willard's, has started the ball and commenced the work of rescue, being the first in the city to do so. mh-3t

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—THE first rehearsal for the repetition of the Old Folks' Concert will be held at Dr. Sunderland's church, corner of Eighth and H streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 11, at half-past 7 o'clock. All who participated in the Old Folks' Concert at Lincoln Hall, and that were invited or desire to participate, are requested to be present. mh10-2t J. G. SNOWDEN, Conductor.

ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION SOCIABLE, Liberty Hall, Seventh and L, March 10th, at 8 p. m. Members and those desiring to join and obtain tickets after 4 p. m. at 320 Ninth street north west, between I and K. Members of the old organization will take notice that no dues are payable securing prior to 1870. Come out! Fun Abundant. mh10-3t J. B. ATKINSON, Sec'y.

TABLEAUX.—THERE WILL be an entertainment consisting of Tableaux, Music and Reading, at the Congregational Church, corner of Tenth and G streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 11th. The Tableaux have been prepared with much care, and the proceeds are to pay of the debt of the church. Admission Fifty cents. mch-3t

SUMMER MEDICAL EXAMINATION.—The usual course of medical instruction by Doctors Drinkard and King, for 1870, will commence MARCH 14, at 7½ m., in the National Medical College, Market, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, and continue until the 15th of July. For particulars apply to

DR. W. B. DRINKARD, No. 614 Fourteenth street, or DR. A. K. KING, No. 317 Fourteenth street. mh10-1t*

OFFICE OF NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 519 SEVENTH STREET, opp. Post Office, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1870.

All moneys deposited on or before the 21st of March, instant, will begin to draw interest from date of deposit.

Amount of deposits to date $1,835,000.

D. L. EATON, mh7-d10t Actuary.

DR. SUNDERLAND'S LECTURE.—Course of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, containing the lecture delivered at Lincoln Hall, on the 8th ultimo, in reply to the lecture of Dr. White, can be obtained at the office, corner of Tenth and D streets. mh-3t

A FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD AT THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE E STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, MARCH 8, 9, 10, AND 11, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL. Beautiful and useful articles will be for sale. The Supper and Refreshment Table will be bountifully supplied. Hours from 4 to 10 o'clock. Season tickets 25 cents each. Single admission 10 cents. mh 7t

COUGHLIN'S DRUG STORE, opposite Masonic Temple. Drugs, Medicines, &c., &c., cheaper than any other place.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that the proprietors of the Metropolitan Photograph Gallery, 497 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, will do work for nothing but to persons who will bring them, from any quarter, specimens of better work than they can produce, at any price. Life, plain or relieved, from gem or card to life-size. Visitors from all parts of the country are invited to call and examine the largest and best Gallery in the United States. Facilities unsurpassed.

"Dr. PARKON is effecting wonderful cures in the city. We have the testimony of hundreds who have witnessed his skill in the healing art, and if we were inclined to doubt, we could not fail to acknowledge the success which has attended his professional services since he has been here. Dr. Parkon cures Consumption, Stuttering, Stammering, Female Weakness, Piles, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Dyspepsia and Blindness, and all Chronic Diseases. We advise all who are in need of a physician to call upon him, as his reputation is founded upon many signal and marvellous cures."

EXTRACT FROM THE PROVIDENCE DAILY POST, MARCH 3, 1870.

By special request, DR. PARKON will remain until April 1st, and positively no longer. Dr. Parkon can be found at the Metropolitan, 519 Seventh street, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street, Washington, D. C.

Refers to J. H. Rassford, ex-Chief Engineer, D street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, and Fourteenth street; Mrs. L. W. Hart, 307 O street, between Eighth and Ninth; W. S. Cunningham, Seventeenth street and Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. R. C. Lord, 1 N. B. Corner Twelfth and O streets, and others. mh7-1w

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL, with hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great improvement made with the best all known. It saves time, money, disease, pain, thirst and dyspepsia. Sold by all responsible druggists.

MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER OIL, pure and reliable, obtained from fresh and healthy livers, and unsurpassed by any yet produced. Sold by all responsible druggists.

MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE NEW JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 191 Montgomery street, Jersey City, N. J., March 7, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that JOHN T. LIGHTER is the only authorized Agent of our Company in Washington, and that he is the only one commissioned to collect and such only agents as he may appoint to do so. Premiums on policies and receipts must him for that purpose.

Branch Office: No. 419 F street, Washington, D. C. CHARLES C. LATHROP, Vice President.

HELMICK SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO, Organized November 18, 1869.

THEODORE SEWARD, President. WILLIAM HELMICK, Treasurer. H. M. ROSS, Secretary.

Have on exhibition specimens Gold and Silver Brick from their mines.

A limited number of the Stock of the Company for sale, at prices that will pay largely as an investment.

OFFICE: 503 Seventh street, in the Rooms of Hall & Ross, May Building. mh28-3t H. M. ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICERS' PAY ACCOUNTS Cashed, Loans Negotiated, by Money Broker, No. 1420 F street, near U. S. Treasury. feb11-3m

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN in GEORGETOWN.—The route heretofore served by Mr. Thomas Offutt, comprising the city of Georgetown and that part of the city of Washington west of 36 street north of Pennsylvania avenue, have been transferred by him to Mr. J. W. Bell.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "REPUBLICAN" IN THE FIFTH AND SIXTH WARDS.—The routes heretofore served by Messrs. Ashton and Dudley Evans, have been transferred by him to Mr. George Kraft, southeast corner of 3d and East Capitol streets.

A GREAT BLESSING IS HEALTH, and we earnestly advise any of our readers who may be suffering from any of the ills that flesh is heir to to call at the Medical Institute of Prof. Bray, 383 Pennsylvania avenue. We firmly believe that he can cure a great many cases that have found no relief elsewhere. He has recently fitted up at an expense of $1,000 a special Electro Magnetic Hot and Cold Air Bath, by means of which he is prepared to treat all chronic diseases, and will guarantee great relief and in all curable cases. He has a separate department for ladies. feb 26-

SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on Single and Married Life—the dangers of Celibacy, and the joys of true Marriage—with sanitary aid for those who have lost the way or suffered from improper treatment, free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jal7-3m

A CARD.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by health and vitiation habits. Great exposure has been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing, and every thing necessary, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

FORAGE WANTED.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSOURI, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, ILL., March 8, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 17th day of March, 1870, for the delivery to the Quartermaster at Omaha, Nebraska, of the following forage:

75,000 bushels CORN.
7,000 bushels OATS.

Deliveries to be completed before the 30th of April, 1870.

Oats to be double-sacked and in good, new, sound gunnies of about two